

THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.

THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COUNCIL
OF THE
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

VOL. XVI.

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P R E F A C E.

DURING the past year this Society, in conjunction with the Thoresby Society, has exercised the option, contained in their lease, to purchase 10, Park Street, Leeds, where both Societies have had their headquarters for some years past. The purchase has been made on very favourable terms, and it is believed having a permanent abode will contribute to the prosperity of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

In Volume *Sixteen*, now completed, the Council hope that the majority of the Members will find their several tastes catered for, though it is to be regretted that there is no article on architecture, and that prehistoric archæology has not received more attention. Our President, Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., F.S.A., has made the Society his debtor by writing an account of the circumstances attending the foundation of the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association, and of its history till the time it became merged into the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society, of which our present Society is the representative. The seventeenth century genealogist has been placated with another instalment of Paver's somewhat arid pages. The account of Ingleby Arncliffe shews how much may be written about a small

parish, where the family papers have been kept together. Mr. S. J. Chadwick's careful account of the Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstree will, it is hoped, be the commencement of a series of monographs on the smaller religious houses in the county. Mr. J. Eyre Poppleton's article on the Church Bells in the West Riding is an example of accuracy and industry. The Yorkshire Pardons and Indulgences, edited by Canon Wordsworth, and Archbishop Lee's Visitations in 1534-5, afford valuable materials for forming an opinion of the state of religion in Yorkshire in the century preceding the Reformation. The certificates of alleged cures of lunacy by a Wakefield quack in 1615 show that quack remedies were as popular in the seventeenth century as in the twentieth.

10, PARK STREET, LEEDS,

March, 1902.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 26, line 23. For Hollyn *read* Hollym.
- „ 31, line 27. For Grimdalythe *read* Grindalythe.
- „ 63, note *m*, line 1. For Loughton *read* Laughton.
- „ 87, line 16. For Nicholson *read* Nicholas.
- „ 89, line 19. For Flenmyngh *read* Flemmyngh.
- „ 90, note 2, line 2. For Huddlesey *read* Haddlesey.
- „ 96, note 3, line 4. For early *read* late.
- „ 101, line 6 from bottom. For Woodhouse Handsworth *read* Handsworth Woodhouse.
- „ 103, last line and note. For Lillingwoldgraves *read* Killingwoldgraves.
- „ 106, line 2 from bottom. For demariorum *read* denariorum.
- „ 129, line 20 from bottom. For chaplain's house *read* chaplains' house.
- „ 130, line 14. For N. M. Punshon *read* N. K. Punshon.
- „ 133, line 20. The helmet in question is a seventeenth century one, and more probably belonged to James Mauleverer.
- „ 134, last line. For Farie *read* Faerie.
- „ 135, line 19. The use of *ailettes* towards the close of the thirteenth century seems to have been far from uncommon abroad. A good many examples are given in Creeny's *Incised Slabs on the Continent of Europe*.
- „ 147, line 17 from bottom. It would be more accurate to call the incumbents of Ingleby Arncliffe curates or perpetual curates, and not vicars, as a vicarage was never instituted.
- „ 151, note 4. Cf. *Arnklo*, the name of a farm in Munkbradруп parish in Denmark. The word probably signifies a narrow place in a wood, which eagles were in the habit of haunting (Kok's *Danske Folkesprog*, ii, 69).
- „ 157, line 14. For Langburgh *read* Langbargh.
- „ 163, note 7, line 3. For one *read* One.
- „ 167. For John le Pork *read* Henry le Pork.
- „ 173, line 11. For Arthur *read* Richard.
- „ 183, line 9. For Catherine *read* Car.
- „ 186, line 7. For applianda *read* applicanda.
- „ 192, line 17 from bottom. For near Scarborough *read* in Cleveland.
- „ *Ibid.*, line 12 from bottom. Insert Hull *after* Charterhouse.
- „ 198, line 3. Insert 1537 *after* April 30.
- „ 202, line 14 from bottom. For Anna *read* Anne.
- „ 212, notes, col. 2, line 10. For John *read* Thomas.
- „ *Ibid.*, note 2, line 2. For assis a *read* assisa.
- „ 259, line 6 from bottom. For Non tempus fugit *read* Tempus abit.
- „ 269, line 17 from bottom. For Stoney, Middleton *read* Stoney Middleton.
- „ 303, line 14. For Aisalbie *read* Aislabie.
- „ 321, note 6, line 2. Add *Reg. Wolsey*, fo. 87*d*.
- „ 369, line 3. For Nicholas *read* Henry.
- „ 398, line 4. For 54 in 65 days *read* 54 M. 65 = 54,065.
- „ *Ibid.*, line 12. Add 90,000 (?) 'x.c.m. years' perhaps should be *read* 'ten hundred thousand,' or 1,000,000.
- „ 415. No. I, like the other pardons at Scriven Park, which the Rev. C. S. Slingsby has kindly allowed the editor to examine, is on vellum. Its size is $23\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. No. II is $10\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- „ 415, line 22 from bottom. For affectionem *read* affeccionem.
- „ 416, line 4. For reddentur *read* reddantur.
- „ *Ibid.*, line 21. For semper *read* semperque.
- „ *Ibid.*, line 32. For proueniat *read* perueniat.

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The **Journal** is at present issued to Members only. It is designed to form a medium for the collection of facts and documents, not hitherto published, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, and to supply for the whole of Yorkshire the great want which has been long felt in this respect. The frequency with which parts appear is regulated by the number of Members.

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The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers in the county. Subscription, One Guinea per annum. For further particulars application should be made to the Hon. Secretaries.

THE
Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.

PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

PART XV.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. 14, P. 238.)

With Notes by J. W. CLAY, F.S.A.

[Add. MSS. 29, 667.]¹

1622.

Richard Dawson, gen., of Heworth, and Elizabeth Clapham, of Bolton—at Bolton.

William King, of Slaidburn, and Agnes Blakey, of Colne—at Slaidburn.

John Langdale, of Foston, and Mary Brandsby, of Nafferton—at either place.

Thomas Manby, and Susan Cowper, widow,² of Leeds—at Leeds.

Percival Thrift, of Ecclesfield, and Sarah Remington, widow, of Silkston—at either place.

Richard Banks, of St. Mary, Castlegate, and Rachel Spawton, widow, of St. Margaret, York—at St. Mary.

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John Marshall, of Guiseley, and Catherine Headley, of Otley—at either place.

John Granger, of Deighton, and Thomasin Goodricke, of Sandhutton—at Sandhutton.

Robert Frankland and Cecily Spencer, of Slaidburn—at Slaidburn.

John Elgey and Margaret Hodgson, of Ingleby—at Ingleby.

Edward Osbaldeston, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York, and Catherine Cuthbert, of St. Mary, Beverley,³—at St. Mary.

Robert Frank, gen., of Harwood, and Susan More, of Astrop, in Whitkirk—at Harwood or Whitkirk.⁴

Thomas Manby, son of Robert Manby, late of Bainton, and Susan Cowper, widow, of Leeds—at Bainton.

Matthew Hall, of Pateley-bridge, and Helen Bolton, of Pannall—at either place.

Sir Arthur Ingram, knt., son and heir of Sir Arthur Ingram, knt., of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Ellen Slingsby, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, knt., of Moor Monkton—at Moor Monkton.⁵

Thomas Scott, of Newton Kyme, and Elizabeth Maude, of Kirk Deighton—at Kirk Deighton.

John Dixon and Dorothy Loncaster, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

(1) Immediately after some leaves inserted.

(2) See ninth entry below.

(3) Married 5 Dec., 1622, St. John, Beverley.

(4) Married at Whitkirk, 10 Dec., 1622.

(5) He was buried at Whitkirk, 4 July, 1655.
She at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 25 May, 1647.

- Alan Latham and Catherine Nicholson, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.
 John Greenwood, of Halifax, and Grace Mitchell, of Heptonstall—at either place.¹
 Thomas Vincent, gen., of Snaith, and Susan Bosville, of Warmsworth²—at either place.
 John Briggs and Joan Blanchard, widow, of Eskrig—at Eskrig.
 James Moore, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Ann Askwith, of Kilburne—at either place.³
 William Scholes, of Leeds, and Hesther Pears, of Wetherby—at either place.⁴
 William Winchester, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Rebecca Hatton, of Welton—at either place.
 William Medley and Susan Rawlinson, of Sproatley—at Sproatley.
 [324]
 Daniel Holroyd and Mary Milner, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵
 John Nicholson and Dionis Warde, widow, of Hunmanby—at Hunmanby.
 John Corte, of Boltby, and Lana (?) Slater, of Cold Kirby—at Feliskirk or Cold Kirby.
 William Browne, of Ripon, and Elizabeth Willey, of Ottrington—at either place.
 James Poad and Ursula Naylor, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at Holy Trinity.
 John Butler, of Halifax, and Ann Dransfield, of Haworth—at either place.
 Arthur Branton, of St. Olave, and Elizabeth Cawood, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Olave.
 Samuel Mann, of Elland, and Ann Whittaker, of Halifax—at either place.⁶
 Peter Coltus and Isabel Cawton, of Lockton—at Middleton or Lockton.
 Robert Wilson and Ann Tillotson, of Kildwick—at Kildwick.
 William Lovell, of Wold Newton, and Grisell Jefferson, of Beverley—at Wold Newton.
 Michael Ferriby, of Hinderwell, and Isabel Wilkinson, of Hartlepool—at either place.
 Matthew Billaine, of Skeffling, and Sibel Coleman, of Keyingham—at Keyingham.
 Thomas Stephenson, of Holy Trinity, Goodram-gate, York, and Susan Hey, of Pateley-bridge—at either place.
 John Drake, of Northowram, and Bridget Rayner, widow⁷ of Elland—at Elland.
 George Dent, of Sheffield, and Elizabeth Birkett, of Great Markham—at either place.
 John Marshall, of Lythe, and Mary Lovell, of Egton—at either place.
 Henry Bradshaw and Ann Nettleton, of Bradford—at Bradford.
 Brian Harrison, of Sutton-forest, and Mary Consett, of Newton upon Ouse—at either place.
 Edward Sanderson and Ann Barlow, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
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 Robert Cowell, of Bishopthorpe, and Jane Bayne, of St. Mary Bishophill senior, York—at St. Mary.
 Henry Gill and Jane Lendall, of Winestead—at Winestead.
 Thomas Barton, of Sheffield, and Mary Bullas, of Ecclesfield—at either place.
 Richard Elvidge and Mary Paul, of Horbury—at Horbury.
 William Thompson and Margaret Watson, of St. Mary, Beverley—at Beverley.
 Richard Leland, of Bingley, and Ursula Maude, of Bradford—at either place.
 Christopher Wright and Elizabeth Braithwaite, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.

(1) Married at Halifax, 15 Dec., 1622.

(2) Son of Richard Vincent, of Firsby; he was after of Barnborough, where he was buried July, 1667. She was daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Wormeley, of Hatfield, widow of Gervase Bosville, of Warmsworth, and was buried at Conisborough, 10 Dec., 1652. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 276.

(3) Not at York.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Married there 24 Dec., 1622.

(6) Not at Elland.

(7) Married there 28 Jan., 1622-3. (?) Joseph Drake,

- Henry Dickenson, of Ripley, and Dorothy Turner, of Leeds—at either place.¹
 Thomas Storr and Mary Hood, of Middleton—at Middleton.
 Robert Chapman and Ellis Story, of Middleton—at Middleton.
 Robert Illingworth, of Bradford, and Grace Bentley, of Halifax—at either place.²
 Robert Birkby, of Birstal, and Mary Whitley, of Halifax—at either place.
 Thomas Denton, of Silkstone, and Elizabeth Hey, of Penistone—at either place.
 Henry Hitching, of Normanton, and Sarah Blacker, of Sandal—at either place.
 Robert Woodhouse, of Leeds, and Jane Pickering, of St. Martin, Coney-street, York—at St. Martin.
 Anthony Cleasby, of Kirkby Stephen, and Joan Harrison, of Wragby—at Wragby.
 Henry Kitchingman, clerk, Vicar of Marton, and Ann Anderson, of Marton—at Marton.
 George Meggison, of Whitby, and Mary Dowson, of Egton—at either place.
 Richard Liversedge and James Saville, of Birstal—at Birstal.³
 Daniel Waterhouse and Margaret Scholes, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁴
 [326]
 John Wilbore, of Misterton, and Dorothy Drayton, of Walkeringham—at either place.
 Edmund Watson and Mary Shackleton, of Kildwick—at Kildwick.
 Ralph Haigh and Douglas Burne, widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.
 William Moxon and Priscilla Walker, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁵
 Samuel Peirson, of Paul, and Frances Kitching, of Rosse—at either place.⁶
 Adam Binny, of Rotherham, and Mary Crofts, of Thribergh—at either place.
 Leonard Killam, of Holy Trinity, and Mary Hartfurth, of St. Mary, Hull—at either church.
 John Firth, of Almondbury, and Ann Moore, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.
 John Cooke and Elizabeth Knaxe (or Knape), of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.
 William Scruton and Frances Plummer, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.
 John Goodier and Grace Crosley, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁷
 John Phillips, of Holy Trinity, and Jane Carleil, of St. Mary, Hull—at either church.
 Francis Dale and Mary Hall, of Cayton—at Cayton.
 Ralph Cowper, of St. Cuthbert, York, and Elizabeth Wright, widow, of Stockton—at St. Cuthbert.
 Robert Wadsworth and Mary Anderson, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.
 Richard Walker and Jane Green, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁸
 Roger Green, of Holy Trinity, and Sarah Aston, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at either church.
 John Crompton and Isabel Portington, widow, of St. Mary, Beverley—at St. Mary.⁹
 William Morton, of Bradfield, and Ann Owdome, of Sheffield—at either place.
 Christopher Foster and Jane Ratcliffe, widow, of Gargrave—at Gargrave.
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 Arthur Pepper and Dorothy Langdale, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.¹⁰
 Thomas Browne and Frances Cole, widow, of Skelton—at Skelton.
 Henry Bellasses,¹¹ son of Sir Tho. Bellasses, knt., of Newburgh, and Grace Bolton, now Hexgrave, of Kirtlington, dau. of Sir Tho. Bolton, knt.—at Bolton moors or Kirtlington.

(1) Not at Leeds.

(2) Married at Halifax, 4 Feb., 1622-3.

(3) Married there 13 Feb., 1622-3.

(4) Married there 19 Feb., 1622-3.

(5) Married there 19 Feb., 1622-3.

(6) Married at Roos, 20 Feb., 1622-3.

(7) Married there 22 Feb., 1622-3.

(8) Married there 25 Feb., 1622-3.

(9) Married there 19 April, 1623.

(10) Married there 10 March, 1622-3.

(11) Henry Belasyse M.P. for Yorkshire, bapt., Coxwold, 20 May, 1604, died 20 May, 1647, buried in Coxwold church. Married Grace, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Barton (not Bolton), of Smithells, co. Lancaster. She died 7 Jan., 1659, also buried at Coxwold. See Foster's *Yorkshire Families* under Belasyse.

John Smith, of Kildwick, and Margaret Rayner, widow, of Halifax—at either place.
 James Harwood, junior, of Beverley, and Elizabeth Dove, of Westow—at Westow.
 Robert Crosthwaite and Jane Hinesley, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Mary.
 John Laycock, clerk, A. M., and Elizabeth Weddell, widow, of Holme Spalding—at Holme Spalding.

Jonah Walker and Martha Bawme, of Bradford—at Bradford.

Roger Barroclough and Mary Lea, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Nicholas Scales, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Ann Anderson, of Sculcoates—at Sculcoates.

1623.

John Bainbrigg, gen., and Frances Duck, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

John Harper and Sarah Barstow, of Calverley—at Calverley.

George Jackson, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Euphemia Ellis, widow, of Rudston—at either place.

John Rawson, of Castleford, and Elizabeth Horncastle, of Fetherston—at Fetherston.

Thomas Grant, of Hull, and Alice Low, of Sutton in Holderness—at Sutton.

Edward Carleil, gen., of Bridlington, and Ann Tymperon, of Carnaby—at either place.

Robert Remington and Clare Robinson, of Beverley—at St. Nicholas, Beverley.

Thomas Green, of St. Nicholas, and Ann Horsley, of St. John, Beverley—at either church.

John Kaye, of Almondbury, and Dorothy Armytage, of Sprotborough—at either place.

William Greenwood, of Wakefield, and Margaret Higgin, of Pontefract—at either place.

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Edward Stanhope, son and heir of Sir Edward Stanhope, knt. and bart., of Kirkby, and Ann Mould, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at Kirkby.¹

Robert Foster and Ann Calvert, of Kirk Fenton—at Kirk Fenton.

William Armitstead, of Bracewell, and Mary Green, of Marton—at either place.

Robert Lever and Elizabeth Myers, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Francis Harrison, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York, and Mary Hutchinson, widow, of Bolton Percy—at either place.

John Westoby and Mary Leaper, of Bubwith—at Bubwith.

Christopher Concett, of Thorpe Arch, and Elizabeth Beilby, widow, of Collingham—at Collingham.

William Wilkes, of Knaresborough, and Dorothy German, of Spofforth—at either place.

Ambrose Normanton and Sarah Hitchen, of Heptonstall—at Heptonstall.

Seth Shipley, of Rotherham, and Jane Greensmith, of Treeton—at either place.

Thomas Thornton, of Howden, and Mary Appleton, of Holme Spalding—at either place.

John Farthing and Mary Vincent, of Brandsburton—at Brandsburton.

Richard Makins, of Pontefract, and Ann Bateson, of Knottingley—at either place.

George Hinch, of Bolton upon Dearne, and Elizabeth Gay, of Wadworth—at either place.

Lancelot Geldart, of Popleton, and Elizabeth Creswick, widow, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either place.

John Newson, of Bishopthorpe, and Maud Thompson, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.

(1) Married at Kirkby Wharfe, 13 April, 1623. He was buried there 1 Jan., 1658-9, she also there 21 May, 1646. Their name is generally spelt Mole or Molle (Dugdale's *Visitation* continued, 219). His uncle, the Rev. George

Stanhope, Rector of Bolton Percy and Canon of York, married at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 16 Sept., 1619, Susan Mole, by whom he had several children (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, i., 236).

Thomas Snowden, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Ann Stilling, of Leathley¹
—at either place.

Sampson Maples, of Snaith, and Ann Harrison, of Harwood—at Harwood.

John Bylett, of Welwick, and Jane Marche, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

Richard Arthington, of Gargrave, and Agnes Gledston, widow, of Bracewell—at
Bracewell.

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Thomas Norton, of Sandall Magna, and Mary Skelton, of Sheffield—at either place.

John Broadley, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Freeman, of Kippax—at either place.²

Walter Howle and Agnes Thompson, of Tong—at Tong.

John Harrison, of Scawby, and Mercy Postgate, of Cloughton—at either place.

William Lee, gen., of Pinchingthorpe, and Helen Morley, of Ayton Magna³—at
Stokesley.

John Carr, of Giggleswick, and Ann Carr, widow, of Horton—at either place.

Philip Wade, of Sandall Magna, and Margaret Smith, widow, of Hayton—at
Sandall Magna.

George Bracebridge, of Swillington, and Elizabeth Dawson, of Whitkirk—at either
place.

Richard Smith, of Bradford, and Mary Hodgson, of Halifax—at either place.

John Wilson, of Whaley, co. Derby, and Mary Hoole, widow, of Sheffield—at
Sheffield.

Thomas Rayne and Christabella Hallam, widow, of Everton—at Everton.

Randal Wilson, of Calverton, and Joan Fish, of Bulwell—at either place.

Thomas Newton, of Rotherham, and Mary Beete, of Cantley—at either place.

Richard Moodis and Jane Grant, of Adwick Street—at Adwick Street.

Robert Bower, of Sheffield, and Meriol Gray, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.

William Slack, of Emley, and Hesther Leake, of Sandal Magna—at Sandal Magna.

Edward Sawley, of Longpreston, and Helen Dodson, of Marton—at either place.

William Barton, of Finningley, and Margaret Armytage, of Doncaster—at either
place.

John Saunderson, of Finningley, and Elizabeth Colt, of Rowle (*sic*)—at Finningley.

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William Welles and Ellen Browne, of Kirk Ella—at Kirk Ella.⁴

John Barlow, clerk, and Jenet Slater, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Francis Lassells, of Northallerton, and Meriol Addison, of Eston—at Eston.

Gabriel Freeman, of York, and Margaret Ives, of Gilling—at Gilling.

John Norham, of Bempton, and Margaret Nicholson, of Bridlington—at either place.

Richard Taylor, son of Robert Taylor, of Wetherby, and Ellen Scaife, of
Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.

John Shaw and Isabel Beighton, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.

William Ferrand, of Ilkley, and Bridget Frankland, widow, of Gargrave—at Gargrave.

James Green and Jane Frith (?), of Ilkley—at Ilkley.

Christopher Hardisty and Margaret Suttle, of Fewston—at Fewston.

Richard Waugh and Ann Bean, of Bingley—at Bingley.

Robert Colthurst, of Hartoft, in parish of Middleton, and Dorothy Chapman, of
Bossall—at Bossall.

Peter Fawcett, of Latham, and Isabel Thurley, of Eastrington—at Seaton or
Eastrington.

James Thirkell, of Hull, and Alice Pattison, of Cherry Burton—at Cherry Burton.

Henry Marshe, of Kirkburton, and Alice Greaves, of Bradfield—at either place.

(1) Thomas Snowden and Ann Stilling,
married at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 5 May, 1623.

(2) Married at Kippax, 18 May, 1623.

(3) According to Dugdale, p. 96, he died circa.
1650, being son of Roger Lee, Doctor in

Phisick, of York. She was the daughter of
Cuthbert Morley, of Normanby, in the parish
of Ormesby.

(4) Married there 28 May, 1623.

Thomas Langdale, gen., of Ebberston, and Catherine Constable, of Sigglesthorne—at Sigglesthorne.

Thwaites Fox, of S. Mary, and Mary Johnson, of S. John, Beverley—at S. John.

James Petch, of Farndale, and Phillis Jenkinson, of Bilsdale—at either place.

Robert Walker and Ann Banks, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

John Mathew, of Knaresborough, and Margaret Hay, widow, of Nidd—at Nidd.

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Henry Bromehead, of Bradfield, and Ellen Shaw, of Ecclesfield—at either place.

Nathan Tilson, of Halifax, and Mary Walker, of Skircoat—at Elland.¹

William Warde, of St. Dennis, York, and Margaret Dale, of Sutton forest—at St. Dennis.

Thomas Robinson, of Longpreston, and Ann Wildman, of Giggleswick—at Longpreston.

Gregory Danby, of Doncaster, gen., and Alice Byard, widow, of Burghwallis—at Burghwallis.

Christopher Mason and Joan Hayton, of Ripon—at Ripon.

John Newlove and Mary Birkby, of Wetwang—at Wetwang.

John Skelton, of Thornton, and Elizabeth Baker, of Ellerburn—at either place.

Thomas Barnby, gen.,² and Mary Green, of Cawthorne—at Cawthorne.

William Whitley, of Halifax, and Ann Wood, of Birstal—at either place.

Simon Firbank and Susan Firth, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

Marmaduke Todd, of Osmotherley, and Jane Binks, of Sandhutton—at Sandhutton.

Matthew Stables, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Bubwith, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

Samuel Wortley and Grace Abson, of Wath—at Wath.

John Lockwood, of Crofton, and Mary Oxley, of Whitkirk—at either place.

William Bayldon, gen., and Frances Saville, of Baildon—at Baildon.

George Worfolk, of Pickering, and Isabel Dudding, of New Malton—at either place.

Thomas Lister, of Gisburn, and Ann Higson, widow, of Bolton-by-Boland—at either place.

Ely Maude and Mary Northen, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁴

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Thomas Harrison and Elizabeth Banks, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁵

Charles Moore, of Apleton-street, and Elizabeth Hutton, of Overton—at either place.

Thomas Thornton, of Linton, and Jane Athorpe, of All Saints, Pavement, York—at All Saints.

William Godfrey and Mary Wood, of St. Leonard, New Malton—at St. Leonard.

Stephen Barnard, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Dixon, of Hemingborough—at Hemingborough.

James Parker, of Rothwell (formerly of Royston), and Dorothy Naylor, of Carleton—at Rothwell or Royston.

Thomas Waller, of St. Mary, Bishophill, and Elizabeth Illingworth, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁶

Matthew Levet, clerk, and Faith Crashaw, widow, of St. Cuthbert, York—at St. Cuthbert, or Naburn.

John Roydes, of Halifax, and Judith Saltonstall, of Huddersfield—at either place.⁷

(1) Married at Elland, 1 July, 1623.

(2) Son of Sir Charles Barnby, of Barnby Hall. His will probably proved 29 May, 1627. To be buried at Cawthorne. His wife was daughter of William Green, of Micklethwaite, and they had two daughters, Beatrix, married to John Allot, of Bentley Grange, and Mary, to Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, co. Derby.

(3) Married at Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, 7 July, 1623.

(4) Married there 13 July, 1623.

(5) Married there 13 July, 1623. She called "widow."

(6) Married there 22 July, 1623.

(7) Married at Halifax, 27 July, 1623.

William Fox, of Scawby, and Ann Salmon, of Filing—at Filing.

William Thorpe, of Whitkirk, and Alice Stable, of Thorner—at either place.

George Squire, of Harwood, and Frances Croland, of Spofforth—at either place.

Samuel Hall, of Guiseley, and Sarah Holmes, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.

Seth Lazenby, of Huntington, and Jane Farman, of Wigginton—at either place.

Richard Nelson, of Holy Trinity, Goodram-gate, and Jane Horner, of St. Saviour, York—at St. Saviour.

Richard Riley and Elizabeth Denton, of Baildon—at Otley or Baildon.

Gilbert Jagger and Mary Keighley, of Kirkheaton—at Mirfield or Kirkheaton.

Thomas Mitchell, of Skirlaugh, and Jane Wilson, of Humbleton—at either place.

Thomas Brecks and Jane Slingsby, of Fewston—at Fewston.

Thomas Moore, clerk, rector of Scawton, and Mary Wilson, of Naburn—of Naburn, or St. George, York.

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Christopher Wilson and Mary Ibbotson, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.

Leonard Wilson and Isabel Thompson, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

William Phillip, of Addle, and Grace Birks, of Otley—at Addle.¹

William Plewes, of Catterick, and Mary Leedam, widow, of Raskelf—at either place.

Thomas Roods, of Pannall, and Alice Bickerdike, of Spofforth—at either place.

Edward Edson, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Smith, of Harwood—at Harwood.

Jeremiah Gascoigne, of Holy Trinity, and Margaret Pinder, widow, of St. Mary. Hull—at St. Mary.

Thomas Cooke and Ann Taylor, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Robert Robson, of Slingsby, and Elizabeth Atherton, of Foston—at either place.

Thomas Vavasour, of Millington, and Jane Cudworth, widow, of All Saints, Pavement, York—at either place.

Christopher Dawson, of Arncliffe, and Alice Buck, widow, of Horton—at either place.

John Rigden, of Ellerton, and Francis Fowkes, of Everingham—at Everingham.

William Chauntry, of Stainforth, Halifax, and Elizabeth Spivey, of Moss, Campsall—at Campsall.

Richard Trott, clerk, curate of Hessle, and Elizabeth Sisson, of the same—at Hessle.

John Wadworth, of Patrington, and Catherine Cooke, of Ottringham—at either place.

Stephen Dales, of Frothingham, and Helen Hardman, of Atwick—at Frothingham.

George Dunwell and Isabel Brown, of Otley—at Otley.²

James Riley and Margaret Seinas, of Skipton—at Skipton.³

John Buckle,⁴ of All Saints, North Street, York, and Sarah Leshman, *alias* Harrison, widow, daughter of Thomas Harrison, clerk, vicar of Crambe—of either place.

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Marmaduke Lovell, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Bee, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at Holy Trinity.

Edward Wright and Catherine Withes, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Hugh Baldwin, of Marton, and Ellen Burton, widow, of Giggleswick—at either place.

Francis Lee and Mary Holdsworth, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵

Henry Bunney, of London, and Margaret Saltonstall, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Roger Noble and Elizabeth Greenbank, *alias* Willey, widow, of Whitby—at Whitby.

(1) Married there 13 Sept., 1623. She is called Grace Birch, of Bramhopp.

(2) Married at Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, 20 Aug., 1623.

(3) Married at Skipton, 14 Sept., 1623. She is called Sinnewes.

(4) Query for Buckley.

(5) Married there 5 Sept., 1623.

John Moorby, of Waterfryston, and Agnes Simpson, of Brotherton—at either place.
Henry Wilson and Joan Dobson, widow, of Linton-in-Craven—at Linton.

William Atkinson, of Wragby, and Elizabeth Langhorn, widow, of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle—at either place.

Gregory Creyke, of Bridlington,¹ and Ursula Legard, of Ganton—at Ganton.

Thomas Milnes and Isabel Mitchell, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Peter Watson, of Withernwick, and Margaret Riston, of Mapleton—at either place.

William Wood, of Ecclesfield, and Elizabeth Frank, of Pontefract—at either place.

John Burdett, of Peniston, and Sarah Kaye, of Almondbury—at either place.

Charles Campleshone, of Catton, and Eleanor Wilkinson, of Copmanthorpe—at either place.

Christopher Wade, gen., of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, and Jane Backhouse, of Bolton Percy—at Holy Trinity.²

William Turner, of Womersley, and Elizabeth Ledsham, widow, of Monkfryston—at either place.³

Anthony Sickermore and Joan Barroby, of Eskrigg—at Eskrigg.

George Fairfax and Margery Kildale, of Whitby—at Whitby.

John Palmer, of York, and Beatrice Wayte, widow, of All Saints, North Street, York—at All Saints.

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Ingram Hodgson and Agnes Barroclough, widow, of Skipton—at Skipton.⁴

Nicholas Smith and Mary Sutcliffe, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵

Daniel Maude, of Wakefield, and Margaret Whittell, of Eland—at Eland.⁶

Thomas Pilkington, of Bessingby, and Jane Watson, of Bridlington—at Bridlington.

William Jennings and Grace Clerk, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at St. Martin.

William Sheppard and Jane Shipman, of Houghthwaite-in-Adwick—at Adwick.

Thomas Wilson and Catherine Catterall, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

William Abbey, of Tockwith, and Jane Browne, of Holy Trinity, Goodram-gate, York—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Lindley, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Fairbarne, of Adle—at either place.⁷

William Dewhirst, of Marton, and Ann Tomlinson, of Gargrave—at either place.

Adam Heeles and Martha Crabtree, of Bradford—at Bradford.

John Markendale and Alice Gawthorpe, of Gargrave—at Gargrave.

Robert Gurnell and Elizabeth West, of Bishopthorpe—at Bishopthorpe.

Gilbert Deane, of Eland, and Elizabeth Burdett, widow, of Emley—at either place.⁸

John Shillito, of Sandal Magna, and Margaret Blackburn, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Gabriel Brearcliffe, of Garforth, and Sarah Brooke, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

John Pulleyne, of Harwood, and Isabel Rogers, of Kirkby Overblows—at either place.

Robert Ripley and Mary Marshall, widow,⁹ of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Robert Cooke, of Nottingham, and Elizabeth Waldron, of West Bridgford—at West Bridgford.

(1) Son of Ralph Creyke, of Marton, buried 1 January, 1670-1, at S. Mary's, Beverley. She was daughter, of John Legard, of Ganton, also buried at Beverley, 1 Oct., 1666. They were married 9 April, 1623. See Dugdale's *Visitation*, p. 328.

(2) Married there 18 Sept., 1623.

(3) Not at Monk Fryston.

(4) Married there 27 Sept., 1623.

(5) Married there 17 Nov., 1623.

(6) Married there 30 Sept., 1623.

(7) In neither register.

(8) Not at Eland.

(9) She would probably be the daughter of Francis Burrell, of Hull, and be buried at Holy Trinity, 5 Dec., 1650. Their eldest son was called Marshall Ripley. See Dugdale's *Visitation*, p. 130.

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Francis Powle, gen., of York, and Mary Topham, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York
—at St. Martin.¹

Thomas Taylor, of Welton, and Ann Brocklebank, of Hessle—at either place.

Robert Nowell, of Whalley, Lancashire, and Sarah Whitley, of St. Martin, Coney
Street, York—at either place.

William Fawcett and Jane Swale, widow, of Askham Bryan—at Askham Bryan.

James Deane, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Margaret Waller, of St.
Crux—at either place.

William Plant, gen., of Bilton, and Isabel Rhodes, widow, of Sherburn—at either
place.

Thomas Lee and Douglas Birkes, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Robert Kirkby, of Ripon, and Mary Barnard (?), of Hull—at Ripon.

Stephen Fox and Isabel Perrons, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Ralph Headley, of Normanby, and Elizabeth Tempest, of Womersley—at either
place.

Robert Ruddock and Margaret Stamper, of Westow—at Westow.

William Slingsby and Helen Howden, of Fewston—at Fewston.²

Robert Eyre and Ann Pell, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

William Gill and Joan Bentley, of Pannall—at Pannall.

Anthony Craggs, of Harwood, and Elizabeth Wetherhead, of Pannall—at either
place.

Robert Vaux, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, and Clare Taylor, of Marton—at either
place.

William Parkin, of Halifax, and Elizabeth Drake, widow, of St. Martin, Micklegate,
York—at St. Martin.³

John Wormald and Mary Asden, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁴

William Sparrow and Ann Dudding, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Matthew Mitchell and Susan Field, of Bradford—at Bradford.

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George Simm, of Elton, dioc. Durham, and Judith Thompson, of Scarborough—at
Scarborough.

John Scatcherd and Ann Stansfield, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Christopher Topham, gen., of York, and Ann Levet, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey,
York—at St. Michael.⁵

Thomas Aspinall and Ann Ness, widow, of Hull—at Holy Trinity or St. Mary, Hull.

Christopher Pinder, of Owthorne, and Jane Jackson, of Halsham—at either place.

Francis Jenkinson and Ann Rawson, widow, of Barnsley—at Barnsley.

George Smith and Ann Waterhouse, of Harthill—at Harthill.⁶

Edward Brownell and Ellen Higgin, of Kirk Deighton—at Kirk Deighton.

Nicholas Oddy, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Smith, of Baildon—at Baildon or Otley.

Christopher Rasby, of Kirk Smeaton, and Barbara Saltonstall, of Badsworth—at
either place.

William Lee, of Noblethorpe, and Margaret Goldwell (?), of Bull Hall, in Silkstone
—at Silkstone.

John Crowther and Margaret Baxter, widow, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.

William Spence, of Guisbrough, and Ann Spence, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey,
York—at St. Michael.⁷

Anthony Morris, of Skirlaugh, and Elizabeth Stephenson, of Sigglesworth—at either
place.

Edmund Holmes and Ann Blakey, of Sandal Magna—at Sandal Magna.

(1) Mr. Francys Powel and Marye Topham,
daughter to Mr. Ald. Topham, married 14 Oct.,
1623 (*St. Martin's Register*).

(2) Married there 29 Oct., 1623.

(3) Married there 4 Nov., 1623.

(4) Married there 12 Nov., 1623.

(5) Married there 12 Nov., 1623.

(6) Married there 17 Nov., 1623.

(7) Married there 16 Nov. 1623.

- Barnard Gilpin and Ann Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 Leonard Lewty, of Clint, and Ann Beane, of Newbrig in Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.
 Richard Holland and Dorothy Casson, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
 William Morley, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Ann Leedes, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either place.¹
 Edmund Hepworth, of Thornhill, and Sarah Wood, of Kirkheaton—at either place.
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 John Greaves and Mary Woodhead, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.
 Richard Atkinson, of Skipton, and Mary Cockerell, of Skefling—at either place.
 Francis Cracroft, of Grimston, and Jane Waterhouse, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.²
 William Marr, of Skitby, and Ann Langthorne, of Northcave—at either place.
 Mark Micklethwaite, clerk,³ rector of Long Marston, and Agnes Hanson, of Halifax—at Leeds.
 William Horsley and Mary Johnson, widow, of Langton—at Langton.
 Laurence Lemon, of St. Mary, and Elizabeth Raikes, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 William Atkin, junior, and Magdalen Spawton, of Finningley—at Finningley.
 William Paget, of Kellington, and Susan Fauconbridge, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.
 Thomas Hewland and Hesther Wickham, of Cottingham—at Cottingham.
 Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham,⁴ and Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Sir John Wood, of Sutton—at either place.
 William Tennant, of Kirkby Malham, and Isabel Hartley, of Burnsall—at either place.⁵
 Richard Richardson and Helen Dibb, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.
 George Smith and Helen Hardcastle, of Ripon—at Ripon.
 Thomas Ellis, of Wheldrake, and Emot Sanderson, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.
 Robert Catlin, of Silkstone, and Susan Naylor, of Wakefield—at either place.
 Thomas Broughton, clerk, of Doncaster, and Mary Wilbore, of Arksey—at Doncaster.
 William Walker and Mary Crosley, of Halifax—at Halifax.
 Ralph Swift, of Rothwell, and Ellen Broadhead, of Royston—at either place.
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 William Chapman, of Northdalton, and Alice Harper, of Hugett—at either place.
 Henry Jackman and Susan Brighouse, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 John Ety and Jane Nicholson, of Acaster Malbis—at Acaster Malbis.
 John Hall, of Strensall, and Beatrice Hill, of Thorpe Underwood—at Great Ouseburn or Strensall.
 Thomas Hirst, of Wakefield, and Jane Copley, widow, of East Ardsley—at either place.
 Thomas Clough, of Skipton, gen., and Frances Ellis, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at St. Martin.
 Cuthbert Witham, gen., and Catherine Waller, widow,⁶ of Garforth—at Garforth.
 George Wood, of Lasingham, and Margaret Dowsing, of Crambe—at either place.
 William Savage and Ann Bradley, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey—at St. Michael.⁷
 James Nettleton, of Bierley, and Janet Cordley, of Bowling—at Bradford.
 Ralph Burne, of Naburn, and Dorothy Cowper, of Wheldrake—at St. George's, York.

(1) Married at St. Michael's, 20 Nov., 1623.

(2) Married at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 20 Nov., 1623.

(3) Son of Elias Micklethwaite, Lord Mayor of York, buried at Marston, 18 Nov., 1648. She was daughter of Thomas Hanson, of Rastrick, baptized at Elland, 17 Nov., 1588. They were married at Leeds, 26 Nov., 1623.

(4) Son of Thomas Worsley, who was buried at Hovingham, 15 Feb., 1658. He died before his father.

(5) Not at Burnsall.

(6) In Dugdale's *Visitacion*, p. 374, she is called widow of William Walker, of Balnhall. She was Witham's second wife.

(7) Married there 17 Dec., 1623. She is called Jane.

William Turpin, of Newthrope in Sherburn, and Margaret Heald, of Hawton in Whitkirk—at Sherburn or Whitkirk.

Alexander Revell and Ann Riggs, of Adlingfleet—at Adlingfleet.

Thomas Staveley, of Thormanby, and Petronel Chambers, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael-le-Belfrey.¹

Michael Browne and Jane Reynard, of Raskelf—at Raskelf.

William Smith and Elizabeth Pickard, of Otley—at Otley.

Henry Fetherstonhaugh, of Kirkoswald, dioc. Carlisle, and Jane Pattrickson, widow, of Kareswellhow—at either place.

Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, gen., of Kirkoswald, and Bridget Pattrickson, of Kareswellhow—at either place.

George Normanton, of Heptonstall, and Mary Wadsworth, of Sowerby—at Heptonstall. [340]

Thomas Elsam and Elizabeth Blaydes, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Alexander Pickering, of Wistow, and Margaret Townrow, widow, of Monkfryston—at either place.²

Ralph Browne, of St. Martin, Coney Street, and Jane Beane, of St. Mary, Bishophill, senior, York—at St. Mary.

William Burton and Elizabeth Pighills, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

William Gregory, of Barnby-upon-Don, and Frances Browne, of Mexborough—at either place.

John Bradley, of St. Saviour, and Elizabeth Benson, widow, of St. Sampson, York—at either place.

Richard Poppleton and Frances Bowman, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Thomas Brabbs, clerk, and Catherine Cooke, widow, of Hotham—at Hotham.

Tristram Pearson and Barbara Reynard, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Mudd and Alice Lister, of Stonegrave—at Stonegrave.

John Boyes and Helen Newton, widow, of Whitby—at Whitby.

Christopher Chapman and Elizabeth Richardson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

John Simpson and Jane Topham, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Henry Gill, of Kildwick, and Lucy Beecroft, of Thornton—at either place.

Thomas Dealtry, gen., of Fullsutton, and Ann Lazenby, widow, of St. Margaret, York—at St. Margaret.

Thomas Lewis, of Towton, and Elizabeth Richardson, of Kellington—at Saxton or Kellington.

Thomas Wilson and Catherine Ingham, of Owston—at Owston.

Thomas Turner, of Skitby, in Dalby, and Jane Atkinson, of Tollerton—at either place.

John Gibson and Ellis Bird, of Easington—at Easington.

[341] Matthew Styan, of Thorner, and Elizabeth Ball, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.³

Matthew Sedgwick, of Horton, and Thomasin Moorhouse, of Giggleswick—at either place.

Anthony Everingham, of Thurne, and Grace Bolton, of Brotherton—at either place.

John Preston and Mary Briggs, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Richard Swinden and Rebecca Fentiman, of Tankersley—at Tankersley.

William Ridehal and Margaret Snawden, widow, of Collingham—at Collingham.

William Chantrell, clerk, Rector of Walkington, and Mary Hudson, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Nicholas Wiggoner and Ann Boyes, of Whitby—at Whitby.

Robert Harrison, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Ann Ellis, of St. Crux—at St. Crux.

(1) Married there 17 Dec., 1623.

(2) Not at Monk Fryston.

(3) Married there 19 Jan., 1623-4.

Anthony Hill, of Thorparch, and Thomasin Cowper, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.

George Ramsden, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Jane Johnson, of Drypool—at Drypool.

John Dawson, of Whitkirk, and Ellen Cunneil (?),¹ of Leeds—at either place.²

John Newsome, of Harwood, and Jane Cawdrey, of Otley—at either place.

William Lepton, of Calverley, and Margaret Farrow, of Tong—at either place.

Lister Symondson and Alice Calvert, of Starborton—at Kettlewell.

Charles Stoutville, of Hunmanby, and Elizabeth Knowlesley, of Burton Fleming—at Burton Fleming.³

William Corbett and Alice Rhodes, of Bridlington—at Bridlington.

Richard Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, and Ellen Robinson, of St. Dennis, York—at either place.

Francis Smith, of Tong, and Rosamond Hawksworth, of Bradford—at Tong.

Anthony Abbey and Alice Simpson, of Fairburn—at Ledsham.

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John Mappleton, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Ann Moore, widow, of Burton Agnes—at either place.

George Thompson and Deborahill Moone, of Filey—at Filey.

John Thompson and Ann Gunby, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at St. Michael.

Anthony Sharpe and Margaret Outhwaite, of Lowthorpe—at Lowthorpe.

William Ellinthorpe and Janet Hartley, of Gisburn—at Gisburn.

Robert Lilley, of St. Crux, York, and Ann Fletcher, of Wakefield—at St. Crux.

William Guy and Joan Gartham, of Kirkella—at Kirkella.⁴

Edward Knowles, of Halifax, and Ann Stephenson, of Burnley—at either place.

Edward Harrison and Elizabeth Wilson, of Silkston—at Silkston.

Edmund Marston, of Almondbury, and Susan Thornton, of Kirkheaton—at either place.

John Crooke, of Weston, and Mary Ellison, of Collingham—at either place.

Richard Scott⁵ and Elizabeth Norcliffe, widow, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Mary.

William Knapton, of Barwick-in-Elmete, and Mary Johnson, of Rothwell—at either place.

Edward Barber, of Darton, and Dorothy Sheppard, of Peniston—at either place.

Gilbert Croft and Bridget Marshe, widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

John Thompson, of Myton, and Jane Barugh, widow, of Brafferton—at either place.

John Watson, of Retford, and Elizabeth Sherburn, of Bawtry—at Bawtry.

George Meryton, esq.,⁶ of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Jane Adams, of Owston—at either place.

Richard Jackson, of Scarborough, and Mary Browne, widow, of St. John, Beverley—at Scarborough.

Bernard Smith and Jane Field, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

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Richard Scarth, of Hutton Rudby, and Margaret Watson, of Leak—at either place.

William Harwood, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Bennington, of Cottingham—at either place.

Christopher Foster, of Ampleford, and Elizabeth Garnett, widow, of Dalby, at Ampleford.

(1) Cunnell.

(2) Not at Leeds.

(3) Married there 3 Feb., 1623-4. He was the son of Charles Stoutville, of Hunmanby, she daughter and co-heiress of Robert Knowlesley, of Burton Fleming. See Dugdale's *Visitation*, p. 87.

(4) Married there 9 Feb., 1623-4.

(5) Afterwards Sir Richard Scott, Knight, of Barnes Hall, died 17 July, 1638, M.I. Ecclesfield. She was his second wife, daughter of John Udall, Esq., of York, and widow of Stephen Norcliffe, Esq., of York. They were married at St. Mary's, 4 April, 1624.

(6) Probably the eldest son of Dr. George Meryton, Dean of York. See Dugdale's *Visitation*, 107.

Christopher Taylor, of St. Margaret, York, and Alice Straker, of Dunnington—at either place.

William Pickering and Jane Acie (Acy), of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Josiah Hubbert and Dorothy Singleton, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Browne, of St. Martin, Micklegate, and Helen Wawgate (?), of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.¹

William Spilsby and Ann Marr, of Riston—at Riston.

William Peacock and Isabel Gentleman, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Gilbert Manckling, of All Saints, Pavement, York, and Faith Miffin, of Wintringham—at either place.

William Banks, of St. Mary, Hull, and Barbara Barker, now of Holy Trinity, Hull, and late of Kayingham, dau. of Wm. Barker—at either place.

George Banister and Sibel Stables, of Leeds—at Leeds.²

Thomas Watson and Ann Crosland, widow, of Methley—at Methley.

Robert Murton, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Jane Adams, of Owston—at either place.

Edmund Kirshaw and Sarah Northend, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

William Smith and Lucretia Hillary, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁴

Thomas Dawson, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Agnes Dobson, of Howden—at either place.

Edward Eyre, of Bradfield, and Ann Shaw, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Matthew Dent and Dorothy Holdsworth, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

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James Wood and Mary Snowden, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

George Gill, of Wragby, and Margaret Burrow, widow, of Wakefield—at Wragby.

John Robertson and Elizabeth Beesby, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Hieronimus Greenwood and Ann Wadsworth, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵

Percival Harker, of Bilsdale, and Elizabeth Wilson, widow, of Hawnby—at Hawnby.

1624.

Thomas Micklethwaite, clerk, Rector of Cherry Burton, and Mary Crompton, of Bishop Burton—at Bishop Burton.

Edmund Brooke, of Huddersfield, and Mary Gornell, of Mirfield—at either place.

William Tyndall, gen., and Elizabeth Weddell, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁶

John Broughton, of Arksey, and Ann Moore, widow, of Braywell—at either place.

Robert Killingbeck, of Kirkby Overblow, and Ann Wood, of Addle—at Addle.⁷

Henry Thompson, of Bolton-in-Wensley, and Dorothy Smith, of Leeds—at either place.⁸

Henry Horsfall and Agnes Gledhill, of Halifax—at Halifax.

William Snowby (?), of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, and Elizabeth Cawthorne, widow, of Wakefield—at Holy Trinity.⁹

Robert Elliott, of Hutton Pannal, and Elizabeth Gill, of Felkirk—at Felkirk.

James Hall and Margaret Ambler, *alias* Shearcrofte, of Arksey—at Arksey.

William Smith, of North Frothingham, and Ann Wade, of Foston—at either place.

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George Palliser, of Ripley, and Elizabeth Killingbeck, of Ripon—at Ripley.

John Wilkinson, of Almondbury, and Alice Northend, of Kirkheaton—at either place.

William Whitley, of Leeds, and Jenet Whitley, of Calverley—at either place.¹⁰

(1) Married there 24 Feb., 1623-4. Her name is Waggett in the Register.

(2) Not in the Leeds Registers.

(3) Married there 28 March, 1624.

(4) Married at Leeds, 29 March, 1624.

(5) Married there 5 April, 1624.

(6) Married there 6 April, 1624.

(7) Married there 13 April, 1624, she "widow."

(8) Not at Leeds.

(9) William Scowby and Eliz. Cawthorne, married at Holy Trinity, Micklegate, 10 April, 1624.

(10) Not at Leeds. The Calverley marriages are missing, 1607-29.

Robert Ramsden, of Bradley, and Martha Howgate, widow, of Halifax—at Elland.¹
 Nicholas Baxter, of Selby, and Margaret Horsell, of Riccall—at either place.
 Samuel Lazenby, gen., of South Emsall, and Gertrude Carver, of Brodsworth—at Brodsworth.

Richard Wood, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, and Mary Allott, of Sandal Magna—at Sandal Magna.

Philip Hammond, clerk, Curate of Holme, Spalding, and Philippa Sotheran, of the same—at Holme.

Thomas Greenshaw, of Hornsey, and Eleanor Johnson, of Bridlington—at Hornsey.
 Roger Schofield, of Darfield, and Frances Potter, of Tankersley—at either place.

Henry Taylor and Alice Howle, widow, of Leeds—at Leeds.²

Thomas Hall, of Stockbrig, and Frances Wildon, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York at St. Helen.

James Pattrick, of Barton-on-Humber, co. Lincoln, and Cecily Empringham, of Cottingham—at Cottingham.

George Beale, of Barley,³ and Helen Constable, of Everingham—at Everingham.

Thomas Roantree and Elizabeth Nicholson, widow, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁴

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Robert Daniell, gen., of Beswick, and Elizabeth Hansley, of Lockington—at either place.

Barnabas Maude, of Wakefield,⁵ and Margaret Tatham, of Pontefract—at either place.

William Smith, of Aston, and Ann Booth, of South Wheatley—at either place.

Thomas Massey, of Bolton Percy, and Jane Fox, of Rawcliffe—at Bolton Percy or Snaith.

Richard Cordukes, of Barton-in-Cramb, and Ursula Etty, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Reynold and Ann Graves, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Isaac Waterhouse and Ruth Midgley, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁶

Roger Fisher and Alice Garton, of Hutton Cranswick—at Hutton Cranswick.

William Pybus and Ann Hardacre, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Gregory Farrer, of Bradford, and Agnes Broadley, of Haworth—at either place.

Thomas Wilson, of Newsome-in-Kirby, and Joan Dale, widow, of Sheriff Hutton—at Sheriff Hutton.

William Peck, of Aston, and Mary Holdsworth, of Sheffield—at either place.

Benjamin Newton, of Watton, and Elizabeth Etherington, of Midleton—at Watton.

John Riccard, of Cowick, and Sarah Witham, dau. of Cuthbert Witham,⁷ of Garforth—at Garforth.

Arthur Riley, of Addingham, and Mary Robinson, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Robert Beane and Mary Birdsall, of Tadcaster—at Tadcaster.

Robert Birdsall and Eleanor Bilbrough, of Tadcaster—at Tadcaster.

Matthew Hutton, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Susan Hill, of Naburn—at Naburn.

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Thomas Smales, of Hornsey, and Jane Collinson, of Aldborough.

William Sotterthwaite, of Greasbrough, and Ellen Marriott, widow, of Rawmarsh—at Rawmarsh.

George Halstead and Mary Thomas, of Heptonstall—at Halifax or Heptonstall.

(1) Not in the Elland Registers.

(2) Married there 1 May, 1624.

(3) George Beale, of Woodhouse, married first Ellen, daughter of Marmaduke Constable, of the house of Everingham. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 189.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Son of John Maude, of Wakefield. He was buried in the High Choir of Wakefield, in March, 1642-3. See Foster's *Yorkshire Families*.

(6) Married there 7 May, 1624.

(7) Daughter of Cuthbert Witham, of Garforth, see *Dugdale's Visitation*, 374.

John Trotter, of St. Crux, York, and Elizabeth Rogers, of Sutton Forest—at either place.

Mark Empson and Ann Lilly, widow, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

George Waddington, of Arthington, and Elizabeth Cave, of Otley—at Adle or Otley.

Edward Roebuck and Elizabeth Thorpe, of Sharlston—at Warmfield.

Thomas Craven¹ and Margaret Craven, of Burnsal—at Burnsal.

Anthony Banks, of Bradford, and Alice Walker, of Mirfield—at either place.

John Ledsam, of Monkfryston, and Mary Rasby, of Smeaton—at Smeaton.

Thomas Harrison, of Sutton, and Martha Blackburne, of Marfleet—at either place.

John Purdon, of Swine, and Elizabeth Welles, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.

William Bulmer and Margaret Burnett, of Wilton—at Wilton.

John Hargreaves, of Bolton-by-Boland, and Ann Lancaster, of Gisburn—at either place.

Henry Howson, of Snaith, and Jane Howson, of Fishlake—at either place.

[*Omitted*] Maude,² clerk, Vicar of Wakefield, and Susan Smith, of Huddersfield—at Huddersfield.

Christopher Legard, of Hessle,³ and Mary Rokeby, of North Cave—at either place.

Roger Turner, of Kirkham, and Elizabeth Hall, of Clithero—at Clithero or Whalley.

Thomas Wood and Elizabeth Sayle, of Kirksmeton—at Kirksmeton.

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George Mawson, of Crofton, and Elizabeth Thomasin, of Fishlake—at either place.

George Daggett, of Pickhall, and Mary Browne, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Thomas Young, esq., of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Jane Adams, of Marr—at Marr.⁴

Thomas Thorpe and Margery Hall, or Hull, widow, of Kellington—at Kellington.

Giles Wetherell, gen., of Stockton, co. Durham, and Ann Marwood, of Great Ayton—at Great Ayton.

Henry Crabtree and Alice Moore, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Samuel Pulleyne and Ann Cooke, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁵

Robert Pate, of Filingdales, and Thomasin Coulston, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

John Green, of Sheriff Hutton, and Elizabeth Turner, of St. Crux, York—at either place.

Samuel Braithwaite, of Long Leversedge, and Elizabeth Townend, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Ralph Hoggard and Margaret Lyon, of Farndale—at Lastingham or Kirby Moorside.

Robert Fielde and Elizabeth Field, of Bradford—at Bradford.

John Douglas and Janet Brooke, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁶

Robert Wilkinson and Bridget Bateson, of Bingley—at Bingley.⁷

Anthony Benns, clerk, of High Hoyland, and Elizabeth Binns, of Almondbury—at Almondbury.

Christopher Philipson, gen. (?), of Melsonby, and Mary Percehay, of St. Martin, Coney-street, York—at St. Martin.

(1) Thomas, son of Anthony Craven, of Apple-treewick, was baptized at Burnsall, 3 Oct., 1585, buried there 14 April, 1636, married there 25 May, 1624, Margaret, daughter of Robert Craven, of Appletreewick. They had issue, Sir Anthony of Sparsholt, Knight and Bart., Sir Robert of Kensington, Knight, Master of the Horse to the Queen of Bohemia, and Sir William, of Winwick, knight. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, continued, 218.

(2) ? Timothy Maude, M.A., instituted Vicar of Wakefield 28 Feb., 1620. Buried in the church there 10 July, 1625.

(3) Son of Robert Legard, of Anlaby, by Ann, daughter of William Daniell, of Beswick. She

was daughter of William Rokeby, of Hotham, by Dorothy, daughter of William Rokeby, of Skiers, and was buried at Kirk Ella, 28 Oct., 1651.

(4) Son of Sir George, and grandson of Thomas Young, Archbishop of York. She was the daughter of Philip Adams, of Owston, and baptized there 15 March, 1600.

(5) Married 8 June, 1624. He was first master of the Free School at Leeds, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam. She was daughter of Alexander Cooke, Vicar of Leeds.

(6) Married 29 June, 1624.

(7) Married 15 June, 1624.

- Thomas Greenbury, of Leven, and Margaret Scott, widow, of St. Nicholas, Beverley—at either place.
- Edward Clayton, of Crofton, and Ann Rayney, widow, of Felkirk—at Felkirk.
- John Slinger and Mary Smithson, of Easby—at Easby.
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- Thomas Hill, of Brodsworth, and Mary Aislaby, of Doncaster—at either place.
- Thomas Marshall, of Flamborough, and Ann Creyke, widow, of Sewerby—at Flamborough.
- John Ellis and Sarah Berry, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
- William Morton, of St. Martin, Coney Street, and Dorothy Shaw, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at either place.¹
- John Saunderson, *alias* Webster, at Helmsley, and Mary Flintoft, widow, of Hawnby—at either place.
- William Pearson, of Harpham, and Susan Bust (?), of Bessingby—at Bessingby.
- Robert Parker and Isabel Ripley, of Slaidburn—at Slaidburn.
- John Waddington, of Bingley, and Alice Moore, of Halifax—at Bingley.²
- Roger Monkman, of Pickering, and Phillippa Ringrose, of Kirkby Misperton—at Kirkby Misperton.
- Edward Dunnill, of Wakefield, and Jane Robuck, widow, of Warmsworth—at either place.
- Rowland Watkinson, of Tadcaster, and Mary Lound, widow, of Sheffield—at either place.
- Christopher Foster, of Carlton Husthwaite, and Mary Throslett, of St. Leonard, New Malton—at St. Leonard.
- John Key, of Linton, and Jane Slater, of Skipton—at Linton.
- Bartholomew Dudding, of Eastrington, and Martha Vavasour, of Wresle—at either place.
- John Hornsby, of St. Sampson, and Jane Wilkinson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.³
- Robert Harrington and Elizabeth Plummer, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin.⁴
- Edmund Prunder (? Runder), of Patelybridge, and Alice Gill, of Middlesmoor—at either place.
- George Wood, of South Kilvington, and Margaret Seaton, of Easingwold—at either place.
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- Richard Raikes, of Holy Trinity, and Ann Mather, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.⁵
- Lancelot Alured, gen., and Dame Grace Davile, widow, of Filey—at Filey.
- James Hopkinson, of St. Crux, York, and Ann Bennington, of Kirkella—at either place.⁶
- John Wetherhead, of Harwood, and Ann Greaves, of Aberford—at either place.
- William Bailey and Ann Holden, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.
- Robert Mercer, of Hornsey, and Elizabeth Linfoot, of Escrig—at Escrig.
- Robert Paulin, of Lund, and Elizabeth Sherwood, of Walkington—at either place.
- John Rudd, of Watlington, and Elizabeth Walker, of Arksey—at Arksey.
- Thomas Hill and Dorothy Parkins, of Fishlake—at Fishlake.
- Roger Kerchever, of Adwick Street, and Alice Birks, of Doncaster—at either place.
- Robert Coldwell, of Silkston, and Isabel Southwood, of Cawthorne—at either place.
- John Almond, of Cottingham, and Mary Kellam, of Walkington—at either place.
- John Whittaker and Isabel Bradley, of Calverley—at Calverley.

(1) Not at Holy Trinity.

(2) Married 16 July, 1624.

(3) Married at St. Michael's, 4 July, 1624.

(4) Not in the Register.

(5) See the pedigree of Raikes in Foster's *Yorkshire Families*.

(6) Married at Kirk Ella, 23 Aug., 1624.

- William Thomlinson, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Crabtree, of Sculcoates—at either place.
- William Lowther, of Leckenfield, and Dorothy Nelson, of St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, York—at either place.
- Robert Bulker (?) and Frances Colman, of Swine—at Swine.
- William Oddy, of Bishopthorpe, and Elizabeth Comyn, of Bolton Percy—at Bolton Percy.
- Richard Wright, of Thormanby, and Margaret Lobley, of Topcliffe—at either place.
- William Carne (?) and Frances Hoyle, widow, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.
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Christopher Threlkeld, of Osgoodby, in Thirkleby, and Ann Yates, of Thirkleby—at Thirkleby.
- Thomas Brooke and Martha Holgate, of Huddersfield—at Huddersfield.
- George Metcalfe, of Northallerton, and Elizabeth , of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.
- William Brearcliffe and Mary Bacon, of North Cave—at North Cave.
- William Smith, of Filey, and Susan Biggin, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.
- Edward Bell, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Elizabeth Stockwith, of St. Olave, York—at St. Olave.
- Francis Holmes and Janet Yewdall, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.
- Thomas Tyndall, of Kirkby Misperton, and Dorothy Dobson, of Malton—at Kirkby Misperton.
- William Wood, of Lyth, and Friswell Dobson, of Whitby—at either place.
- Geoffrey Palmer, of Selby, and Ann Morritt, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.
- William Heaton, of Badsworth, and Mary Royston, of Campsall—at Badsworth.
- James Booth, of Bradford, and Bridget Bates, of Calverley—at Calverley.
- Ralph Bower, of Whitby, and Dorothy Linskell, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.
- Thomas Naylor, of Skipsea, and Margaret Barret, widow, of St. Crux, York—at either place.
- Richard Monks, of Gisburn, and Maud Slater, of Keighley—at either place.
- Thomas Pickering, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Susan Belt, widow, of St. Saviour, York—at St. Saviour.
- John Peele, of Giggleswick, and Margaret Hartley, of Barnoldswick—at either place.
- John Stacey, of Lonsborough, and Emot Osney, of Hesle—at Lonsborough.
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William Kitchinson, of York, and Grace Pulleyne, of St. Olave, York—at St. Olave.
- Anthony Robinson, of Bishopthorpe, and Elizabeth Coupland, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.
- Andrew Wolfe and Ann Bateson, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.
- Thomas Hunter and Ann Burton, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.¹
- Edward Straker, of Bishop Wilton, and Ann Goodricke, of Rawcliffe—at Bishop Wilton or St. Olave, York.
- Robert Hall, of Wiginton, and Mary Addison, of St. Olave, York—at either place.
- Barney Wood, of Rudston, and Elizabeth Jewitson, of Nafferton—at either place.²
- John Ayrton, of Leeds, and Mary Leedam, of Bradford—at either place.³
- William Rokeby, of Hotham,⁴ and Frances Hickman, of Bawtry—at Bawtry.

(1) Not in the Registers.

(2) See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 78.

(3) Not at Leeds.

(4) Son of William Rokeby, of Hotham, by Dorothy Rokeby. He was created a baronet 29 Jan., 1660-1. She was daughter of Sir William Hickman, Knt., of Gainsborough. They were both buried at Wentworth.

Robert Watson, of Rosedale, and Isabel Atkinson, *alias* Jenkinson, widow, of Helmsley—at either place.

William Walker and Ann Thistlethwaite, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

Francis Oddy, of All Saints, North Street, York, and Margaret Vevers, of Acomb—at All Saints.

Francis Pate and Alice Dobson, of Levesham—at Levesham.

William Belt, esq.,¹ and Susan Millington, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.

James Vant and Agnes Adcock, widow, of Leeds—at Leeds.²

Richard Busby, of York, and Elizabeth Wilson, of Gisborough—at Gisborough.

Thomas Taylor and Mary Batley, of Leeds—at Leeds.³

Richard Stephenson, of Bishopburton, and Ann Keld, of Seaton—at Seaton.

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John Nixon, of Otley, and Mary Gill, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.⁴

Robert Forte, of Marton, and Mary Hodgson, of Broughton—at Broughton.

John Whittaker and Dorothy Penny, of Heptonstall—at Heptonstall.

Samuel Wilkinson, gen., of Ledsham, and Ann Foster, widow, of Thurne—at either place.

Samuel Smith, of Whiston, and Mary Bradford, of Arksey—at either place.⁵

Ezekiel Taylor and Mary Cooke, of Bradford—at Bradford or Birstal.

Miles White, clerk, A.M., Rector of St. Michael, York, and Isabel Nelson,⁶ of Badsworth—[at Badsworth].

Robert Birtwisle, of Rotherham, and Mary Webster, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

Charles Clarke and Alice Armytage, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Francis Roantree, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, and Cecily Croft, of Overton—at either place.

Robert Howden, of Gisburn, and Isabel Evison, of Giggleswick—at either place.

Thomas Taylor, of Ulleskelf, and Elizabeth Copley, widow, of Ossendike—at Kirkby Wharf or Ryther.

Robert Shaw, of Bradfield, and Elizabeth Birks, of Ecclesfield—at Bradfield or

William Warde and Ann Brooksbank, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.

Marmaduke Elland, of Batley, and Mary Cooke, of Birstal—at either place.

Richard Titchmarsh and Jane Ridley, of St. John, Beverley—at St. John.

Thomas Baxter, of Bolton upon Dearn, and Elizabeth Seaman, of Ecclesfield—at either place.

Henry Potter and Cecily Chapman, of Whitby—at Whitby.

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John Holmes, of Kildwick, and Ann Pulleyn, of Ripon—at either place.

Henry Doughty, of Fishlake, and Alice Wayte, of Owston—at either place.

Edmund Whitwell and Juliana Weddell, of St. John, Beverley—at St. John.

William Trainholme, of Huntington, and Joan Allen, of Whorlton—at either place.

John Masterman, of Catton, and Isabel Camplejon, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

Leonard Watson, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Mary Masterman, of St. Nicholas, York—at either place.

Richard Bearne, of Burnsall, and Alice Marton, of Rilston—at either place.

James Saul, junior, and Hesther Saul, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁷

(1) Son of Leonard Belt, of York. He was afterwards knighted and was Recorder of York. She was his first wife, and they were married at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 24 Aug., 1624. She was buried there 26 Dec., 1630, and he re-married Martha Waterhouse. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, continued,

(2) Married 13 August, 1624.

(3) Not in the Register.

(4) St. Martin's Register is imperfect.

(5) Married at Arksey, 27 Sept., 1624.

(6) She was buried 17 Aug., 1634, in St. Michael's Church, Spurriergate.

(7) Not at Leeds.

Martin Wickham, of Hutton Pannal, and Beatrice Wager, of Normanton—at either place.

Henry Spink, of All Saints, North Street, York, and Elizabeth Foster, of Crambe—at Crambe.

Robert Horner and Mary Marshall, of All Saints, Pavement, York—at All Saints.

Hugh Harrison, of Swine, and Elizabeth Holtby, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.

Christopher Moorhouse, of Kirkby Malzeard, and Jane Watson, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.

William Hardin, of Old Malton, and Philippa Sutton, of Knapton—at Knapton.

James Burnley, of Harwood, and Mary Midgley, of St. Saviour's, York—at St. Saviour's.

Lionel Shires, of Skipton, and Jane Clarke, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at either place.¹

Edward Metcalfe, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Alice Clarke, widow, of Topcliffe—at either place.

Thomas Dickinson, of Rotherham, and Mary Savage, of Sheffield—at either place.

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Thomas Whitley, of Sheffield, and Alice Beale, of Rotherham—at either place.

Christopher Toothill (? Sutill) and Alice Crashaw, widow, of Arksey—at Arksey.

Robert Jackson and Helen Bowes, widow, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at Holy Trinity.

William Bate, of Pontefract, and Elizabeth Spink, of Normanton—at either place.

William Chapman and Jane Lythe, of Eskdaleside—at Eskdaleside or Whitby.

James Ellis, of Skipton, and Isabel Lofthouse, of Broughton—at either place.²

Adam Mainwaring, clerk, curate of St. Mary, Castlegate, and Beatrice Jenni , of the same—at St. Mary.

Stephen Pudsey and Alice Atkinson, of Ripon—at Ripon.

James Smith and Sarah Oldfield, of Calverley—at Calverley.

Nicholas Mitchell, of Thornton, and Ann Walker, of Colne—at either place.

Matthew Deane and Ann Dewhirst, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

William Cowper and Mary Law, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Richard Drewry, of St. Mary, and Sarah Barber, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either church.

Jeremy Hessel, of Bulmer, and Catherine Constable, of Catton—[at either place].

James Humphreys and Ann Rogers, of South Kirkby—at South Kirkby.

John Ramsden, of St. Mary, Bishophill, junior, York, and Ellen Higginton, of Catton—at either place.

Jasper Lacy, of Midgley, and Susan Illingworth, of Halifax—at either place.⁴

James Ingle, of Whitwell, and Ann Morton, of Allerton, co. Nottingham—at Allerton.

Thomas Foster, of Collingham, and Margaret Dunwell, of Otley—at either place.

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John Battersby and Rose Rangell, of Slaidburn—at Slaidburn.

Roger Kerchevall, of Adwick-le-Street, and Alice Birks, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Mary.

Richard Scarlett, of Northallerton, and Dorothy Danby, of Bolton—at either place.

Nicholas Conyers and Ann Jackson, of Whitby—at Whitby.

Thomas Fell, of Bingley, and Isabel Ambler, of Kildwick—at either place.

Charles Hoyle, of Snaith, and Elizabeth Johnson, of Sandal Magna—at either place.

George Craven, of Bradford, and Leah Appleyard, of Halifax—at either place.⁵

(1) Not at Skipton.

(2) Married at Skipton, 26 Sept., 1624.

(3) Married there 5 Oct., 1624.

(4) Married at Luddenden, 7 Oct., 1624, Halifax Register.

(5) Married at Halifax, 10 Oct., 1624.

Henry Tilson and Dorothy Brigg, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Michael Peirson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Dorothy Goodyear, of Sutton upon Derwent—at either place.¹

Godfrey Harwood and Ann Whittaker, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Francis Lister, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Margaret Belwood, widow, of St. Crux, York—at either church.²

Theophilus Braithwaite and Ann Radcliffe, of Linton—at Linton.

William Potts, of Hedon, and Alice Ambler, of Mulgrave—at Lythe.

Stephen Gill, of Fewston, and Elizabeth Thompson, of Kirkby Overblow—at Kirkby Overblow.

William Staniforth, of Sheffield, and Ann Ellis, of Woolley—at Sheffield.

Christopher Downes, of Stillingfleet, and Mary Smith, of Cawood—at either place.

Peter Heeles, of St. Olave, and Sarah Lazenby, of St. Mary, Bishophill junior, York—at either church.

James Atkinson, of Preston, and Ann Newcome, of Marton—at either place.

Peter Cooper, citizen of Durham, and Elizabeth Hutton, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin.³

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John Hoyle and Jane Lightowler, of Elland—at Elland.⁴

Thomas Holmes and Grace Taylor, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Robert Beltham, of Cottingham, and Jane Rawlinson, of Marfleet—at either place.

James and Elizabeth Anderson, of Bradford—at Bradford.

Edward Wilkinson and Margaret Etherington, of Easingwold—at Easingwold.

Henry Barker and Barbara Harper, of North Cave—at North Cave.

William Malim, of Rotherham, and Mary Whittaker, of Kirkburton—at either place.

Richard Wentworth, of South Kirkby, and Ann Holgate, of Royston—at either place.

John Kirby and Ann Cross, of North Dalton—at North Dalton.

Ralph Leedom, of Staveley, and Elizabeth Appleyard, widow, of Almondbury—at either place.

Richard Hartley, of Hatfield, and Ann Wright, of Syke House—at Hatfield or Fishlake.

Bernard Hutton, of Penrith, dioc. Carlisle, and Ann Parrott, widow, of St. Bees—at either place.

John Frankland, of Fewston, and Jane Hardisty, widow, of Pateley Bridge—at either place.

George Clifton and Elizabeth Wright, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Richard Smith and Frances Ashe, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

Richard Tenny, of Fraysthorpe, and Elizabeth Dowson, of Barmston—at either place.

Ralph Warde and Ellen Hawsworth, of Penistone—at Penistone.

Gervase Somersall, of Barnsley, and Grace Thomas, of Wors[borough]—at Barnsley.

Daniel Thorpe, of Mirfield, and Isabel North, of Almonbury—at either place.

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William Stones, of Aldwark-in-Ecclesfield, and Dorothy Thornhill, widow, of Wath—at Ecclesfield or Wath.

Thomas Day, of Hinderwell, and Catherine Chapman, of Lofthouse—at either place.

William Theaker, of Runswick, and Dorothy Pursloy (?)⁵ of Lythe—at Lythe.

John Wood and Jane Hunt, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Thomas Hudson and Elizabeth Kitchingman, of Feliskirk.

John Nichols, of Baildon, and Mary Wilson, of Bradford—at either place.

Thomas Beckwith, of St. John, Micklegate, York, and Jane Marshall, of Moor Monkton—at Moor Monkton.

(1) Married 9 Oct., 1624, at St. Michael.

(2) Not at St. Michael's.

(3) Not in the St. Martin's Registers. They

are rather imperfect this year.

(4) Married there 11 Dec., 1624.

(5) ? Pursglove.

Andrew Nicholson, of Old Malton, and Alice North, widow, of St. Sampson, York—at either place.

John Boyes, of Halifax, and Elizabeth Lacy, of Bracewell—at either place.

George Clough, of Swillington, and Ann Kitching, of Little Preston—at Swillington.

Joseph Heslerton and Elizabeth Gere, of Kirkby Misperton—at Kirkby Misperton.

Joseph Laburne, of Huddersfield, and Grace Law, of Halifax—at either place.

Thomas Clarke, of Burton Agnes, and Grace Warcopp, of Flamborough—at either place.

William Warter, of Wansford, and Ann Pearson, of Middleton-on-the-Wolds—at Nafferton or Middleton.

John Dickenson and Grace Scoffin (?), widow, of Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.

Christopher Ovington, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Ann Johnson, of St. John, Beverley—at either place.

John Pickard and Jane Bayle, of Leeds—at Leeds.¹

John Lord Darcy² and Mary Bellasis, dau. of Sir Thomas Bellasis, bart., of Harthill—at Harthill.

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Robert Field and Ruth Fairbank, of Halifax—at Halifax.

John Ickringill, of Kildwick, and Ann Berry, widow, of Bingley—at either place.

William Dove or Done and Ann Boss, widow, of Alne—at Alne.

William Allotson, of Ebberston, and Mary Rayne, of Snainton—at Ebberston.

George Sothaby and Meriol Wilkinson, widow, of Darrington—at Darrington.

James Birke, of Slaidburn, and Ann Robinson, of Gisburn—at either place.

Robert Hinchcliffe, of Skye House, and Thomasin Allen, of Fishlake—at Fishlake.

Zachariah Stables, of Carlton, and Barbara Skipton, of Pontefract—at either place.

Arthur Wright and Cartwright Proctor, widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Ambrose Noble, of Halifax, and Ann Preston, of Kildwick—at either place.

Richard Goodwin and Margaret Dixon, of Seamer—at Seamer.

Francis Blaydes, of Watles, and Susan Broadley, of Bradford—at Bradford.

Henry Ramskill, of Sheffield, and Elizabeth Moxon, of Wakefield—at either place.

William Millington, of Holme Spalding, and Julian Webster, of Weighton—at either place.

Robert Greenwood and Grace Cash, widow, of Barwick-in-Elmet—at Barwick.

John Twisleton, of Ledsham, and Frances Brearcliffe, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.

Silvester Atkinson, of Kirkby Overblow, and Janet Bentley, of Pannall—at either place.

Alexander Rawson, of Treeton, and Margaret Aldam, of Warmsworth—at either place.

William Duffield, junior, and Margaret Coupland, widow, of Easingwold.

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Thomas Foster, of Weston, and Alice Hebden, of Otley—at either place.

William Wood, of Shipton, and Margaret Stephenson, of Burneholme—at Burneholme.

Henry Halliday and Catherine Drewe, of Keyingham—at Keyingham.

Francis Lewis, of Knaresborough, and Margaret Richardson, of St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, York—at St. Mary.

Matthew Cowling, of St. Crux, and Jane Fountayne, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.

William Richardson, junior, of Bradford,³ and Elizabeth Hopkinson, of Rothwell—at either place.

(1) Married there 12 Nov., 1624.

(2) John, third Lord Darcy of Aston, married first Rosamond, daughter of Sir Peter Frescheville, secondly Isabel, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, widow of Godfrey Foljambe, Esq., thirdly Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Belasyse, afterwards Lord Fauconberg. She was baptized at Coxwold 11 April, 1606, but died shortly after the marriage, aged 19. He married fourthly

Elizabeth, daughter of William West, of Firbeck, but died without issue, July, 1635.

(3) Son of Richard Richardson, of North Bierley, buried at Bradford, 22 Feb., 1648-9. She was daughter of George Hopkinson, of Lofthouse, and half sister of John Hopkinson, the antiquary, baptized at Rothwell, 27 Dec., 1603. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, pp. 50 and 51.

Robert Dale and Elizabeth Mease, widow, of Sheriff Hutton—at Sheriff Hutton.

Caleb Scholey [? Deacon], of South Kirkby, and Elizabeth Ogden, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Edward Dyson, of Elland, and Grace Broadbent, widow, of Saddleworth—at Elland.¹

Joseph Smith, of Campsall, and Ann Clerk, of Doncaster—at either place.

Robert Harrison, clerk, and Mary Wilkinson, widow, of Armthorpe—at Armthorpe.

James Brooke and Sarah Brooke, of Huddersfield—at Huddersfield.

Christopher Wayne, of Ripon, and Ann Mason, of Burneston—at Ripon.

Richard Jenkinson and Elizabeth Pashley, widow, of Wadworth—at Wadworth.

Henry Fothergill and Sarah Danson (?),² of Skipton—at Skipton.³

George Hunter, of Overton, and Alice Goodyear, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.⁴

Edward Gibson, of Bugthorpe, and Elizabeth Dennis, of Scrayingham—at Scrayingham.

William Snow, of Knaresborough, and Magdalen Scaife, of Hampsthwaite—at either place.

William Pell, of Hedon, and Ann Little, of Owthorne—at Hedon.

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Edward Slater and Ann Dale, of Nether Poppleton—at Nether Poppleton.

Mansfield Hassell, of Leeds, and Susan Milner, of Calverley—at either place.

Robert Wright and Margaret Harwood, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Anthony Winterburn and Mary Lambert, of Burnsall—at Burnsall.⁵

John Greathead and Frances Smith, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁶

Ralph Scruton, of Skelton-in-Ripon, and Emot Peel, of Knaresborough—at either place.

Richard Hildreth, of Osmotherley, and Dorothy Cowper, of Silton—at either place.

Roger Squire, of Gargrave, and Margaret Carr, of Broughton—at either place.

Matthew Walker and Margaret Parkin, of Bridlington—at Bridlington.

George Laycock, of Ilkley, and Janet Hartley, of Colne—at Ilkley.

John Thompson, of Wykeham, and Mary Beale, of Langton—at Langton.

Henry Rhodes (Royds) and Catherine Parker, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁷

William Ferrand, of Ilkley, and Margaret Hall, of Gargrave—at either place.

Jeremiah Thorpe, of Halifax, and Grace Hopkinson, of Bradford—at either place.

Arthur Frickley, of Wakefield, and Helen Townstead, of Firthe⁸—at Wakefield.

Thomas Robinson and Grace Croft, of Raskelf—at Raskelf.

George Middleton and Mary Scholey, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

John Lister and Isabel Hemingway, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Nicholas Parker, of Slaidburn, and Helen Bowcock, of Whalley—at Slaidburn.

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Stephen Berrier, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Ann Forde, of Nunburnholme—at either place.

John Fotherby, gent., of St. Mary, Beverley, and Ann Jenkinson, of Leckonfield—at Leckonfield.

William Carleil, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Frances Renniger (?), of Drypool—at either place.

Henry Lindley and Frances Stamford, of Warmfield—at Warmfield.

Roger Simpson, of Broughton, and Jane Swire, of Mart[on]—at Broughton.

(1) Married 2 Dec., 1624.

(2) ? Dauson.

(3) Married 13 Dec., 1624.

(4) Married at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 2 Dec., 1624.

(5) Not in Burnsall Registers.

(6) Married 15 Dec., 1624.

(7) Married 21 Dec., 1624.

(8)? Frith, N.R.

Thomas Brooke, of Huddersfield, and Dorothy Crosland, of Almondbury—at either place.

Henry Wood and Elizabeth Stubley, of Birstall—at Birstall.

William Savage, of Royston, and Mary Johnson, of Darfield—at Darfield.

John Alderson, of Acomb, and Jane Hill, of Marston—at either place.

William Cooke, of Preston, and Elizabeth Acy, of Sproatley—at either place.

Martin Midgley and Agnes Maude, of Bingley—at Bingley.¹

William Hawley, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Margery Thompson, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at either church.

John Fludd, of Hessle, and Jane Ryme, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

John Hopes, of Kilton-in-Brotton, and Margaret Watson, of Guisborough—at Brotton

Thomas Hill and Dorothy Hird, of Whitby—at Whitby.

Anthony Smith, of Bubwith, and Elizabeth Bond, of St. Sampson, York—at either place.

John Baynes, of Milford, and Elizabeth Helmsley, of Ferrybridge—at Sherburn.

Richard Walker, of Methley, and Isabel Huddleston, of Wakefield—at either place.

John Ingleby, of Hutton-in-Rudby, and Margaret Townley, of Clapham—at either place.

Nicholas Mann, citizen, of Durham, and Mary Green, of Hutton-in-Rudby—at Hutton.

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John Davy, of St. Dennis, and Elizabeth Straker, of St. Laurence, York—at either church.

William Crosley, of South Kirkby, and Catherine Clarke, of Brearley—at either place.

John (?) Seaman, of Holy Trinity, and Grace Prestwood, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.

Michael Monkton, of Dunholme, co. Lincoln, esq., and Elizabeth Gregory, of Feliskirk—at Feliskirk.

Humphrey Riding and Elizabeth Thomas, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Robert Inman and Sarah Mitchell, of Elland—at Halifax.

Samuel King and Mary Booth, of Halifax—at Halifax.²

Robert Trewman (?), of Coxwold, and Ann Todd, of Ampleford—at either place.

Matthew Warde, of Birstall, and Ann Norris, of Calverley—at either place.

William Key, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Margaret Lancaster, of Topcliffe at either place.³

Edward Winterholme, *alias* Robinson, of Penistone, and Dorothy Blackburn, of Silkstone—at either place.

John Agar, junior, of Stockton, and Isabel Gibson, of Bugthorpe—at either place.

Samuel Helliwell and Alice Smith, of Midgley—at Midgley.

Christopher Coates, of North Cave, and Jane Pinder, of Newbald—at North Cave.

Henry Moxon, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Isabel Collinson, of Barnby—at either place.

Richard Davill, of Kirkby Fleetham, and Jane Baynes, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.

Anthony Allanson and Edith Drake, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁴

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Peter Clarke, of Kilburn, and Jane Wilson, of Coxwold—at either place.

Edward Worsop, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, and Agnes Foxcroft, of Batley—at Batley.

Thomas Pickles and Janet Midwood, of Huddersfield—at Huddersfield.

(1) Married 20 Jan., 1624-5.

(2) Married there 15 Feb., 1624-5.

(3) Married at St Michael's, 16 Jan., 1624-5.

(4) Married 29 Jan., 1624-5.

Lancelot Humphreys, of Wawne, and Sarah Bower, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Hessle or Holy Trinity.

William Austwick, of Clayton, and Margaret Maude, widow, of Wakefield—at either place.

George Marshall, of Leeds, and Ann Greggs, of Harwood—at Harwood.

Robert Heaslegrave and Susan Swayne, widow, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Thomas Langdale, of North Ferriby, and Isabel Thorpe, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.

John Peele, of Giggleswick, and Mary Wilson, of Thornton—at either place.

John Hey and Alice Straw, of Hooton Roberts—at Hooton Roberts.

Thomas Tuke, of Ricall, and Margaret Tuke, of Northallerton—at either place.

Michael Oldfield and Bridget Wadsworth, of Luddenden—at Luddenden.

William Wass, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Faith Woodburn, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at either place.¹

Edward Westis, of London, and Isabel Bough, of Pocklington—at Pocklington.

Joseph Winter, of Leeds, and Ellen Pomfrett, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.²

Francis Cowper and Margaret Metcalfe, of Thirsk—at Thirsk.

John Wadby, of St. Mary, and Mary Reyniger, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

John Holme, of Preston, and Ann Watson, of Paul—at either place.

William Iredale, of St. Helen, Stonegate, and Jane Nelson, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.

Cuthbert Emley, of Slaidburn, and Margaret Carr, of Giggleswick—at either place.
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Thomas Fairbank and Jane Whittaker, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

Matthew Wright, of Badsworth, and Alice Fearnley, of Ecclesfield—at either place.

Alexander Horrocks, of St. Michael, New Malton, and Isabel Chappell, of Otley—at either place.

Thomas Wright, of Ripon, and Jane Outlawe, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.⁴

Major Mawson and Frances White, of Addle—at Addle.⁵

James Shaw and Grace Tillotson, of Luddenden—at Luddenden.⁶

Godfrey Firth, of Selby, and Elizabeth Long, of Hemingborough—at either place.

Matthew Dawson, of St. John, Micklegate, and Elizabeth Farmery, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either church.

Thomas Lyth, of Lockton, and Jane Clarke, of Middleton—at either place.

John Hill, of Ecclesfield, and Margaret Longley, of Tankersley—at Tankersley.

John Jackson and Mary Wilson, of Thirsk—at Thirsk.

Thomas Clayton, of Sheffield, and Alice Raysing, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

William Witty and Ann Pollard, of Middleton—at Middleton.

Francis Duck and Ann Stringfellow, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

William Ibbotson, of Bradfield, and Frances Seed, of Maltby—at Ecclesfield or Maltby.

Benjamin Eyre and Jane Nelson, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

James Bray, of Kirkburton, and Elizabeth Barlow, of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lanc.—at Kirkburton.

William Reynard, of St. Mary, Castlegate, and Margaret Fell, of St. Margaret, York—at either place.

Thomas Marshall, of Hessay, and Ann Newton, of Littlethorpe—at Ripon.

William Gilson, of Middleton, and Isabel Parkinson, of North Frodingham—at Middleton.

(1) Not at St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

(2) Not at Leeds.

(3) Married 23 Feb., 1624-5.

(4) Not at York.

(5) Not in the Adel Registers.

(6) Married 14 Feb., 1624-5. Halifax Registers.

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George Parker, of Kirkby, and Mary Grange, of Ripon—at Ripon.

John Tatham, of Pontefract, and Mary Lawe, of Halifax—at either place.¹

Ralph Vincent and Jane Stothard, of All Saints, North Street, York—at All Saints.

William Revell, of Felkirk, and Ann Ramsden, of St. Sampson, York—at either place.

John Fletcher, of Rotherham, and Catherine Abson, of Bolton—at either place.

William Mowson, of Penrith, and Elizabeth Willan, of Kendal—at either place.

Robert Maister and Isabel Woodmansey, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

William Piper and Ann Coates, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Richard Richardson, of Bramham, and Jane Thompson, of Collingham—at either place.

Robert Wilson, of Kildwick, and Isabel Clapham, of Keighley—at either place.

Thomas Peacock, of Whorlton, and Mary Walker, of Osmotherley—at either place.

John Adston, of Deighton, and Ellen Nelson, of Northallerton—at either place.

William Lyell, of Cropton, and Elizabeth Jerome, of Brompton—at Middleton or Brompton.

William Wilkinson, of Holy Trinity, and Jane Hovgon, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.

Thomas Outhwaite, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and Mary Atkinson, of St. Crux, York—at either place.

William Palmer, of Great Driffield, and Ann Skoynes, of Garton—at Great Driffield.

John Green and Ellison Carleil, of Whitby—at Whitby.

Richard Harland, of Hornsea, and Ann Smith, widow, of Sproatley—at either place.

John Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton, and Frances Hotham, of Scarborough—at either place.²

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Richard Meadley, of Aldborough, and Catherine Jobson, of Thorne—at either place.

Thomas Swinden and Isabel Morton, widow, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.

Robert Hudson and Ann Cowper, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Bryan Lister and Margaret Berry, of Bingley—at Bingley.

John Calvert and Susan Banister, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at St. John.

George Fewsdon and Ann Smith, of Newton upon Ouse—at Newton.

Toby Law and Sarah Smith, of Halifax—at Halifax or Elland.

Samuel Oley, of Woolley, and Ann Cawood, of Pontefract—at either place.

Michael Moore and Susan Hill, of Heptonstall—at Heptonstall.

John Micklethwaite, junior, and Frances Horne, of Ingbirchworth—at Penistone.

John Sampson, of Owthorne, and Agnes Tennison, of Roos—at either place.

John Dawson, of Skipton, and Isabel Walmsley, of Broughton—at either place.³

John Parkinson, of Broughton, and Susan Dawson, of Skipton—at either place.⁴

William Nelson, of Kirkby Malham, and Mary Tomlinson, of Gargrave—at either place.

William Pepper, of Heworth, and Catherine Issons, of St. Crux, York—at St. Cuthbert or St. Crux.

Joseph Field and Margaret Thweng, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Hugh Black and Elizabeth Johnson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Clerke and Martha Spink, of Kirkburn—at Kirkburn.

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George Wrcy and Ann Kendall, of Stillingfleet—at Stillingfleet.

George Foster and Frances Smith, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Asheton Stansfield, of London, and Margaret Speight, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

(1) Married at Halifax, 24 Feb., 1624-5.

(3) Not at Skipton.

(2) She was daughter of Sir John Hotham, and re-married Sir Philip Stapleton, of Warter.

(4) Not at Skipton.

Marmaduke Gibbons, clerk, minister of St. Mary, Bishophill, junior, and Judith Hegge, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Mary, Bishophill, junior.

1625.

Robert Thornes and Dorothy Roper, widow, of Horbury—at Horbury.

George Wright and Elizabeth Percy, of Scrayingham—at Scrayingham.

Edward Cooke, of Campsall, and Jane Deane, of Doncaster—at either place.

George Staniforth, of Jeirlane, co. Derby, and Elizabeth Wainwright, of Bradfield—at Bradfield or Ecclesfield.

Matthew Wood, of Bradford, and Isabel Dedie (?), widow, of Hampsthwaite—at either place.

Monk Smales, of St. Mary, and Frances Fishe, of St. Nicholas, Beverley—at either place.

James Atkinson, of Arncliffe, and Isabel Peirson, of Linton—at Linton.¹

John Clarke and Jane Clarke, of St. Mary, Beverley—at St. Mary.

William Hustler and Mary Usher, of St. Michael, New Malton—at St. Michael.

Henry Gibson, of Ilkley, and Catherine Barnes, of Allerton Mauleverer—at either place.

Richard Langhorne, of Sledmere, and Thomasine Browne, of Fridaythorpe—at either place.

Robert Burton, of Tadcaster, and Sibel Lindall, of Leeds—at either place.²

Matthew Auckland, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Healfield, of Rothwell—at either place.³

Richard Jaques, of St. Crux, and Elizabeth Peacock, of Holy Trinity [], York—at St. Crux.

Thomas Rawson, of Humbleton, and Ann Catterall, of Hollyn—at either place.

John Hardy and Isabel Mitchell, of Halifax—at Halifax.

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Simon Wayne, of Doncaster, and Joan Chadwick, of Melton—at either place.

Toby Law, of Halifax, and Agnes Hawksworth, of Bradford—at either place.

John Denton and Dorothy Sparke, of Marton—at Marton.

Martin Ramsden, of Huddersfield, and Isabel Armytage, of Almondbury—at either place.

Nicholas Morton, of Ecclesfield, and Catherine Lockwood, of Tankersley—at either place.

Thomas Scaife, of Ripley, and Jane Peart, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.

Edward Rawson and Mary Savage, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Robert Thompson, of Wetherby, and Ann Taylor, of Bickerton—at Spofforth or Bilton.

William Scholes and Frances Swallow, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.

Robert Pease and Ann Simpson, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.

Leonard Huntroyds, of Whitby, and Jane Nelson, of Brafferton—at either place.

William Watson, of Rotherham, and Ann Lamb, of Ackworth—at either place.

John Freeman, of Brantingham, and Elizabeth Tomlin, of Wawne—at either place.

Thomas Fowler, of St. Olave, and Ann Craven, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.

Thomas Harrington, of St. Martin, Coney Street, and Elizabeth Sleightholme, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.⁴

John Todd, clerk, minister, of Whitby, and Dorothy Robinson, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁵

Henry Grimston, clerk, vicar of Sherburn, and Ann Strickland, of Bridlington—at either place.

Richard Cheldray, of Pannal, and Isabel Braithwaite, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.

(1) Married 7 April, 1625.

(2) Not at Leeds.

(3) Married at Rothwell, April, 1625.

(4) Married at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 2 May, 1625.

(5) Married at Leeds, 3 May, 1625.

Thomas Nettleton, of Royston, and Dorothy Kaye, of Wakefield—at either place.
Robert Skilbeck and Faith Thompson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.¹

John Sharpe, of Birstal, and Magdalen Rey, of Thornton, co. Lancaster—at either place.

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Hugh Everett, clerk, of Worsborough, and Elizabeth Swinden, widow, of Wombwell—at either place.

George Hodgson, of Helmsley, and Isabel Gowthwaite, of Kirby Knowle—at either place.

William Scholey and Margaret Maude, of Hunsworth—at Hunsworth.

Christopher Huscroft, of Kirksmeton, and Jane Scholey, of Womersley—at either place.

Richard Dring, of Cloughton, and Ann Cowling, of Scawby—at either place.

Robert Winn, of Kirkdale, and Philippa Smithson, of Bransby—at either place.

John Parkin, of Ecclesfield, and Jane Stead, of Bradfield—at either place.

Richard Spink, junior, of Normanton, and Elizabeth Denison, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.

George Woodroffe and Dorothy Aubrey, of Silkston—at Silkston.

Arthur Brooke, of York, and Joan Latham, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Roger Haythorne, of Kirkheaton, and Elizabeth Mallinson, of Eland—at either place.²

Henry Barker, of Ledsham, and Ellen Powle, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.

Richard White, of Egton, and Ann Marshall, of Whitby—at Egton.

William Pedwardine, of Howden, and Elizabeth Pulleyn, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

Thomas Baldwin, of Halifax, and Ann Hirst, widow, of Kirkheaton—at either place.

Thomas Meadley, of Bubwith, and Elizabeth Clerk, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.

Roger Swallow, of Peniston, and Catherine Savage, of Barnsley—at either place.

Christopher Walker, of Thirsk, and Ann Day, of Kilburn—at either place.

Richard Green, of Bishopwilton, and Dorothy Cobb, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.³

William Farrer, late of Manchester, now of York, and Mary Watson, of Fulford—at Fulford.

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Hugh Bethell, of Alne, and Frances Frankland, of Thirkleby⁴—at Thirkleby.

William Hardy, of Hilston, and Ann Ranson, of Humbleton—at either place.

William Pocklington, of South Scarle, and Margaret Sturtivant, of Elksley—at either place.

Thomas Wetherall, of All Saints, York, and Elizabeth Spendlove, of Moor Monkton—at either place.

Henry Wilkinson, of Ackworth, and Ann Crashaw, of Darfield—at either place.

Charles Atkinson and Jane Hardcastle, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Dalton and Elizabeth Huddlesley,⁵ of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Marmaduke Thweng, of Hutton Cranswick, and Elizabeth Winston, of Ecclesfield—at either place.

William Morley, of St. John, Micklegate, York, and Frances Greenbury, of Crake—at either place.

Roger Grange, of Whitby, and Isabel Wigginer, of Fylingdale—at either place.

(1) Married there 8 May, 1625.

(2) Not at Elland.

(3) Married at St. Michael's, 14 May, 1625.

(4) Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight, of Ellerton, died Jan., 1662, son of Sir Walter Bethell, of

Alne, by Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven. His wife was daughter of William Frankland, of Thirkleby. See *Dugdale*, pp. 78 and 155.

(5) ? Haddlesley.

Christopher Taylor, of Wakefield, and Janet Colling, of West Ardsley—at West Ardsley.

Robert Blakeley, of Horbury, and Margaret Wood, of Thornhill—at either place.

Thomas Myers, of Nidd, and Elizabeth Wright, widow, of Kirkby Overblow—at Kirkby Overblow.

Miles Taylor, of Horton, and Ellis Smith, of Gargrave—at either place.

Robert Ashton, of Sheffield, and Jane Hargreaves (?), of Ecclesfield—at either place.

Denis Gere and Judith Penrose, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey—at St. Michael.¹

John Boardman and Alice Hoyle, widow, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

John Lumley, esq., and Dame Catherine Trotter, widow, of Skelton²—at Skelton.

Roger Barwick, of Sutton Forest, and Mary Morgan, of Stillington.

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William Vavasour, esq., of Weston, and Ann Saville,³ widow, of Leeds—at Weston.

William Collinson, of Swine, and Ann Sheppard, of Bilton—at either place.

William Tomlinson, of Hull, and Frances Carville, of Paul—at Paul.

James Plummer, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York, and Jane Hansley, of Kilnwick.

James Bradshaw, of Ormsby, and Ann Constable, of Ayton—at Ayton.

John Dawney, of Cowick, and Mary Hansley (?), widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Thomas Stapleton and Ann Lund, widow, of Feriby—at Feriby.

William Cass, of Newstead, and Elizabeth Stirk, of Ampleford—at Kilburn or Ampleford.

Richard Stephenson, of Harwood, and Grace Laycock, of Otley—at either place.

Thomas Turner, of Leathley, and Jane Broadbelt, of Kirkdeighton—at either place.

Marmaduke Craven and Mary Hayforth, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Thomas Cowper and Mary Otterburn, of Kirkby Moorside—at Kirkby.

Richard Mason and Elizabeth, of Guisborough—at Guisborough.

Ralph Robinson, of St. Denis, York, and Margaret Walker, of Haddlesey—at either place.

Thomas Preston, of Kirby Malham, and Ann Smith, of Barnoldswick—at either place.

Francis Johnson and Martha Simpson, of Kirkby Overcarr—at Kirkby.

Edward Bell, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Dorothy Selby, of Topcliffe—at either place.

Samuel Sunderland and Ann Waterhouse, of Halifax⁴—at Halifax.

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Richard Craue, of Upleatham, and Alice Manners, of Helmsley—at either place.

Bartholomew Nowell, of Keighley, and Maude Scaife, of Hampsthwaite—at either place.

John Browne and Alice Oddy, of Gisburne—at Gisburne.

Francis Hornby, of Coxwold, and Mary Lowson, of Topcliff—at either place.

William Mortimer and Alice Loft, of Aberford—at Aberford.

Marmaduke Croft, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York, and Grace Harrison, of Bilton—at either place.

James Bower, of Barnsley, and Elizabeth Ossup, of Peniston—at either place.

John Lutton, of East Cottingwith, and Isabel Cotnes, of Howden—at East Cottingwith.

(1) Not in the Registers.

(2) It seems probable that she would be the widow of Sir Henry Trotter, of Skelton, who was buried there 30 Oct., 1623, and daughter of Anthony Wytham, of Cliffe, but no second marriage is mentioned in the pedigree of Trotter.

(3) She was daughter and heiress of Richard Tolson, of Bridekirk, county Cumberland. Married first to Edward Savile, second son of the first Lord Savile, of Pontefract, license 1616;

secondly to William Vavasour, of Weston, near Otley, at St. Helen's, York, 2 June, 1625. She died 11 Nov., 1625, according to Rev. C. B. Norcliffe.

(4) Samuel Sunderland, of Harden, third son of Richard Sunderland, Esq., of Coley, baptized at Halifax, 11 Feb., 1598-9, died 4 Feb., 1676, buried at Bingley, M.I. Married at Halifax, 22 June, 1625, Anne, daughter of Edward Waterhouse, of Priestley. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, 21.

Thomas Fisher, of Marton, and Margaret Warde, of St. Mary, Bishophill senior, York—at either place.

Richard Gibson and Joan Wray, of Skelton—at Overton.

John Binns and Elizabeth Butler, of Bingley—at Bingley.¹

Thomas Little, of Lonsborough, and Elizabeth Plaxton, widow, of Geldell²—at either place.

Philip Herbert, of Skipwith, and Joan Thompson, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York³—at Skipwith.

Thomas Robinson, of Danby, and Margaret Foster, of Easton—at Danby.

Abraham Greenwood, of Warley, and Agnes Schofield, widow, of Eland—at Halifax or Eland.⁴

Samuel Akeroyd, of Halifax, and Ann Lightowler, of Rochdale—at either place.

Edmund Hobson, of Whitkirk, and Ann Bywater, of Rothwell—at either place.⁵

William Hunt and Elizabeth Wood, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Henry Hibbert, clerk, Vicar of Headon, and Barbara Weadley, of Beswick—at Beswick.

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George Best, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Elizabeth Stockdale, widow, of Lockington—at either place.

Marmaduke Umpleby, of Guiseley, and Jane Umpleby, of Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.

Samuel Bateson and Sarah Cave, of Guiseley—at Guiseley.

William Johnson, of Appleton Wiske, and Grace Pearson, of Kirk Leavington—at either place.

Richard Brignell, of Gilling, and Ann Watkinson, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.⁶

John Wilson, of Kirkdale, and Alice Barker, of Helmsley—at either place.

Marmaduke Jenkinson and Rebecca Green, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Robert Armytage, of Birstal, and Ann Wood, of Hunsworth—at either place.

Major Thackray and Mary Hill, of Weston—at Weston.

John Cudworth, of Darton, and Jane Gawthorpe, of Cawthorne—at either place.

Thomas Lovell, of Terrington, and Grace Hill, of St. Maurice, York—at either place.

Gregory Wetherell, of Scarborough, and Ann Latham, of Whitkirk—at either place.

Thomas Parkins and Ann Garburne, of Fishlake—at Fishlake.

John Marshall and Dorothy Frank, of Terrington—at Terrington.

Francis Dodsworth and Elizabeth Humphrey, of Ingleby Greenhow—at Ingleby Greenhow.⁷

Francis Hodgson, of Kirkburne, and Elizabeth Stockdale, of Lockington—at either place.

John Leas, of Lythe, and Isabel Watson, of Whitby—at Lythe or Egton.

Robert Morton, of Hull, and Mary Haldenby, of Feriby—at Feriby.

John Stainton, of Eastrop, and Ann Waudby, of Sancton—at Goodmanham or Sancton.

Robert Lutton, of East Cottingwith, and Frances Rande, of Preston—at Preston-in-Holderness.

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Richard Newton, of St. Margaret, York, and Ann Battie, of Ripon—at either place.

Francis Maugham, of Addle, and Mary Arthington, of Leathley—at either place.⁸

Thomas Sayer and Isabel Thomlinson, of Stokesley—at Stokesley.

John Clarkson, of Wakefield, and Ann, *alias* Agnes, Lee, of Catley-in-Colne—at Wakefield or Colne.

(1) Married 26 June, 1625.

(2) Givendale.

(3) Entered in the St. Mary, Castlegate Register as married there 14 June, 1625.

(4) Not at Elland.

(5) Not at Whitkirk.

(6) Married at St. Michael-le-Belfry, 3 July,

1625.

(7) Married there 20 July, 1625.

(8) Not at Adel.

- John Rayson, of Oulsbie, and Julian Smith, of Rainforth—at either place.
 Laurence Hogg, of Otley, and Elizabeth Booth, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at either place.
 Edmund Deane, M.D., of St. Crux, York, and Mary Boyes, of Normanton—at Normanton.
 William Herbert, of Fulford, and Ann Harland, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at either place.
 Andrew Leedes, of St. John, Micklegate, and Frances Eshe, widow, of St. Mary, Bishophill junior, York—at either place.
 Edmund Naylor, of Beford, and Ann Burne, of Rise—at either place.
 Thomas Harrison and Susan Hogg, widow, of Sutton-in-Holderness—at Sutton.
 John Dale and Isabel Scarth, of Westerdale—at Westerdale.
 Charles Womack and Susan Mawe, of Hatfield—at Hatfield.
 John Dale and Ellen Bell, of Topcliff—at Topcliff.
 Michael Waterhouse and Martha Whittaker, of Halifax—at Halifax.¹
 William Brandsby, of Thirsk, and Jane Prest, of Thornton—at either place.
 Gervase Thorpe, of Marske, and Isabel Anderson, of Stainton—at either place.
 Nicholas Mallinson and Catherine Bridley, of Wath—at Wath.
 Urian Wright, of Skeffing, and Frances Cowper, of Willerby-in-Rowley—at Skeffing or Rowley.
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 William Tennant and Susan Battie, widow, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.
 Richard Frogpitt and Dorothy Cundall, of Easingwold—at Easingwold.
 John Robinson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Elizabeth Kitching, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.²
 John Mason and Dorothy Sonckey (?), of Ripon—at Ripon.
 John Taylor and Alice Foster, of Easingwold—at Easingwold.
 Christopher Cooke and Frances Harrison, of Swine—at Swine.
 Thomas Gill, of Wakefield, and Mary Allot, of Horbury—at either place.
 Henry Hanson and Sarah Ambler, of Hartshead—at Hartshead.
 William Stagg and Isabel Williamson, of St. Leonard, New Malton—at St. Leonard.
 Richard Dobson and Jane Milner, widow, of Oulton—at Rothwell.
 William Baldwin, of Gisburn, and Jane Hartley, of Marton—at either place.
 Matthew Mudd, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Frances Mainprice, of Huntington—at either place.³
 Thomas Drake, clerk, Rector of Thornton, and Mary Foster, of Gisborough—at either place.
 Samuel Mitchell and Phebe (?) Barroclough, of Halifax—at Halifax.
 Edward Tillotson and Jane Dickson, of Carlton Craven—at Carlton Craven.
 Thomas Kilvington, of South Kilvington, and Margaret Watson, of Leak—at either place.
 Henry Davison and Ann Goulton, of Byland Abbey—at Coxwold.
 William Smith, of Shipton, and Jane Loft, widow, of Nunburnholme—at Nunburnholme.
 Samuel Pickard, of St. Cuthbert, and Ruth Snawdell, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.
 John Hebden and Isabel Hutchinson, of Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.
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 Thomas Bussey, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Wright, of Rothwell, widow—at either place.⁴
 Robert Rawson, of Bradford, and Susan Longbotham, of Halifax—at either place.⁵

(1) Married 5 Jan., 1625-6.

(2) Not at St. Michael's.

(3) Not at York.

(4) Not at either.

(5) Married at Halifax, 21 Aug., 1625.

George Newsome, of Bishopthorpe, and Elizabeth Hutchinson, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

William Withes and Ellen Percy, of Settrington—at Settrington.

Lancelot Petty and Ellen Stephenson, of Thorpe Arch—at Thorpe Arch.

Richard Kendall, of Acaster Selby, and Mary Wallis, of South Shields—at Acaster Selby.

Francis Eyre, of Drax, and Ann Savage, of St. Margaret, York—at either place.

John Ewersby and Elizabeth Wright, of North Ferriby—at North Ferriby.

John Clarke, of Lund, and Alice Wilkinson, of Shipton—at either place.

Henry Butler, of Mickethwaite-in-Bingley, and Henele (*sic*) Bosville, of Woodhall—at Bingley or Darfield.

Thomas Tomlinson, of Batley, and Mary Autie, of Methley—at either place.

Thomas Firbank, of Leeds, and Helen Benson, widow, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.¹

Vincent Parvin, of Foxton, and Susan Langdale, of Kirby Wiske—at Silkston or Kirby Wiske.

Robert Orme, esq.,² of Wiston, and Frances Vavasour, daughter of Sir John Vavasour, of Spaldington, knt.—at either place.

Thomas Squire, clerk, Vicar of Ainderby Steeple, and Sibel Taylor, of Leak—at either place.

Robert Blackburn, of Murton, and Ann Dickinson, of Grimston in St. Nicholas, York—at Osbaldwick or St. Nicholas.

John Weadley, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Ann Wilson, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Michael.

James Clarkson, of St. Helen, Stonegate, and Grisel Smith, of St. Cuthbert, York—at either place.

Thomas Haddlesey, clerk, Vicar of Kirby Grimdalythe, and Jane Thompson, of Wighill—at either place.

Francis Gargrave and Ellen Heslesham, of Lythe—at Lythe.

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Thomas Parker, of Slaidburn, and Jennet Browne, of Giggleswick—at either place.

Robert Burgon and Ellen Cooke, of Peniston—at Peniston.

William Simpson, of Ryton, and Ursula Silvester, of Great Driffeld—at either place.

Jonah Rigden, of Ellerton, and Mary Richardson, widow, of Aughton—at Aughton.

Thomas Pattrick, of Pontefract, and Feldram (?) Waterhouse, of South Kirby—at either place.

John Skelton, of Sinnington, and Margery Palmer, of Middleton—at either place.

Evers Fairfax, of Ampleford, and Barbara Rose, of Husthwaite—at either place.

William Parkinson, of St. John, Beverley, and Catherine Smith, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

William Derikanoe (?), *alias* Blacker, and Mary Heptonstall, of Sandall Magna—at Sandall Magna.

John Lund, of Pontefract, and Mary Pollard, of New Laithes in Guiseley—at Guiseley.

Robert Croft and Ann Morley, of Leeds—at Leeds.³

William Burrell, of Cottingham, and Alice Elliott, of Rowley—at either place.

John Turner, of Burghwallis, and Alice Wickham, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.

Thomas Blakey, of Bingley, and Everell Banks, now or late of Bolton Chanons—at either place.

Laurence Deane and Alice Thompson, of Linton—at Linton.

John Nutter and Janet Latch, of Halifax—at Halifax.

(1) Not at Leeds.

(2) He appeared at *Dugdale's Visitation* (p. 154), 9 Sept., 1665, then aged 63. Mr. Norcliffe says she was buried at Newbald, 15 June, 1668.

(3) Not at Leeds.

James Wilcock, of Addingham, and Frances Cockshott, of Skipton—at either place.¹
 William Rigdell and Mary Rigdell, widow, of Kirby Knowle—at Kirby Knowle.
 Christopher Bayne, of Kilburn, and Margaret Bayne, widow, of Feliskirk—at either place.

John Eastwood, of Kirkheaton, and Faith Blacker, of Sandal—at either place.

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James Taylor, of Birstal, and Jane Furness, of Rothwell—at either place.²

Robert Hutton, of Bedale, and Isabel Ridsdale, of Northallerton—at either place.

John Wickham, of Hesle, and Mary Power, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

Henry Favell, of Womersley, and Elizabeth Jenkinson, widow, of Tadcaster—at Tadcaster.

William Atkinson, of Barnby, and Margaret Smith, widow, of St. Cuthbert, York—at either place.

John Banister, of Barnoldswick, and Margaret Frankland, of Gisburn—at either place.

Sir Richard Beaumont, knt., of Kirkheaton,³ and Elizabeth Armytage, of Hartshead—at either place, or at Huddersfield or Almondbury.

Thomas Wilkinson, of Bedale, and Ann Alderson, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

John Truslove, of Wawne, and Barbara Moore, of St. John, Beverley—at either place.

Henry Watkinson, of Leeds, and Bridget Lodge, of Adle—at either place.⁴

George Stanforth, of Linton, and Jane Topham, of Pately Bridge—at either place.

Daniel Maude, of Wakefield, and Ann Fairbank, of Elland—at either place.⁵

Thomas Benns, of Tong, and Dorothy Copley, widow, of High Hoyland—at Birstal or High Hoyland.

Robert Wood, clerk, Rector of Burghwallis, and Mary Hall, of Bramwith—at Bramwith.

Robert More, A.M., of Owlston, and Grace Birtwisle, of Rothwell—at either place.⁶

John Cobb, of Bishop Wilton, and Margaret Bell, of Lepington—at Bishop Wilton or Scrayingham.

Thomas Cayley, of St. Dennis, York, and Ann Nelson, of Stillington—at either place.

John Forde and Margaret Sheldon, widow, late of Amsterdam, Holland, and now of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Joseph Field and Grace Pearson, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.

Richard Camby, of Sikehouse, and Faith Tomlinson, of Coxwold—at Fishlake or Coxwold.

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Joseph Northen and Grace Hancock, of Thornton-Craven—at Thornton-Craven.

John Sharpe, of Tong, and Susan Firth, of Birstal—at Birstal.

John Cooke, of Allerthorpe, and Susan Wilson, widow, of Lonsborough—at either place.

Richard Booth and Elizabeth Askwith, widow, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.

Percival Murton, of St. Crux, York, and Margaret Fawcett, of Pocklington—at either place.

Richard Watson, junior, of Ellerburn, and Christiana Slater, of Easingwold—at either place.

(1) Not at Skipton.

(2) Not at Rothwell.

(3) According to the pedigree of Beaumont in *Whitaker's Leeds*, it was Sir Thomas Beaumont (son of Richard Beaumont, of Lascelles Hall), who married Elizabeth Armytage as his first wife and succeeded his cousin, Sir Richard Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont, in 1631. He was on the Royalist side in the civil wars, and governor

of Sheffield Castle, dying in 1668. His wife was daughter of Gregory Armytage, of Nether-ton, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Savile, of the same place. They were married at Hartshead, 6 Sept., 1626.

(4) Married at Leeds, 18 Oct., 1625. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, continued.

(5) Married at Elland, 9 Oct., 1625.

(6) Married at Rothwell, 20 Oct., 1625.

Thomas Harrison, esq., of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York,¹ and Margaret Darcy, dau. of Sir Coniers Darcy, knt., of Hornby Castle—at Hornby.

Thomas French, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, and Grace Sawyer, of St. Cuthbert, York—at either place.²

John Richardson, of Aberford, and Alice Nicholls, of Sherburn—at either place.

Henry Warde and Ann Johnson, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at St. Martin.

Richard West, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Wade, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either place.³

Henry Blakeston, of Monkfryston, and Mary Stubbs, widow, of Ingleby—at either place.⁴

George Wilkinson, of Osmotherley, and Margery Foxton, of Leak—at either place.

Robert Jenison, clerk, S.T.B., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Elizabeth Favour, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵

John Porter and Isabel Twentyman, of Coxwold—at Coxwold.

Thomas Herbert, of St. Martin, Micklegate,⁶ and Sarah Brearey, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either place.

Peter Moxon, of Wakefield, and Mary Lee, of Birstal—at Birstal.

Mark Snowden, of Leeds, and Mary Waite, of Harwood—at Harwood.

Thomas Foxcroft, of Batley, and Jane Place, widow, of St. Sampson, York—at St. Sampson.

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Timothy Morse and Elizabeth Haddlesey, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Joseph Shipley, of Mirfield, and Catherine Wilson, of Sandal—at Mirfield.

Thomas Clarke, of Netherton, and Elizabeth Wood, of Leeds—at Thornhill or Leeds.⁷

William Worfolk and Martha Dobson, of St. Michael, New Malton—at St. Michael.

John Dobson and Jane Warde, of Bilsdale—at Helmsley or Bilsdale.

George Doffenby and Ellen Croke, of Beford—at Beford.

John Stutt and Ann Truslove, of Kilnsey (?)—at Kilnsey (?).

George Moyser and Margaret Redshaw, of Marton—at Marton or Ripon.

Thomas Mason, of Ripon, and Priscilla Taylor, of Selby—at either place.

Richard Midgley and Judith Wade, of Midgley—at Midgley or Halifax.

John Hodgson and Ellis Edmund, widow, of Seamer—at Seamer.

John Willick, clerk, Curate of Hovingham, and Mary Hopperton, widow, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at either place.

Isaac Brigg and Grace Hopkinson, of Eland—at Eland.⁸

Edward Walker and Barbara Rawlinson, of Bolton-by-Boland—at Bolton.

Richard Midgley, of Addle, and Ann Pickles, of Bradford—at either place.⁹

Thomas Blackburn and Ellen Linsley, of Scrayingham—at Scrayingham.

Henry Sykes and Mary Wood, of Leeds—at Leeds.¹⁰

Thomas Anderson and Susan Saltmarshe, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

John Kendall and Alice Iveson, widow, of Kirby Malham—at Kirby Malham.

Thomas Blakey, of Bolton Canons, and Elizabeth Bridge, of Bingley—at either place.

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William Rigg, of Pontefract, and Dorothy Irish, of Wighill—at either place.

(1) Probably son of Robert Harrison, Lord Mayor of York in 1607, who died in 1616. He was knighted, and was High Sheriff in 1656 and 1657. In 1631 he had livery of the manor of Stewkirke *alias* Skokirke, in the city of York, and of lands and messuages in Micklegate, Tockwick, Bilton and St. Mary's, York (41 *Dep. keeper of Public Record's Report*, p. 182).

(2) Not at Holy Trinity.

(3) Not at Leeds.

(4) Married at Monk Fryston, 23 Oct., 1625.

(5) Married 31 Oct., 1625.

(6) Son of John Herbert, merchant, of York. He was Sheriff of York and died 10, buried 12 Dec., 1648, at St. John's, York (C.B.N.). She was daughter of William Brearey, Lord Mayor of York.

(7) Married at Leeds, 7 Nov., 1625.

(8) Not at Elland.

(9) Married at Adel, 8 Dec., 1625.

(10) Not at Leeds.

- Robert Siggleswick, of Slaidburn, and Margaret Tasker, of Kirkby Lonsdale—at either place.
- Robert Colcoll, of Leeds, and Edith Murton, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at either place.¹
- George Dawson and Elizabeth Batty, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.
- Robert Reyd (?) and Susan Armytage, of Birstal—at Birstal.
- Richard Robinson and Dorothy Usher, of Righton—at Righton.
- William Mann, of Little Ouseburn, and Ann Abbott, of Fetherston—at Fetherston.²
- Thomas Theakston and Ann Bell, widow, of Easington—at Easington.
- Thomas Stonhouse, of Elvington, and Alice Browne, widow, of St. Maurice, York—at either place.
- Robert Panton and Elizabeth Holden, of Nafferton—at Nafferton.
- William Wood, of Ottrington, and Elizabeth Hutton, of Barningham—at either place.
- Robert Noble, of Kirkdale, and Jane Lupton, of Fingall—at either place.
- John Clemitt and Catherine Fairfax, of Sandhutton—at Sandhutton.
- Richard Fauconer, of Leeds, and Edith Newsome, of Keighley—at either place.³
- Matthew Kaye, of Pockthorpe, and Ellen Hutchinson, of North Frodingham—at North Frodingham.
- George Keld, of North Cave, and Elizabeth Kidd, of St. Mary, Beverley—at St. Mary.
- Henry Gill and Mary Branthwaite, of Skircoat—at Halifax.
- William Writer and Beatrice Harrison, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.
- Michael Bates, of Luddenden, and Elizabeth Denton, of Sowerby—at Luddenden or Halifax.
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- Roger Harper, of Kirkby Underdale, and Isabel Waugh, of St. Crux, York—at either place.
- William Brather, of Holy Trinity, and Dorothy Gibson, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.
- Robert Wade, of Batley, and Elizabeth Gardon, widow, of Dewsbury—at either place.
- William Stables, of Batley, and Dorothy Melthorpe, of Leeds—at either place.⁴
- Christopher Walker, of Ryther, and Joan Turner, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁵
- Lancelot Frankish, of Bridlington, and Elizabeth Winter, of North Burton—at North Burton.
- Henry Leedam, of Dalbanke, and Jane Singleton, of Markington—at Stainley.
- Ingram Lister, clerk, Rector of Stonegrave, and Grace Coates, widow, of Bowes, near Richmond—at Stonegrave.
- John Duffield and Jane Tatham, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.
- William Sykes and Grace Jenkinson, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁶
- Henry Wilden, of St. Maurice, York, and Elizabeth Butler, of Stonegrave—at either place.
- James Titterington, of Halifax, and Grace Illingworth, of Bradford—at either place.
- Thomas Sawley, of Marton, and Margaret Hargreaves, widow, of Bracewell—at either place.
- Michael Drakes and Judith Boyes, of Halifax—at Halifax.
- Robert Percival, of Ripon, and Dorothy Matterson, of Copgrove—at either place.
- James Harrison and Janet Harrison, of Slaidburn—at Slaidburn.
- Richard Knight, of Marton, and Ann Freckleton, of Bracewell—at either place.
- George Favell and Ann Bland, of Burnsall—at Burnsall.⁷

(1) Not at Leeds.

(2) Married 22 Nov., 1625.

(3) Married at Leeds, 5 Dec., 1625.

(4) Married at Leeds, 12 Dec., 1625.

(5) Married 13 Dec., 1625.

(6) Married 20 Dec., 1625.

(7) Married 21 Dec., 1625.

Gervase Woodhead, of Tankersley, and Dorothy Wordsworth, of Peniston—at either place.

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Seth Robinson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Emot Whitling, widow, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

Thomas Lilford and Mary Brocklebank, of Hessle—at Hessle or Holy Trinity, Hull.

Ambrose Pigott, of Bolton-upon-Dearn, and Ellen Taylor, of Darfield—at either place.

Richard Duxbury and Isabel Lowcock, of Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.

John Whittaker, clerk of St. Helen, Stonegate, and Isabel Fletcher, of St. Cuthbert, York—at St. Cuthbert.

Charles Fairfax, esq., of Otley, and Elizabeth Brearey, of Fewston¹—at either place.

Stephen Ludlam and Sarah Senior, of Barnsley—at Barnsley.

John Taylor, of St. Martin, Micklegate, and Mary Welemate, of St. Olave, York—at either place.

Nicholas Sampson and Emote Ibberson, of Worrall-in-Bradfield—at Bradfield.

Matthew Metcalfe, of York, and Mary Leedham, of Newton-upon-Ouse—at Newton.

Alan Smith, of Garforth, and Ann Gray, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

Isaac Newton and Hesther Bushell, of Whitby²—at Whitby.

William Manby, gen., of St. Olave, and Elizabeth Scudamore,³ of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at either place.

John Allan, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Margaret Pierson, of Selby—at either place.

Roger Johnson and Ann Marshall, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Mary.

Thomas Lassels, of Northallerton, and Frances Haldenby, of North Ferriby—at North Ferriby.

Thomas Marshall and Mary Moxon, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.

Gilbert Lambert, of Hutton Cranswick, and Margaret Warter, of Atwick—at either place.

William Sheppard and Mary Hurst, of Adwick Street—at Adwick Street.

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Nathaniel Sumpner (?), of Rowley, and Mary Johnson, of South Cave—at either place.

Ralph Willey, of Silkston, and Ann Holdsworth, widow, of Barnsley—at either place.

Richard Fletcher and Ann Burton, widow, of Spofforth—at Spofforth.

Michael Moore and Ann Scagglethorpe, widow, of Pannal—at Pannal.

John Shepherd and Dorothy Pinder, of Lowthorpe—at Lowthorpe.

James Lister, clerk, Vicar of Wakefield, and Elizabeth Williams, of Birstall—at Wakefield, or Horbury, or Birstall.

John Holdsworth, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Mary Thompson, of St. Margaret, York—at St. Margaret.

John Ness, of Hovingham, and Ann Coultus, of Scampston—at either place.

John Waite (? Waile), of Haxby, and Susan Conyers, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Anthony Ellis and Margaret Brinsforth, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Henry Bedsworth, of Womersley, and Isabel Richardson, of Kellington—at either place.

(1) Son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, first Lord Fairfax, of Denton and Ellen Aske. An antiquary and author of *Analecta Fairfaxiana*, born at Denton, 5 March, 1597, buried at Otley, 22 Dec., 1673. His wife was Mary (?), daughter of John Brearey, of Scow Hall and Menston, buried at Otley, 20 Oct., 1657. See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

(2) Isaac Newton, of Ruswarp, died about 1650. His son Isaac appeared at *Dugdale's Visitation* in 1665. Hesther was daughter of Nicholas Bushell, of Whitby.

(3) Daughter of Thomas Scudamore, of Overton, by Mary, daughter of John Jenkins, of York. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 154.

Nicholas Atkinson, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Ann Fawcett, of All Saints', Pavement, York—at either place.

Thomas Squire, clerk, Rector of Escrick, and Elizabeth Scott, dau. of John Scott, Dean of York—at Escrick.

Samuel Mottram and Elizabeth Forde, of Bishopthorpe¹—at Bishopthorpe or Bolton Percy.

John Eattie, of Crambe, and Mary Bland, of Dalby—at either place.

Christopher Settle, of Doncaster, and Isabel Tomlinson, of St. Olave, York—at either place.

John Huntress, of St. Crux, and Lennia (? Lofthouse), of St. Olave, York—at St. Olave.

Henry Walker and Mary Maude, of Halifax—at Halifax.

William Blanchard and Dorothy Feather, of Whitby—at Whitby.

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Francis Tireman, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Elizabeth Cartwright, of Kirby Moorside—at either place.²

William Marshall and Jane Pulleyne, of Pateley Bridge—at Pateley Bridge.

Henry Abbott, of Ripon, and Elizabeth Maxfield, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at Holy Trinity.

George Lawson, of Hunmanby, and Ellen Rand, of Filey—at either place.

Roger Creswick, of Ecclesfield, and Elizabeth Cole, of Wath—at either place.

George Coe and Alice Fletcher, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.

Simeon Dyson and Martha Firth, of Elland—at Elland.³

Nicholas Doughty, of Sheffield, and Mary Leadbeater, widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Roger Jaques⁴ and Mary Rawden, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Anthony Rowse, of Kilnwick, and Margaret Kirkby, of Cowlam—at either place.

Thomas Hutchinson, of Slingsby, and Jane Wilson, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, dau. of Thomas Wilson, gen.—at Holy Trinity.

Edward Waddington, of Waddington, and Margaret Dawson, of Clithero—at either place.

William Westerman, of Rothwell, and Ann Birtwisle, of Whitkirk—at either place.⁵

John Gunby, of Bubwith, and Margaret Carlin, of Holme Spalding—at either place.

Peter Harland, of Hornsea, and Ann Haddlesey, of Catwick—at Hornsea.

Richard Stainburn and Jane Simpson, of Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.

John Atkinson, of Coxwold, and Joan Scales, of Carlton Husthwaite—at either place.

Robert Trapham (?) and Dorothy Carleil, of Whitby—at Whitby,

William Morden, clerk, Curate of Bolton Percy, and Ann Worlich, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin.

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John Anderton, of Woodsetts, and Ann Croke, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

William Milnes, of Moor Monkton, and Mary Jackson, of St. Mary, Bishophill, York—at either place.

John Gledhall, of Weighton, and Jane Brand, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

William King, of Harwood, and Isabel Barugh, of St. Dennis, York—at either place.

Stephen Kitching, of Kettlewell, and Isabel Windle, of Ridleston—at either place.

John Haigh, of Bradfield, and Elizabeth Priest, widow, of Peniston—at Bradfield.

John Hatfield, of Wakefield, and Mary Frank, of Harwood—at either place.

(1) See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 222.

(2) Not at York.

(3) Married 10 February, 1625-6.

(4) Sir Roger Jacques, Lord Mayor of York, buried at Elvington, 20 Oct., 1653; married

Mary, daughter of Laurence Rawden, at St. Crux, 5 Feb., 1625-6. She was buried there 13 Nov., 1657. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 162.

(5) Married at Whitkirk, 19 Feb., 1625-6.

Richard Burton, esq., and Ellen Strickland, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Richard Phipps, of Tankersley, and Ann Wilden, widow, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.

William Williamson, clerk, of Newton-upon-Ouse, and Elizabeth Almond, of Walkington—at either place.

William Matthew, of All Saints', Pavement, and Mary Mauleverer, of St. Laurence, York—at either place.

William Johnson, of St. Mary, and Margaret Clarke, dau. of Thomas Clarke, of St. John, Beverley—at either place.

Thomas Newcome and Isabel Bambridge, of St. Mary, Beverley—at St. Mary.

Richard Silvester and Margaret Webster, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.

Thomas Stable and Magdalen Benson, of St. Sampson—at St. Sampson.

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Robert Snowden, of North Deighton, and Bridget Hornby, of Spofforth—at Spofforth.

Richard Hodge and Frances Bell, widow, of Sowerby—at Thirsk or Sowerby.

Richard Willey (or Witty), of Kirkburn, and Ann Hodgson, of Lockington—at Lockington.

Roger Cayley and Jane Healey, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at Holy Trinity.

George Burniston, of Leeds, and Ann Manklands, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

John Vernell, of Holme Spalding, and Prudence Watson, of Seaton—at either place.

Richard Ellis, clerk, of Darton, and Elizabeth Warde, of Bradfield—at either place.

John Elvington, of Holy Trinity, and Jane Anderson, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.

John Clay, of Elland, and Mary Holland, widow, of Halifax—at either place.¹

Henry Wilson and Ann Blowe, of Naburn—at Naburn.

William Bryan, of Yarmouth, and Susan Read, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

John Thornton, of Calverley, and Mary Walker, of Bradford—at Bradford.

William Armson (?) and Elizabeth Young, of Ellerton—at Ellerton.

William Midgley and Mary Fairbank, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Nathaniel Firth and Sarah Greenwood, of Skircoat—at Halifax.

Mungo Duff and Elizabeth Johnson, of Sprotborough—at Sprotborough.

Thomas Wright and Mary Jessop, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Thomas Burton and Dorothy Burton, of Hedon—at Hedon.

Henry Haigh, of Halifax, and Bridget Hoyle, widow, of Luddenden—at either place.

Here follows apparently 1626, but vide Index at end of book, which seems to imply that more of 1625 is found at col. 460. However, as well as I can make out, the year 1628 is on col. 460. Here I find (460) three entries, thus:—

John Watson, of Fylingdales, and Cecily Wilkinson, of Sneaton—at either place.

James Banks, of North Cave, and Elizabeth Marshall, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at either place.

Robert Wilkinson, of South Dalton, and Mary Langdale, of Helmsley—at Helmsley.

(1) Married at Halifax, 13 Apr., 1626.

EXCAVATION AT PULE HILL, NEAR MARSDEN,

ON THE HUDDERSFIELD AND MANCHESTER ROAD.

REPORT BY E. KITSON CLARK, F.S.A.

A REPORT was made to the President of the Yorkshire Archæological Society that five urns and a number of worked flints had been found on the top of Pule Hill, eight miles south-west from Huddersfield, on the road from that place to Manchester, and in consequence, in the autumn of 1899, a regular investigation was undertaken under the auspices of that Society. The position and aspect of this hill were sufficiently remarkable to confirm the likelihood that a burying-ground of some importance would be found there. A long sloping shoulder, edged with a remarkable millstone grit escarpment, rises to a point whence the ground falls sharply away on three sides. The contour lines of the 6in. ordnance map, No. cclix., S.E., show at a glance that Pule Hill stands boldly above the moors, which rise gradually to the watershed of the Pennine Range. Its summit, where the urns and flints were found, was perhaps once covered with peat, since used up for fuel; now it is composed of rough debris of rock, shattered by frost and disintegrated by storms of rain and wind.

In order to make a complete investigation of the site where urns and flints had been discovered, a trench was driven straight across the top from west to east, the ground then bared to the bed rock as far as the outcrop on the western and eastern and southern sides, and, as far as a line drawn east to west, about thirty yards to the north.

Here the rough soil varied from a depth of two feet to as many inches. There was no sign of a mound, but as the hill top had possibly been denuded of the peat which covered the crest of the ridge, there is no direct evidence against a mound. In three places were found distinct cavities (Figs. 8 and 9),—one cavity selected and photographed from the side (Fig. 8), and from above (Fig. 9),—driven into the rock to a depth of about eighteen inches, the dimensions of which were irregular owing to the shattered condition of the rock, but averaged three feet long by two feet wide; nor was it possible to detect a symmetry in the arrangement of the holes. At the time

of excavation small portions of bone and charcoal and flint were found in the bottom of the cavities. The discoverer of the urns states that they were laid on their side at the places where the cavities were subsequently discovered. Note Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 9.

"Holes below the natural surface were frequently found within the area of a barrow, sometimes four or five in a barrow of various sizes, differing in shape, but generally circular, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and the same in depth. In the greater number of cases filled with the ordinary materials of which the mound itself is composed; at other times containing pieces of animal, more rarely human, bones, potsherd, charcoal, &c."

Four of the Pule Hill urns were of the kind which have received the name of "food vessels," and contained bones and charcoal. In one case only was a flint found inside an urn; these urns lay on their side, but as the discovery of the cavities was made at a subsequent time to the finding of the urns there is no exact evidence as to the manner in which they lay relatively.

Besides the four vessels mentioned above, an "incense cup" (Figs. 1 and 6), containing soil and calcined bones, was found. In this two little holes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, were pierced at the bottom corner, in such a position that air for the slow combustion of the contents would hardly enter the cup unless it were raised slightly from the ground.

Dimensions of the incense cup.

Diameter of top opening...	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
„ of widest part ...	...	...	...	4 in. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.
„ of base ...	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Height ...	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Thickness, about ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Ornamentation.

Lines lightly incised, zigzag on sides and base.

Circumferential at edges of top and base.

The dimensions of two of the "food vessels" are given below. Neither presents any striking particularity. In the case of one (Figs. 3 and 5), the two beads round the mouth are strongly marked, and have a very distinct groove between them—

Dimensions.

Diameter of top ...	...	...	...	...	$4\frac{7}{8}$ in.
„ of shoulder ...	...	...	...	...	$4\frac{7}{8}$ in.
„ of base ...	...	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$ in.
From base to shoulder ...	...	...	...	2 in. to	$2\frac{1}{4}$ in.
„ shoulder to lower bead ...	...	...	...	...	1 in.
„ „ to top ...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
„ base to top...	...	...	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$ in. to	4 in.
Approximate thickness ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The rim overhangs inside.

Ornamentation.

A number of slight indentations distributed fairly regularly over the whole surface.

Upon the sides of the other vessel (Fig. 4) are two slight lugs, opposite to one another, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the base.

This urn has been very much broken, but the lugs appear to have been perforated, and to have been pinched up from the body of the urn, and not superimposed, as in the urn described below.

The holes have broken out, and there would never have been strength in the lugs to resist the strain of a thong passed through them.

Dimensions.

Diameter of top ...	...	...	...	...	$5\frac{1}{4}$ in.
„ of shoulder ...	...	...	...	approx.	$4\frac{3}{4}$ in.
„ of base...	...	...	...	„	$1\frac{7}{8}$ in.
From base to shoulder ...	...	...	...	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
„ shoulder to lower bead ...	...	...	...	...	1 in.
„ „ to top ...	...	...	...	...	2 in.
„ base to top...	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to	$3\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Approx. thickness ...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. to	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The rim overhangs inside.

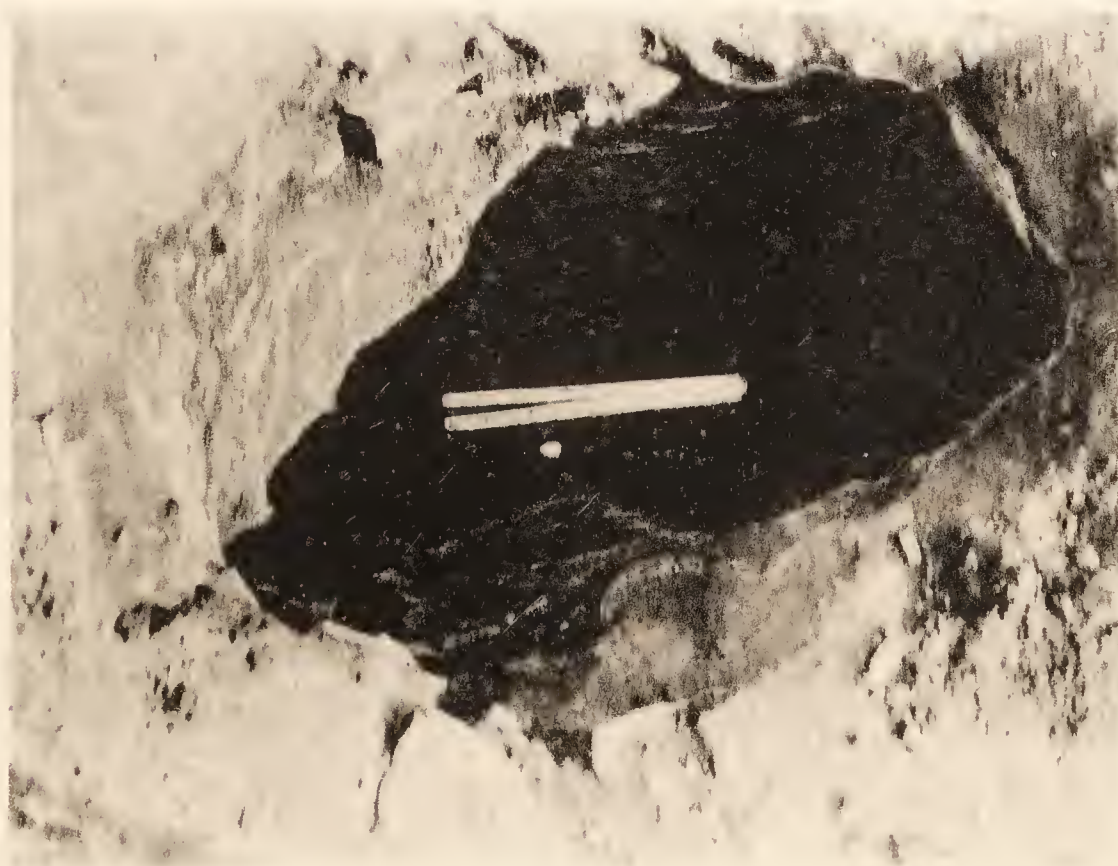
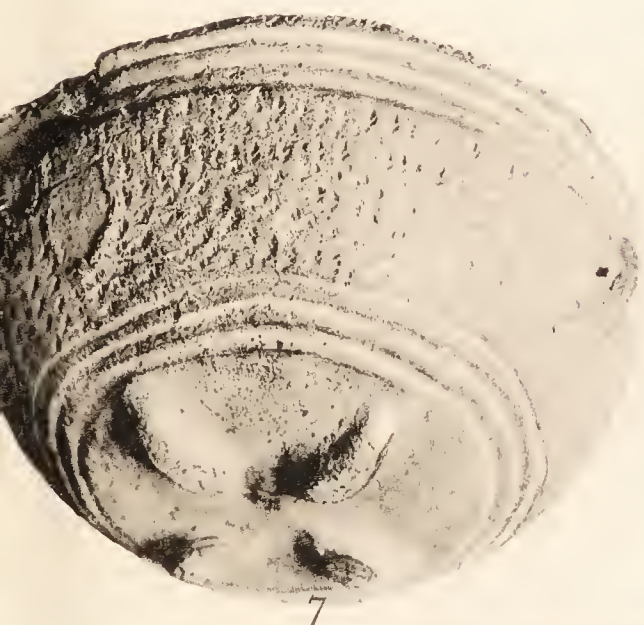
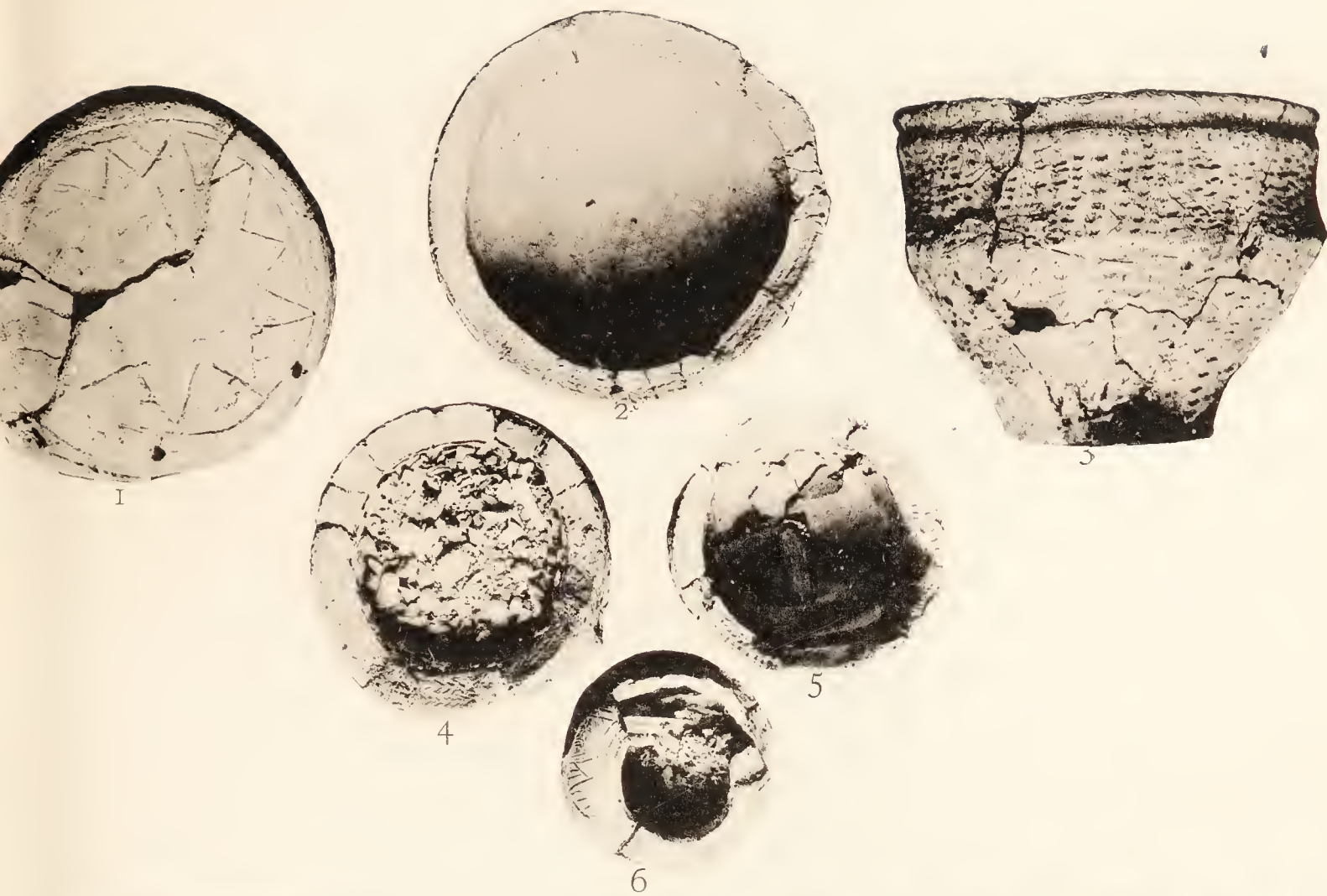
Ornamentation.

Short indentations, incised, herring bone fashion.

The most interesting and at the same time the best preserved of the “food vessels” is shown very clearly in the photograph (Figs. 2 and 7).

From the dimensions given below it will be seen that the width is greater in proportion to the height than is usual.

There remains one perforated lug, and a distinct indication, where there is a break in the ornamentation, that a second similar lug has been placed on the vessel.



9
Pule Hill Urns, figs. 2, 4, 5, 6.
Also Cavity discovered at site of Excavation, figs. 8, 9.



10

Flints found at Pule Hill Excavations, pp. 38-42.

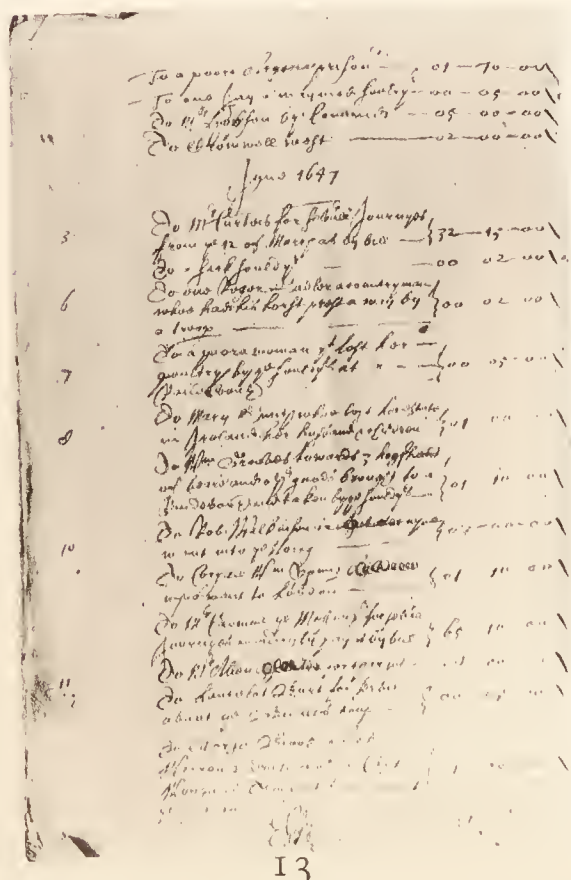


II

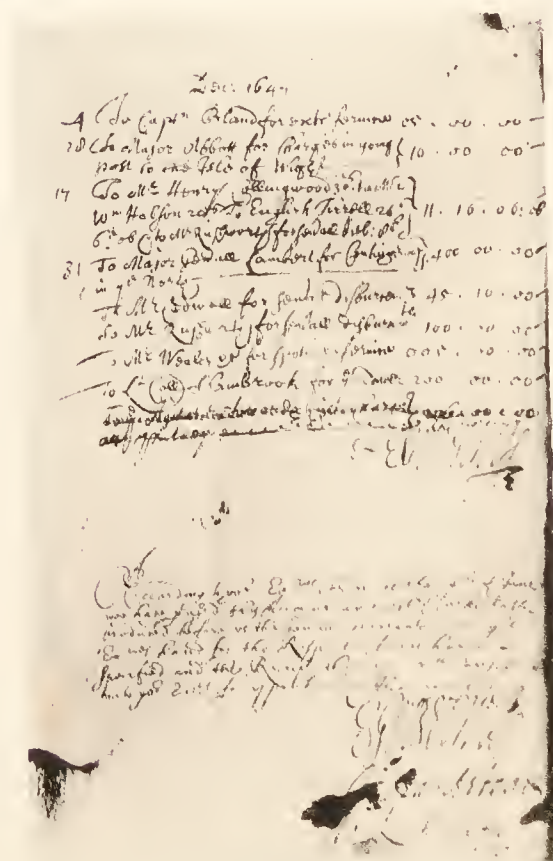


12

Seal found in the Wharfe, near Bolton Priory, p. 45.



13



14

Two Pages from certain Accounts, 1646-1650, of Lord General Fairfax,
p. 44. Not to scale.

The lugs are not opposite to one another, and the chord they subtend is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter of the bowl at the top being seven inches. They are not solid with the body of the vessel, but have been attached after it was formed, and a close examination seems to show that the four feet have been superimposed in the same manner. No instance of feet of this character or of two lugs placed otherwise than opposite to one another has come within the notice of the writer, but in *Ceramic Art of Great Britain* (Jewitt, 2nd ed.), on page 17: "The urn defined as Fig. 69 appears to have two lugs only, both perforated, and placed at a distance from one another considerably less than half the circumference of the vessel." (cf. also Jewitt's *Grass Mounds and Their Contents*, 1870, page 107, Fig. 124, and in contrast, Greenwell's *British Barrows*, page 68.) "Cornwall and Devon urns have perforated projections never occurring on the Wolds or anywhere in North Britain."

The urn under consideration is composed of such frail material that it could not have been put to practical use, but it is possible to imagine that it is an undertaker's copy of one of stronger substance; and that its prototype might have been carried by a thong passed round it, and so suspended from a man's neck and supported against his breast, the two lugs retaining the thong in place and acting as starting points for a loop to go round the bearer's neck.

Dimensions.

Diameter of top	...	...	...	...	7in.
„ of shoulder	...	...	...	...	7in.
From base to shoulder	...	...	...	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
„ shoulder to top	...	...	...	approx.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in.
„ base to top...	...	approx.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	to	$3\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Approx. thickness	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Rim overhanging towards inside.

Shaped at base with four feet.

Ornamentation.

A series of indentations made by a single fircone-shaped instrument pressed in.

The urns are, with the exception of the last described, of the rudest make. They are all innocent of the potter's wheel, and similar in most respects to those attributed to the British period.

The flints present no uncommon feature (Fig. 10). One only (an arrow head) was discovered inside an urn; the remainder, consisting of great quantities of chippings, were found scattered about. There were no burnt flints noted, and no core was found. The flints do not belong to the geological formation of the spot.

The Bones.—At the time of the first discoveries, when the spade touched bones, the soil appeared to fall in as if a body had lain in the spot and become disintegrated. Many bones, again, were found inside the urns. They have been kindly examined by Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A. He states that they contained calcined fragments of various parts of the human skeleton, such as skull, lower jaw, elbow, humerus, &c.

They have been so completely burned that there is no carbonised animal matter left in them. That they have been burnt is shown by the curiously warped and distorted forms, and from the manner in which they have been traversed by cracks. Among the bones submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins, no trace of any animal could be detected, man excepted.

Photographs of the urns, the site, and the cavities mentioned above were taken, and are in the possession of the Librarian, who makes this report.

The urns are held by the finder, Mr. George Marsden. An endeavour will be made to have them kept eventually in a safe and accessible place.

The discovery was reported to the Society of Antiquaries, London, in 1897. See Proceedings, 1897, March 25; Second Series, vol. xvi., No. iv., page 325; but the urns were not produced and no photographs presented.

It is hoped that other discoveries may be made in the remarkable hills of the Pennine Range, judging from the similarity of the positions of this discovery and that near Todmorden, reported to the Society of Antiquaries, London, in 1898.

The thanks of the Society are due for facilities afforded by Sir P. Radcliffe, the owner of the estate, and Mr. Joseph Crowther, who rents the property.



Notes.

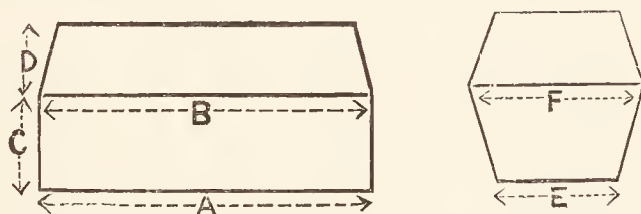
[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

LXXIV.

STONE COFFIN NEAR BIRKIN.

IN 1899 a stone coffin was found in a field not far from the village of Birkin, in the flat country in the south-east of Yorkshire; it was transferred to the churchyard, and it now lies at the north-west corner of the church. It is composed of millstone grit, not unlike that from which Kirkstall Abbey is made; and, as the Birkin district is magnesian limestone, the stone must have travelled some twenty miles at least to its present position.

Appended is a schedule of dimensions of this and a certain number of coffins found in the district. It has been made with the intention of comparison and to form a basis for some generalisation in connection with their manufacture.



	A	B	C	E	F	D	
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Birkin, Yorks.	7 3½	7 5½	2 0	2 0	2 5½	0 7½	Found in adjacent field. Grit: Bramley Fall
York Museum 1	8 11	8 11	1 10	2 1	2 2	0 8	Inscribed (Woman's)
" 2	7 5	7 6	2 1	2 3	2 3	0 11	" (Man's)
" 3	3 8	3 11	1 5	1 6	1 9	0 8	" (Child's)
" 4	7 4	7 4	2 2	2 2	2 3	...	" (Woman's) no lid
" 5	7 1	7 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	...	" (Man's) no lid
" 6	7 8	7 10	2 4	2 5	2 5	1 0	Rough and massive
" 7	7 0	7 2	2 0	1 10	2 0	0 8	Woman's
" 8	7 8	7 7	2 2	2 2	2 4	0 10	Space marked for inscription, vacant
" 9	7 9	7 7	2 0	2 3	2 5	0 11	" "
" 10	7 4	7 6	2 0	2 2	2 2	0 11	" " Grit: Bramley Fall
Leeds Phil. Soc.	6 5	6 9	1 9	2 1 to 1 9	2 3 to 2 0	0 7½	Grit
Roundhay, Leeds	7 0	7 2	1 7	2 2½	2 6	0 7½	From Ry. cutting, Scarcroft. Grit
Fryston Hall, Yorks.	6 5½	7 0	2 2	1 9½	2 3	0 7¾	Grit

Thickness of stone varies from 4in. to 5½in.

Per Hon. Sec., York Museum.

From the presence of Roman inscriptions on some and the similarity of all, it is assumed that *all* are Roman. And further, it will be noted that all these coffins are practically of equal width at either end, and so are to be differentiated from the mediæval coffins, which taper from shoulder to feet. Most of them have lids, with a perceptible ridge down the centre, and thus bear a resemblance to mediæval Roman Sarcophagi (*cf.* the well-known coffins at Ravenna). As there are no other traces of Roman occupation, it is suggested that the coffin found at Birkin was on its way by water down the Aire and up the Ouse from the district where the stone is found (*i.e.* Leeds and neighbourhood) to York, and that in the course of its journey it was carried over the low banks in a flood, and stranded.

LXXV.

AN ACCOMPT OF CONTINGENCIES DISBURSED SINCE
DECEMBER, 1646, BY WARRANT FROM
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD GENERAL FAIRFAX.

It consists of pages (folio) stitched together, with several different accounts in different handwritings, signed or initialled in some cases by E. Grosvener. In some cases signed by John Barkstead, and initialled E. G. In two cases the orders of his Excellency are repeated and signed in full by E. Grosvenor, Jo. Barkstead, and Jo. Rushworth.

John Rushworth was Civilian Secretary to the General, and it is interesting to note that the papers have been previously signed by the two other signatories, and then placed before him for his signature. Because, while the first two names have been allowed to dry, in both cases Jo. Rushworth still carries the sand which has been used from the pouncet box.

The earliest date in the MS. is January 1, 1646; the latest June 26, 1650. As the accounts overlap, there is no possibility of forming any general estimate of the money paid to the army; in fact, this MS. only forms one of a great series of similar accounts, many of which are to be found in the Record Office. But it deals with a most interesting period: when the army had been framed on the "new model," when the successes in the campaign of the west had given an unsuspected power to the army, when Parliament was divided within itself, and the army was coquetting with the king, and the king with the Scots.

The "contingencies" in the north deal largely with expenses in preparation, in view of danger from the Scots, for in 1647 Charles I. was at Carisbrooke, treating with representatives from Scotland.

Two pages are here reproduced (Figs. 13 and 14). The MS. is in the possession of the Thoresby Society (Leeds), under whose auspices it will be edited.

LXXVI.

SEAL FROM THE WHARFE AT BOLTON.

FIGS. 11 and 12 represent a brass seal which was found in the river Wharfe in 1891, 200 yards below the stepping stones by which the river is crossed, opposite to Bolton Priory. It is now in the possession of Mr. T. Rouse, of Bolton Bridge.

It is conjectured that it was thrown into the river at a time when the soil was shifted in connection with an increase in the churchyard, when stumps were cut away, the ground levelled, and a certain amount of spoil was tipped down the river bank.

There is no visible connection in the above with Bolton, and no suggestion is made as to the owners of the seal.

The seal, which is of the usual conical form, with trefoil loop, is 13-16in. in diameter. The device is much worn, and rudely engraved, but represents an armed knight in fretty surcoat, holding in his left hand a fretty shield, and with his right driving a spear into the body of a dormant lion. In the background is a tree. There is no legend.

Despite the rudeness of the engraving, the seal appears to belong to the middle of the thirteenth century.

NOTES ON THE BELLS
OF THE ANCIENT CHURCHES OF THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

By J. EYRE POPPLETON.

THE following notes are the result of about twenty years intermittent work. I have received much valuable help from friends, and have personally inspected most, at any rate, of the older bells. I am afraid, however, that on the printing of my notes they will be found to contain some errors. In the first place, no one unacquainted with bell-hunting can have any idea how difficult it is in the half light of a belfry to read accurately, even with the help of a lantern, the inscription on a bell. I have several times found errors in copies of inscriptions sent me by men who had extensive experience in the work; and what I say of others will doubtless prove true of myself. I can only apologise for all such errors, and beg of any one discovering them to put me right. I set myself to work upon the bells in 1879 or 1880, but lack of time, and often of energy, has caused the completion of the task to take much longer than it should have done. As a result, many bells which I found in my earlier expeditions may now have fallen a prey to the bellfounder. I know of several such cases, and doubtless there are many others I have never heard of. New bells also may have been added without my hearing of them. I can only beg those who find my account incorrect in this respect to communicate with me. When I first began the work I was told that I should not find many pre-Reformation bells in the West Riding; and it is true that in the manufacturing districts of the Riding many of the old bells have been sacrificed towards a new ring of six or more. In the agricultural districts, however, it will be seen that many ancient bells remain.

About 400 of the churches in the Riding have been founded and built since 1750, and the bells their towers contain have little interest except from a ringer's point of view. About 320 churches were in existence in the Riding at the date just named, and it is with the bells now or heretofore hanging in the belfries of these churches that my notes deal. Of course many of these churches have been rebuilt since 1750, but I have endeavoured to follow the old bells or their successors up to the present time.

After dealing with the inscriptions on the bells, I hope to add a few notes on those Founders of whose work the West Riding affords examples; but it seems to me that these notes will be better appreciated by the readers of our *Journal* when they can refer to the whole of the plates. The latter are photographic reproductions of plaster casts made from moulds taken from the bells themselves.

In 1874 an account of the Church Bells of the East Riding, by Rev. W. C. Boulter, appeared in our *Journal*, and the bells of the city of York have been dealt with by Mr. George Benson, in a pamphlet (Pickwell, York, 1885). The North Riding still remains to be done; but, as I have already considerable material towards an account of its bells, I hope some day to be able to offer notes on the bells of that Riding, of a similar nature to those I have now prepared with regard to the West, or at any rate to help some one else to do so.

I am indebted to so many kind friends for help as to the West Riding bells, that it may seem invidious to mention any names; but I cannot help referring to the especial kindness and help which I have received from the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, and Rev. W. C. Lukis, and from Dr. J. T. Fowler, Dr. J. J. Raven, and Messrs. Richard Holmes, R. C. Hope, and George Benson. To these, and to a great number of others who have spent time and trouble in helping me, I offer my hearty thanks.

DIOCESE OF YORK.

ARCHDEACONRY OF YORK.

(The figures in brackets throughout these notes refer to the illustrations.)

(a) Deanery of Ainsty.

ACOMB (St. Stephen). Three bells.

1. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1882

(lower) JESUS BE OUR SPEED 1660 ^(a)

2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1633

3. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1885

(lower) VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO

GIVEN BY M. A. HALE R.P.T. TENNENT VICAR

I.C.G. ^(b) 7 Ed. VI. June 9th.

^a Before it was recast, this bell had in addition to the inscription a monogram, (2)

^b Reference to the Inventories of Church Goods temp. Edward VI., in the Record Office.

ASKHAM BRYAN (St. Lawrence). One bell.

✠ IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1611

I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. June 9th. 17-4.

ASKHAM RICHARD (St. Mary). One bell.

J. TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1878

I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. June 9th. 17-10.

BILTON (St. Helen). One bell.

In Fecunditate Soni Sonabot^(c) Tibi Dne

(lower) wo ⁽³²⁾

22½ in. dia. Height 18½ in.

There is a double bell-cot; and an old tradition tells that a travelling tinker stole the other bell. (Bogg's *Wharfedale*, p. 65).

I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. 9th June. 17-13.

HEALAUGH (St. Helen). Three bells.

1. WE CALL COME YE WATCH & PRAY

2. HAVE FAITH IN CHRIST & LIVE ETERNALLY 1786

3. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST HALLELVIAH 1786

Each bell has on a lower line—"DALTON FECIT YORK 1786"

I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. 9th June. 17.

LONG MARSTON (All Saints). Three bells.

1. POPVLVM VOCO 1728 MARMADVKE BVCK RECTOR

(lower) WIL CALVERT IOH NEWBY CHVRCH S { E
THOS ACCOMBE IOH SHANN WARDEN { Seller
Ebor }

26 in. dia.

2. ✠⁽³⁹⁾ PAULE : EST : NO MEU : ^(c)
[MEUUM]

28 in. dia.

3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1699

(lower) SS
Ebor ⁽¹⁾

30 in. dia.

These bells were, in 1889, all hung on half wheels.

MOOR MONKTON (All Saints). One bell.

SOLI DEO GLORIA

(lower) HENRY SLINGESBY GAVE MEE TO THE PARRISH CHVRCH MOORE MVNCKTON

(lower) IN AN DO 1638

36 in. dia.

UPPER POPPLETON (All Saints). Three bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1690

2 & 3. JOHN WILLIAMS VICAR

J. T. DEIGHTON CHVRCHWARDEN 1892

Nos. 2 and 3 were cast by Messrs. Warner, and the three were hung by Messrs. Mallaby, of Masham, in 1892.

I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. 9 June. 17-9.

^cThis is probably a founder's error. letters and even words and sentences Often words are found mis-spelt, and reversed.

NETHER POPPLETON (St. Everilda). Two bells.

1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1676
2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1676
(lower) RC WK CHVRCHWARDENS

RUFFORTH (All Saints). Three bells.

1. J WARNER & SONS L^{TD} LONDON 1894
- 2 & 3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS L^{TD} LONDON 1894

Up to 1894 there were two bells by Edward Seller,
of York, which had—

1. EXVLTATE DEO 1710
WILLIAM TURNER }
HENRY CARTWRIGHT } CHVRCH
WARDENS
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO

These were sent to Messrs. Warner, and used in the new ring.

WALTON (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. ✠⁽⁴⁰⁾ Hu g o
2. ✠ S A N D O T H T A D A O R A P
[R O N O B I S
3. ⁽³⁶⁾ scī ⁽³⁷⁾ michael arkangeli

This bell is badly cracked.

I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. 17-8.

WIGHILL (All Saints). Three bells.

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1636
BH IS
2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1840
(lower) DMS 1658
RECAST 1840
R. F. WILSON ESQ^R
J. JESSOP D.D. VICAR
3. (The same inscription as the last, except that the original date
is 1699.) Weight of tenor, 6 cwt. 1 qr.
I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. 17-11.

(b) Deanery of Bishopthorpe.

ACASTER MALBIS (Holy Trinity). Two bells.

1. + C A M P A N A : S A N C T E :
[T R E M E T A T I S
2. DEO GLORIA 1760

IOHN DEALTRY CURATE IOH DOVE MAT BEMBY CHURCH + { E
WARDENS { Seller
Ebor }

BILBROUGH (St. James). Three bells.

- 1, 2 & 3. DALTON OF YORK FECIT 1789
I.C.G. 7 Ed. VI. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$.

BISHOPTHORPE (St. Andrew). One bell.

THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON.

Mr. George Benson, of York, tells me that the Dutch Bell which formerly hung in St. Crux Church, York, and was afterwards preserved in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, is to be hung in the new church at Bishopthorpe. It has—

“X IC BEN GHEGOTEN INT JAER ONS HEEREN M CCCCC X III.”

(*Yorks. Phil. Soc. Report*, 1898.)

I.C.G. 9 June, $\frac{1}{7}$ - 12.

BOLTON PERCY (All Saints). Three bells.

1. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} G \\ Dalton \\ York \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ (three times) 1760
2. DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1629
(lower) The Royal Arms of the period.
3. En Fecunditate Soni Sonabo Tibi Dñe & En Dulcedine Vocis
(^d) [Cantabo Tuo Nōe 1605 wo (³²)

Gent (*History of Ripon*, p. 51) says that in his day the first bell had “Non formam spectas Domini sed suplice flectas 1620,” and had been cast by Abraham Smith and William Cuerton.

Ringers' Rules.

“He that a bell doth overthrow
Shall twopence pay before he go
And he that rings with spur or hat
Shall fourpence pay be sure of that
And if these orders he refuse
Not less than sixpence will excuse.”

COPMANTHORPE (St. Giles). Two bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1870
2. MISERERE MEI DEUS

(c) Deanery of Doncaster.

ADWICK-LE-STREET (St. Lawrence). Six bells.

There were, until 1897, three bells only, viz :—

1. GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH
[R FREN (here three letters have been
[cut off with a chisel) T STONES 1652
27 in. dia. E.

^d The capitals of this inscription are unusually fine for its period (see plate vii).

2. a Talbot ⁽²¹⁾

✠ ⁽²²⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEED
 H ⁽⁶⁾ D ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾
 29½ in. dia.

3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1633 34 in. dia. B natural.

In 1897 all but No. 3 of these were recast, and three new bells added. The ring is now—

1. JOHN HENRY SMITH GAVE ME ✠ JOHN TAYLOR MADE ME ✠
 [A.D. 1897 ✠]

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO
 (lower) REV. E. S. DE COURCY-IRELAND M.A. RECTOR

2. Victoria per sexaginta annos Gracia Dei Regina ✠ A.D. 1897 ✠
 (lower) Laus Deo — John Taylor founder

- 3 & 4. Below an Agnus Dei, couchant, a bell within the following inscription:—

✠ JOHN ✠ TAYLOR ✠ AND C^o ✠ LOUGHBOROUGH.

5. (The original No. 3 as above.)

6. JOHN TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH LEICESTERSHIRE
 (lower) VICTORIA
 1837—1897

These bells were dedicated by Dr. Crosthwaite, Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, on 22nd September, 1897. They weigh—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
(1)	4	0	27	(4)	6	0	2
(2)	4	3	15	(5)	6	3	0
(3)	5	2	16	(6)	10	0	21

At the Survey of 1552 there were two bells here.

ARKSEY (All Saints). Five bells.

1. EX DONO GEO COOKE DE WHEATLEY ^(e) BARONETTI ET
 (lower) FRATRIS SVI HENRICI ARM 1673 QVOR ME SONANTE
 SS (1)
 Ebor [RECORDAMINI]

On the waist the arms and crest of Cooke, of Wheatley. Arms: *Or, a chevron gules, between two lions passant guardant sable, armed of the first.* Crest: *out of a mural crown argent a lion issuant as in the arms, gorged with a ducal coronet or.*

27½ in dia.

2. TEMPLA DEDIT PRISCI PIETAS NON GARRVLA SÆCLI
 (lower) CAMPANAS POSVIT N LOQVAX NIMIVM 1673 SS (1)
 Ebor 30½ in. dia.

3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1657
 (lower) W P CHVRCH WARDEN A S FECIT (2) WC (23) (2)
 32½ in. dia.

^e This George Cooke was the first baronet, born 1628, died unmarried 16th October, 1683. His brother Henry, born 1633, succeeded him as second baronet.

4. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1718 THO RODWELL VICCAR E Seller (5)
Ebor
(lower) THO TIRWHIT CHVRCH E Seller (5)
IAM HALL WARDENS Ebor
36 in. dia.

5. ALL LAVD AND PRAYES NOW LET VS SINGE GOD SEND THEM
[HEAVEN THAT HEARE ME RYNG 1622
39½ in. dia.]

At the Survey of 1552 there was one bell and two Sanctus bells here.

ARMTHORPE (St. Mary). Three bells.

- 1, 2 & 3. J TAYLOR AND C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1885
1. (lower) GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO

Miller (*History of Doncaster*) says there was one bell in his time, 1803. Hunter (1828) says two bells. An allotment of 1 acre and 16 perches was, on the enclosure of the Common in 1671, given to the church in lieu of land appropriated from ancient time, to the finding of bellropes. The Charity Commissioners, on their enquiry, found that the churchwardens received £2 per annum rent for this (*West Riding Reports*, p. 413). At the Survey of 1552 there was a Sanctus bell here.

The following poem about Armthorpe Bells appeared in the *Yorkshire Journal* of January 19, 1788, and is there stated to have been written by a Doncaster gentleman. (See Ingledew's *Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire*, p. 171.)

ARMTHORPE BELLS.

I sing the church of Armthorpe town,
That stands upon a hill,
And all who in the "Fly" (f) come down
May see it if they will.

But there to them it doth appear
An humble barn, tho' neat ;
I wish the rector every year
Had it choke full of wheat.

I only mean supposing it
A very barn indeed ;
I'm sure he'd give thereof what's fit
To them who stand in need.

The steeple, then, you may presume,
Is not like that of Grantham,
For bells and chimes there was no room,
And now they do not want them.

f A notable coach from Leeds to London.

In vain the Quakers it abuse,
And with their canting flout it,
Calling this church a steeple house :
There's no such thing about it.

Altho' no steeple doth appear,
Yet bells they're not without,
High hung in air, aloft they are,
But where? Ah! there's the doubt.

How this can be, for you to tell
Requires somewhat to think on ;
And yet they serve the folks as well
As would Great Tom of Lincoln.

The architect, a silly man
(And artist too—God wot),
Some say, when up he drew his plan,
The steeple he forgot.

But that was not the cause of it,
Our wiser rector fancies ;
'Twas not the builder's lack of wit,
But want of the finances.

To rectify this great neglect,
Before the cash was spent all,
An useful thing he did erect,
Both cheap and ornamental.

For he a simple wall did raise
Upon the west-end gable,
And I must own, unto his praise,
It stands yet firm and stable.

And of his skill to give some proof,
Which he'd not done before,
He built it up above the roof,
Some six feet high or more.

Of this, from north to south th'extent
Was full as long as high,
For doing which his wise intent
I'll tell you bye and bye.

Two holes quite through this wall were seen
Like windows in a garret,
That two small bells might hang therein
For passengers to stare at.

But how to get these bells—alas !
 Much jangling did create,
 Much ale, and much tobacco was
 Consum'd in the debate.

One wiser than the rest propos'd
 To draw up a petition,
 Begging Sir George (*g*) would be dispos'd
 To pity their condition.

That he would kindly grant this boon
 Unto his tenants all,
 The dinner bell that calls at noon
 The vassals to his hall.

When to Sir George they did impart
 How much they stood in need,
 He said he'd give 't, with all his heart,
 And sent it them with speed.

Their need by this being half supply'd,
 They wanted now but one,
 But that, with judgment great, they cried,
 Should have a shriller tone.

One thought upon a tavern bell,
 Another on a miller's,
 A third thought one would do as well
 That tinkles on a thill-horse.

“A fine one 's in the ‘Angel’ (*h*) bar,”
 Says one, “and I can steal it,
 If on the bible you'll all swear
 You never will reveal it.”

The clerk, a simple tailor, cry'd
 He'd never touch the string
 Or whatsoever else they ty'd
 To the accursed thing.

The tailor's speech did for some time
 Put all in great combustion ;
 They said it was no greater crime
 To steal a bell than fustian.

g Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley,
 seventh baronet, 1766 to 1823.

h The Angel Hotel, Doncaster, upon the
 site of which now stands the Guild Hall.

Here they had stuck, had it not been
For what I shall relate,
A gift to them quite unforeseen,
Which was decreed by fate.

A neighb'ring corp'rate town, who found
Their crier's bell too small,
To get one with a deeper sound
Had call'd a common-hall.

The mayor for th' honour of the place
Commendably was zealous,
And of whate'er might it disgrace
Was equally as jealous,

Said, "Gentlemen and brethren dear,
You need not now be told
That this here town for many a year
Look'd very mean and old ;

"But so magnificent is grown,
As know ye all full well,
That quality from London town
Choose here to come and dwell.

"Our mansion-house, inside and out,
So elegant doth rise,
That, in the nation round about,
'Tis mention'd with surprise.

"Of precious time 'twould be a loss,
Should I make long preambles
Of pavements, lamps, and butter-cross,
And of our butchers' shambles.

"But here the newbuilt gaol, I own,
Ought not to be forgotten,
A sweeter place in all the town
No one would chose to rot in.

"Yet notwithstanding all our pains,
Our judgment and expense,
Yet wanting much, one thing remains
Of weighty consequence.

"For what avails our large gilt mace,
Our full furr'd purple gowns?
Our scarlet fiddler's noted race,
And lord-like pack of hounds?

“What, tho’ our huntsman’s clothed well,
In coat of grass-green plush,
Whene’er I see our crier’s bell,
I vow it makes me blush.

“Whene’er we’re sitting in this hall,
The sound on’t makes me sick,
For ’tis a great burlesque on all
Our body politic.

“No dignity’s thereby convey’d,
No harmony decorous;
I marvel much no order’s made
It shan’t be rung before us.

“Then, gentlemen, with decent pride,
At this our solemn sitting,
Let us agree that we provide
A bell our town befitting.”

The Court agreed; the bell was bought,
With more melodious tongue;
How much it cost I have forgot,
But to this day ’tis rung.

Th’ offensive bell was laid aside,
Like statesmen when discarded,
And in a stable did reside,
Entirely disregarded.

Soon did the news of this event
Reach Armthorpe, you may swear,
From whence two leading men were sent
To treat with Mr. Mayor.

Whom they approach’d with awkward bow,
And then with sly address
They told his worship, “That as how
They were in great distress.”

Said, “A great work we have in hand
In which we’ve been too rash,
For now it all is at a stand,
Only for want of cash.

“A bell we want, a small one too,
Would make our business right;
A second-handed bell would do,
Did we know where to buy’t.”

By this time he smelt out their drift,
And generous as a king,
Said, "We have one, to you we'll giv't,
'Twill be the very thing.

"And I'm well pleased, I do protest,
To save you so much charge,
But, I suppose, tho' you know best,
Our bell will be too large."

The bell was fetch'd at his command
(A sight to them most pleasing),
Of which to them, with but one hand,
He livery gave and seizin.

The joy they did at this conceive
They could not well conceal,
For as they bow'd, and took their leave,
They rang a tingling peal.

Full fast then homeward they did hie
(Almost as quick as thought),
Nor was their speed retarded by
The weight of what they brought.

But when the town they did descry,
They rung the bell aloud,
Which their success did signify
To the desponding crowd.

The townsmen bless'd at the event,
And at their hearts full glad,
Quickly returned the compliment,
By ringing that they had.

So when a ship a fort salutes,
No sooner have they done,
The fort, to obviate all disputes,
Returns them gun for gun.

Jason, who brought the golden fleece
Upon the good ship *Argo*,
Was not more welcomed home than these,
Tho' they did not so far go.

Both bells were in triumphant state,
With many a rustic grin,
Conducted to the churchyard gate
And introduc'd therein.

Where in the shade of two spread yews,
Like Baucis and Philemon,
Was told at large the joyful news,
To many a listening yeoman.

They wanted not to mount them high
A windlass or a gable,
For any lad that stood thereby
To run them up was able.

The bells at last were safely hung
In their respective holes.
At weddings, where they both are rung;
At death, the largest tolls.

At first they various ways did try
In vain to make them speak,
At last they did succeed, and by
Un tour de mécanique.

The clerk right wisely did foresee,
By virtue of his post,
That he of their good company
Was like to have the most.

To keep society alive,
And that they still might please,
Wish'd that some way he could contrive,
T' enjoy the same with ease.

For this he cudgelled his brains:
At length this happy thought
Occurr'd, which, with small cost and pains,
He to perfection brought.

He found two yard long sticks would do,
Which might from westward come,
When each had been well fixed to
Its tintinnabulum.

Two strings for ropes—a name too great—
From these sticks might depend,
And by two holes made thro' the slate,
Into the church descend.

That he when sitting on his breech
(In either hand a string),
By giving an alternate twitch,
With ease might make them ring.

A great example here is seen
Of the mechanic power,
Nor has there yet adopted been
A better to this hour.

Here critics may cry out with spite,
Lord! how these verses jingle!
But otherwise how could I write
On bells that only tingle?

BARNBY DON (St. Peter and St. Paul). Six bells.

1, 2, 3, 4, }
5 & 6 } CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887
6. (lower) TO THE GLORY OF GOD

VICTORIA JUBILEE 1887

GIVEN BY LOVING PARISHIONERS & FRIENDS

J DUFFIN BA VICAR

G F MILNETHORPE

W OLIVER

S PARKIN

CHURCHWARDENS

There were up to 1887 three bells:—

1. Ave maria gratia plena

Dr. Fairbank says this bell had a Rose, SS. and (18).

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1647

3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1623

Up to about 1840 a bell was rung daily at noon.

BRODSWORTH (St. Michael). Three bells.

1. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGEST

G. W. A. HAY DRUMMOND⁽ⁱ⁾ VICAR

T. PRIESTLEY CHURCHWARDEN 1792

T. HILTON OF WATH FOUNDER 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia.

2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1630 27 in. dia.

3.

✠ ⁽²⁰⁾ GOD	SAVE	THE	CHVRCH
-----------------------	------	-----	--------

 30 in. dia.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

ⁱ George William Auriol Hay Drummond, prebendary of York and vicar of Doncaster and Brodsworth; son of Robert Hay Drummond, archbishop

of York, by Henrietta daughter of Peter Auriol, of London. He died in 1807. (See *Hunter, Hist. South Yorks.*, I., 36.)

BURGHWALLIS (St. Helen). Three bells.

1. **THE : NAZARENUS :**
[CRUCIFIXUS
2. **DEUM : TIME : ET : HONORE**
[: REGEM
3. **✠ AVE : MARIA : GRATIA :**
[PLENA ✠ THE THREE
[BELLS WERE RECAST
1870

BY THE MUNIFICENCE OF
[SCHOLAS BIRCH ESQ

Each bell has also--

J. TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1870

CAMPSALL (All Saints). Eight bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1879
(lower) CVM . VOCO . AD . TEMPLVM . VENITE .
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1879
(lower) TE . DEVM . LAVDAMVS .
3. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1879
(lower) DANIEL HEDDERLY FOUNDER A.D. 1729
4. } (No inscription or mark; seem 18th century bells, possibly
6. } by Hedderly.)
5. THO CLEWORTH VIC THO BELL CW 1729
7. GLORY TO GOD PROSPERITY AND PECE TO ALL OVR
[BENEFACTORS : 1729
8. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1879
(lower) ✠ TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND THE MEMORY
OF WILLIAM HENRY AND CATHERINE COLLINS CASTLE
THE GIFT OF THEIR SIX CHILDREN A.D. 1879
REV^D EDWIN CASTLE VICAR
RICHARD CHAPMAN }
FRANCIS SENIOR } CHURCHWARDENS

CANTLEY (St. Wilfrid). Three bells.

1. iſt⁽³⁾ ✠⁽¹⁰⁾ (33)
2. ✠⁽²²⁾ **IESVS BE OVR SPED**
(lower) H⁽⁶⁾ D⁽⁷⁾
3. ✠ **GOD SAVE THE**
[CHVRCH⁽³⁸⁾ 1611

CONISBROUGH (St. Peter). Three bells.

1 & 2. THOS^s HILTON OF WATH FOVNDER 1774

3. H WATKINS^(j) VICAR F ARMITAGE J NICHOLSON CHVRCHWARD
THOS HILTON OF WATH FOVNDER 1774

The death bell is rung with—

Three times three strokes for a male.

Twice three strokes for a female.

DONCASTER (St. George). Eight bells.

At the Survey of 1552 there were four bells here.

About the year 1579 two bells were recast by a founder named Bellingham, who received £20 for additional metal added.

In 1592 the Ladye Bell was recast.

In 1692 Cuthbert Pease contracted to find wood for yoking and hanging the great bell and keeping it in good order, for four years for £4 10s.

In 1720 there were five bells, which weighed 77 cwt. 2 qr. 25 lb., and upon one of which was—"DANIEL HEDDERLY CAST VS FIVE A.D. 1720."

In 1721 these were sent back to Hedderly to be used in the making of a new ring of eight bells. The weights of the new ones were as follows:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
(1)	7	1	14	(5)	13	1	0
(2)	8	0	18	(6)	15	2	16
(3)	8	2	6	(7)	22	1	0
(4)	10	3	15	(8)	29	1	20
Total cwt. ...					115	2	5

This recasting, with the additional metal supplied and the expenses of carriage, cost £160.

In October, 1749, James Harrison, of Barrow-on-Humber, was employed to tune the tenor and five others, and rehang four of them.

In 1791 the seventh bell was recast by Hilton, of Wath.

In 1834, the tenor having been cracked by the clock hammer, and another bell being injured, the whole ring except the seventh were recast by Thomas Mears into a new ring of eight. The weights of this ring were as follows:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
(1)	7	3	3	(5)	14	2	0
(2)	8	3	6	(6)	16	0	23
(3)	9	1	0	(7)	22	1	7
(4)	12	0	8	(8)	31	0	24
Total cwt. ...					122	0	15

^j Instituted 1770; died 1820.

The cost of recasting and additional metal was £287 5s. 1d., and of appendages and fixing £45. The tenor had the inscription:—
 “THIS PEAL WEIGHING 6 TONS 2 CWT. AND 15 LB. WAS RECAST BY
 SUBSCRIPTION A.D. 1835 THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER
 REV. JOHN SHARPE D.D. VICAR WILLIAM SHEARDOWN ESQ^R MAYOR
 W H MORRIS THOMAS BROOKE W^M DUNHILL GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH
 CHURCHWARDENS.”

On 28th February, 1853, the church was entirely destroyed by fire. As much bell metal as possible was recovered from the ruins and sent to Messrs. Warner & Co., with a view to it, or its equivalent, being employed in casting a new ring. Messrs. Warner agreed to allow four per cent. on its value till the new ring was wanted. The church was rebuilt; and a new ring, designed by the present Lord Grimthorpe and cast by Messrs. Warner, was hung in September, 1858. The weights are as follows:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
(1)	6	2	15	(5)	12	3	26
(2)	7	0	22	(6)	15	1	10
(3)	8	1	0	(7)	21	0	24
(4)	9	3	0	(8)	30	1	0
Total cwt. ...					111	2	13

The tenor is 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and is in the key of E_b. The inscriptions are:—On each, “CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1858;” on 6 and 7 in addition, “DESIGNED BY E. B. DENISON;” on tenor, “DESIGNED BY EDMUND BECKETT DENISON.”

It used to be customary to ring the sixth bell to summon the Town Council, the fifth for the Highway Board, and the treble for the Vestry. Up to 1835 it was the custom to ring the bells in full peal on 5th November and 30th January in each year. It was also formerly usual to ring a bell at the expiration of an apprentice's time of service; but this was almost entirely discontinued after a fatal accident in the belfry in 1728. A bell was formerly rung at 5 a.m. daily from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and up to 1808 a bell was always rung after service on Sundays.

Dr. Fowler gives me the following, as written on the Doncaster Belfry wall:—

“To call the folks to church in time, I chime.
 When mirth and pleasure's on the wing, I ring.
 When from the body parts the soul, I toll.”

EDLINGTON (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. *Iesus hee our spede*
(lower) G O 1658 24 in. dia.
2. HEDDERLEY FOUNDER 1741 26 in. dia.
3. SIMON : WESTENEYS : CHVRCH WARDEN : 1750
29 in. dia.

HATFIELD (St. Lawrence). Eight bells.

1. DEO DICAT THOMAS JOHNSON FOX NUPER DE HATFIELD
J TAYLOR & C^o LOUGHBOROUGH [A D MDCCCLXXIV
2. HANC CAMPANA DONO DEDIT GEORGIUS WRIGHT DE LINDHOLME
J TAYLOR & C^o LOUGHBOROUGH [A D MDCCCLXXIV
3. A BEQUEST^(k) OF ROBERT FORSTER A NATIVE OF HATFIELD AND
ULTIMATELY A CITIZEN OF LONDON A D 1619
J TAYLOR LOUGHBOROUGH
HENRY HOGARTH A.M. INCUMBENT
THOMAS CHATTERTON } CH. WARDENS
ROBERT HAGGITT } 1864
WILLIAM OLIVER }
4. I. GOODWORTH T CHESTER AND W SMITH CHVRCHWARDENS 1815
(This bell was, I think, cast by James Harrison,
of Barrow.)
5. HEN MOORE CHVRCH 1684
WARDEN
OMNIS SPIRITVS LAVDET DOMINVM HALLELVIA SS Ebor (1)
6. HEN MOORE CHVRCH 1684
WARDEN
GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO SS Ebor (1)
7. THO LEE ESQ^(l) IOHN HATFIELD ESQ^(m) CORN LEE GENT⁽ⁿ⁾ SIMON
[SIMSON MIN^(o) HENRY MOORE CHVRCH 1684 SS Ebor (1)
WARDEN
8. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1642

KIRK BRAMWITH (St. Mary). One bell.

1. ✠⁽³⁵⁾ AVE MARIA GRACIA 27 in. dia. [P.L.E.

There has been another bell, the wheel and stock of which yet remained in 1890.

At the Survey of 1552 there were two bells here, valued at £6.

^k This bequest was for a bell to be rung at 6 a.m. daily. For many years after the bequest there was no bell; but now a bell is rung daily at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m.

^l Thomas Lee, of Hatfield, 1667-99.

^m Son of Ralph Hatfield, of Loughton-in-le-Morthen, and a captain in the

Parliamentary army. Died 1694, æt. 72.

ⁿ Cornelius Lee, of Hatfield, a cornet-of-horse in the King's army, was living in 1700. Both Thomas and Cornelius were sons of Robert Lee, of Hatfield (*Hunter*, I., 177-8).

^o Instituted 1669.

KIRK SANDALL (St. Oswald). One bell.

JOHN FOVNTAYNE GENTLEMAN 1690

12 in. dia.

There have been four other bells, the wheels of which were in the bell chamber in 1890. William Meakin, the then clerk, told me that in 1828 the bells were sold by the churchwardens to provide funds for the present tower at the south-west corner of the church. The previous tower had been at the north-west corner.

LOVERSALL (St. Catherine). Three bells.

1. feare the lord

(lower) G O 1658

- 2.
- ⁽¹⁶⁾
- IESVS ✠
- ⁽²²⁾
- BE ✠
- ⁽²²⁾
- OVR ✠
- ⁽²²⁾
- [SPED

(lower) H⁽¹⁷⁾ (18) D⁽¹⁹⁾

- 3.
- ⁽¹⁶⁾
- THEVS GE OVR SPED

(lower) H⁽¹⁷⁾ (18) D⁽¹⁹⁾

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

MARR (St. Helen). Three bells.

1. ✠ MARY LEWYS
- ^(p)
- LATE WIFE OF IOHN LEWYS
- ^(q)
- ESQVIER OF
-
- [MARR DECEASED HATH FORTH OF HER LVOE BESTOWED
-
- [THIS bell 1617
- ⁽³⁸⁾

25 in. dia.

- 2.
- ⁽¹⁶⁾
- IESVS BE OVR SPED

(lower) H⁽¹⁷⁾ (18) D⁽¹⁹⁾

27 in. dia.

3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1648

30 in. dia.

Death bell.—On tenor, three times three for a man.

Three times two for a woman.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

MELTON-ON-THE-HILL (All Saints). Three bells.

1. (first line)
- ⁽²¹⁾

(second line) ✠⁽²²⁾ IESVS(lower) H⁽¹⁷⁾ D⁽¹⁹⁾

27 in. dia.

2. ✠
- ⁽³⁶⁾
- sanc ti an to nii

31 in. dia.

3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1636

34 in. dia.

At the Survey of 1552 there was a Sanctus bell here and two bells, valued at £11.

^p She was daughter of Lionell Reresby, of Thrybergh.

^q He was a J.P. and Recorder of Doncaster. He died 17th October, 1589,

and was buried at Marr. There is a brass to his memory in the church (*Hunter*, I., 362; *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xi., 86).

OWSTON (All Saints). Three bells.

1. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1661 (4) (2) (4)

(lower) (23) four times. N B
W W CHVRCHWARDENS

2.  ⁽¹⁰⁾  ⁽²⁹⁾ ihc ⁽³⁾

3.  ⁽²⁴⁾  ⁽¹⁰⁾ ihc ⁽³⁾

(lower) R H ⁽²⁶⁾

At the Survey of 1552 there was a Sanctus bell here.




ROSSINGTON (St. Stephen). Three bells.

1. TE DEVM LAVDAMVS 1703

(lower) SS
Ebor (1) twice.

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1754

3. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1661

(lower) (23)    LAMBE RECTOR ^(r)
WW TK CHVRCHWARDENS

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

SPROTBROUGH (St. Mary). Six bells.

- 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1771

6. JOSEPH COPLEY ESQUIRE ^(s) LORD OF SPROTBROUGH THOS

[LONGLEY ^(t) RECTOR W^M BIRCH W^M CHARLES CHURCHWARDENS

PACK & CHAPMAN LONDON FECIT 1771

STAINFORTH (St. Matthew).

A bell about twelve inches in diameter, without
mark or inscription.







STANTON (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. GEORGIUS PASHLEY ^(u) DE STANTON SUMPTIBUS SUIS POSUIT 1713

(lower) SS
Ebor (1) twice.

2.  S  S

(lower) (18)

3.    sancta  gabriel  orapronobis 

TICKHILL (St. Mary). Four bells.

1. BE JOYFVLL AND LIFT VP YOVR VOICE TO IACOBS GOD

[ALWAY 1726

2. BE LIGHT AND GLAD IN GOD

(lower) WHICH IS OVR STRENGTH AND STAY 1726

^r From 1652 to 1667 (*Hunter*).

^s Subsequently the first baronet of the second creation; created 15th August, 1778, died 1781.

^t This should be "Loxley." He was more than thirty years rector, and died in 1790 (*Hunter*, I., 343-5).

^u He died 17th July, 1727. There is a monument to his memory in the church.

3. WITH HARP AND LVTE MOST SWEET ON VERY PLEASANT
[STRINGS STRIKE VP
4. JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER 1815
5. JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARTON 1796
6. TO SERVE THE LORD AND BOTH GRAIT AND SMALL OVR
[SOVNDING IS EACH MAN TO CALL
43 in. dia.

(See Sternhold & Hopkin's version of *Psalm* lxxxi.)

On a small prayer bell is—

THE GIFT OF ANN TYRRELL
[WIDOW OF TICKHILL

On the sound bow—

DAUGHTER OF RICHARD
[BROWNLOW OF
[THURMPTON 1727

In 1886 a small bell was rung daily at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and a larger bell at 5 a.m. As to the "Maten bell" rung here, see Surtees Society *Test. Ebor.*, iv., 132.

The death bell is rung here on tenor—

Three times three strokes for a man.

Twice times three strokes for a woman.

Once three strokes for a child.

WADSWORTH (St. John). Four bells.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1675

(lower) SS (1) RY TI CHVRCH S
Ebor WARDEN

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675

(lower) SS (1)
Ebor

3. ⁽¹⁶⁾ omnium hbc sonbs hīc honor ⁽¹⁸⁾ (Inscription
[much broken in casting.]

4. (first line) ⁽¹⁶⁾

(second line) Celorum xte placeat tibi rex sonus iste

(third line) ⁽¹⁸⁾

Up to about 1830 a bell was rung daily at noon.

Death bell.—At the beginning and ending of the ringing, three times three strokes for a man, three times two for a woman.

WARMSWORTH (St. Peter). One bell.

VOCO VENI PRECARE 1719 SS (1)
Ebor

18 in. dia.

I.C.G. 6 Ed. VI. ¹⁰/₈—21.

Death bell.—Three times three strokes for a man, three times two for a woman.

(d) Deanery of Pontefract.

ABERFORD (St. Ricarius). Four bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON
(lower) LAUS DEO PAX HOMINIBUS RECAST 1879
2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1709
3. ✠ IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1618
4. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1879
(lower) PRESENTED BY FANNY MARIA IN MEMORY OF HER
[PARENTS THOMAS ANTHONY AND FANNY MARIA
[SIMPSON 1864

Weight, 5 cwt. 3 qr.

For the death bell here a few strokes are first rung on the tenor, then, for a man nine strokes, for a woman six strokes, and for a child three strokes on each of the three smaller bells.

ACKWORTH (St. Cuthbert). Six bells.

1. TIMOTHY : LEE : D.D. RECTOR 1760
2. W. WAGER : I : GARLICK : CHVRCH : WARDENS : 1760
[I LUDLAM FOUNDER
3. IESVS (4) BE (4) OVR (4) SPEED (4) AS (4) WC FECIT (4) 1662 (4)
4. ✠ Laudibus * Allatis Campana Fit Hec Trinitatis (30)
[(⁽³¹⁾ without the ✠ above the shield.)
5. ✠ (24) (33) ihc (13)
6. This bell formerly had:—

ALL MEN WHO HEARS MY MOVRNFVL SOUND
REPENT BEFORE YOU LYE IN GROUND
W WAGER I GARLICK CHURCHWARDENS
I LUDLAM ROTHERHAM FOUNDER 1760

It having been originally very badly cast, and having had a piece knocked out of it, was recast with a repetition of the old inscription, and in addition:—

CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS 1880
THIS BELL RECAST
AND ALL THE BELLS REFITTED AT THE
COST OF CATHERINE ALICE PEEL
OF ACKWORTH PARK 1880
REV^d CANON FALOO, M.A., RECTOR
JOSEPH NELSTROP }
J. HEATON CADMAN } CHURCHWARDENS

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells in this steeple.

BADSWORTH (St. Mary). Four bells.

1. ⁽¹⁶⁾ personet hec celis dulcissima vox gabrielis ⁽¹⁸⁾

33 in. dia.

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675 ^{SS} _{Ebor} (1) I H H H W B ^{CHVRCH S} _{WARDEN}

36 in. dia.

3. F. sweetly . tolling . men . do . call . to . taste . on . meats .

[that . feeds . the . soule .

(lower) 1669 H O ⁽²⁵⁾

4. ihc ⁽³⁾ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS

[DEO

(lower) G H ⁽²⁷⁾ ANNO DÑI 1582

At the Survey of 1552 there were four bells here.

BIRKIN (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1630

2. ✠ ED THIMBLEBY GEN FAVTORE OPERIS RIC BENTLEY

[IOH MEDLEY HIEROPHY 1613

The words on this bell are logotypes, but the figures of the date are from separate blocks.

3. ✠ BIRKIN QVO TEMPORE EVERINGHAMVS CRESSY ARMIGER

[DOMINVS FVNDIET PATRONVS

(lower) ✠ RECTORIA MARIA QVONDAM FAIRFAX VXOR

[EIVS LIBERI EORVM IERVASVIS EVERINGTI

(lower) IVLIET MABELLA MARIA ANNA ELIEZ 1613

Edward Thimbleby and Everingham Cressy were brothers-in-law. Everingham Cressy had married Mary, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, and at the 1612 Visitation had issue Gervase, Everingham, Mabel, Mary, and Ann. These, together with a Juliet and an Eliz(abeth), are evidently commemorated on this bell. Everingham Cressy's sister Ellen had married Edward Thimbleby, of Birkin.

At this church, in 1895, they were in the habit of ringing a bell at 8 a.m. in summer. For death bell they knoll for twenty minutes, and then strike on each bell—for a man ten strokes, for a woman nine strokes, for a boy six strokes, and for a girl five strokes.

BROTHERTON (St. Edward the Confessor). Three bells.

1. VOCO VENI PRECARE 1703 ^{SS} _{Ebor} (1)

2. ✠ ⁽³⁶⁾ sca maria virgo

3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1632



CASTLEFORD (All Saints).

There were formerly three bells, as follows:—



1. JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARROW 1830
2. JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARROW 1830 : I . W . 4 .
31 in. dia.
3. REV. THEOP. BARNES RECTOR ; THO. POWELL
[THO. SMITH CHURCH-WARDENS 1830
33 in. dia.]

These have now been sold, and are, I believe, in the tower of Whitwood Mere Church, and Castleford has a set of eight "Tubular bells."

DARRINGTON (All Saints). Six bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1678 ^{SS} Ebor (1)
30½ in. dia.
Key C. Weight, 5 cwt. 0 qr. 6 lb.
2.  (36) *Huius Scē Michaelis* (8)
34 in. dia.
Key B. Weight, 7 cwt. 0 qr. 26 lb.
3. SAMVEL WALKER ESQ BENIAMIN SALES CHVRCHWARDENS 1722
35½ in. dia.
Key A. Weight, 9 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lb
4. Sanctus Lucas
(lower) 
opus fac Evangelistæ H. S. Atkinson, A.M. Vicarius
MDCCCXCV
John Taylor & Co. Loughborough
Key G. Weight, 12 cwt. 2 qr. 15 lb.

This bell was dedicated by the Bishop of Beverley, on 5th Nov., 1895.

5. Johannes Taylor fecit
(lower) S. Elizabeth

Æterna fac cum Sanctis Tuis in Gloria numerari
Dono dedit Eliza Leckie
MDCCCXCVI
Tenor Johannes Taylor fecit
(lower) Sancta Maria

Sanctus Sanctus Sanctus Dominus Sabaoth
Dono dedit Eliza Leckie
MDCCCXCVI

The last two bells were given by Miss Eliza Leckie, of Darrington, and dedicated by the Archbishop of York, on 16th March, 1896.

The death bell here is rung with nine strokes for a man, six for a woman, and three for a child.

At the Survey of 1552 there was a Sanctus bell here.

EAST HARDWICK (St. Stephen). Three bells.

One small bell, about fourteen inches diameter, hung in the old chapel, and when the new church was built in 1874, it was taken for use in the school, where it now is. It has only {^{SS}_{Ebor}}, with a running ornament, not the usual frieze of bells.⁽¹⁾ The church now has three of Naylor, Vickers & Co.'s patent Steel Bells.

FEATHERSTONE (All Saints). Three bells.

1. ✠⁽³⁶⁾ Scī Jacobi Huius
2. Sancti Petri Apoli Huius
3. ✠ In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis ✠

FELKIRK (St. Peter). Six bells.

1. }
2. } CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1876
3. }
4. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1889
(lower) RECAST 1889. AND REHUNG BY T. MALLABY & SONS
[MASHAM]
5. I : ADDEV : I : GILL : CHVRCH : WARDENS :
(lower) I : LVDLAM : FOVNDER : ROTHERHAM : 1759
6. ✠ IHESVS BE OVR SPEED 1613

37 in. dia.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were given by Mr. Thomas Dymond, of Burntwood Hall, in this parish. No. 4 had formerly—

✠⁽³⁶⁾ Sancti Pauli Apoli Huius

A bell is rung every Sunday at 7 a.m. The death bell is rung with seven strokes for a man, five strokes for a woman, and three strokes for a child.

FERRY FRYSTON (St. Andrew). Two bells.

1. (cracked) ✠ BONVM EST CELEBRARE IEHOVA 1663
22 in. dia.
2. ✠ VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1663 L T P H
24 in. dia.

At the Survey of 1552 there were two bells here.

HADDLESEY (St. John Baptist). One bell.

THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1839
21 in. dia.

There was an ancient bell in the old church, but it was sold in 1839 when the church was rebuilt.

The new bell cost £17, and weighs 2 cwt. It reached Haddlesey on 29th September, 1839, and so Rev. Stephen Cattley Baker (afterwards vicar of Usk), who was then curate-in-charge, dedicated it on 12th Oct., 1839, and gave it the name of Michael (*Worsfold*, p. 236). Not many bells of that period were named at all!

HEMSWORTH (St. Helen). Three bells.

1. IESVS BE MY SPEED 1726
2. ✠⁽³⁹⁾ MARIA ✠⁽⁴¹⁾ MATER ✠⁽³⁹⁾
 [E] [D] I ✠⁽⁴¹⁾ M[ES]ERE ✠⁽⁴¹⁾ M[ET]
 30 in. dia.
3. ✠ [c f g] (rose) [h i k l] (fleur-de-lis) [u x y]
 (portcullis) ✠ [s t w] ✠ (lion)
 32 in. dia.

This last is an instance of what is known as an "Alphabet Bell," but the inscription and marks are much broken in casting. As to these bells see *Gent. Mag.*, May, 1864.

Up to about 1860 a bell was rung here on weekdays at 6 a.m., noon, and 8 p.m., and at 8 a.m. on Sundays; and the day of the month was struck on a bell on Sunday mornings. Now there is only the noon bell on weekdays, and the 8 a.m. bell on Sundays.

KELLINGTON (St. Edward). Three bells.

1. ✠ GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH OVR QVEENE
 AND REALME AMEN 1600
 (lower) ✠⁽²²⁾ I A W MW IS HD HO⁽³⁸⁾
2. ✠ ISTA CAMPANA SONET
 [I] [O] [N] [A] [N] [I] S⁽³¹⁾ (see plate viii.)
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1638

On the frame towards the south are carved the names of Nicholas, Emley Dunn, William Rawden, Francis Mawverley, Guardianus Ecclesiæ.

KIRK SMEATON (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. (No inscription or mark. This seems an 18th century bell.)
2. ✠⁽²²⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEED
 (lower) 1613 27½ in. dia.
3. ⁽¹⁶⁾ ✠ S ✠ S⁽¹⁸⁾

For the death bell they ring a short time, and then for a man four threes, for a woman three threes, for a boy three twos, and for a girl three single strokes. It is a rule not to ring the death bell before 8 a.m. It was up to twenty years ago customary to ring on 5th November, and the Pançake Bell.

KNOTTINGLEY (St. Botolph). One bell.

One bell about eighteen inches diameter.

✠ Sancte prete ora pro nobis

In 1890, Mrs. Roberts, of Holme Lea, Knottingley, gave a ring of "Tubular Bells" to this church (*Yorkshire Post*, 2nd June, 1890). The old bell, however, still remains.

LEDSHAM (All Saints with St. James). Three bells.

1. ✠⁽³⁶⁾ SANCTA MARIA

31 in. dia.

2. ✠⁽³⁶⁾ OSACER ET DANIEL
[PRO GENTE
[HAWWARDEN ADORA

33 in. dia.

3. BEATVS EST POPVLVS QVI EXAVDIVNT CLANGOREM 1718

(lower) { ^{SS}_{Ebor} }⁽¹⁾ twice.

36 in. dia.

It is a curious fact that George Ledsham, of the Inner Temple, by his will (1606) left £300 to found a grammar school at Hawarden. This George Ledsham was possibly of the family of Ledsam, of Chad Hill, county Warwick, and Moston, in Cheshire (13th century).

A bell was, in 1886, rung every Sunday morning at eight.

NORMANTON (All Saints). Three bells.

1. EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1680 ^{SS}_{Ebor} ⁽¹⁾

35 in. dia.

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675 ^{SS}_{Ebor} ⁽¹⁾

38 in. dia.

3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1629

43 in. dia.

Cut on the frame is—

JAMES HARRISON OF BARROW LINCOLNSHIRE 1741

PONTEFRACT (All Saints). Six bells.

1, 2 and 4. J TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1863

3. JOHN TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1863

5. JOHN TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS W: WOOD ESQ^{RE} TRUSTEE

(lower) REVND SIR T. E. W. BLOMEFIELD INCUMBENT

(lower) W POSKITT }
D WROE } CHURCHWARDENS 1863

6. J TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1863

(lower)

COLLECTORS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

J. TAYLOR	C : WILSON
W : SWALLOW	W : GARLICK
G : STONES	J : WILCOCK JUNR

RINGERS

W : WILCOCK	F : HIGGINS
G : GARLICK	JAS : TAYLOR
T : STONES	G : WILCOCK
W : STONES	J. WILCOCK JUNR

T. VAUX

The weights of these bells are as follows:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
(1)	5	2	12	(5)	7	3	24
(2)	6	0	5	(6)	9	0	20
(3)	6	1	22	(7)	12	1	24
(4)	7	0	21	(8)	16	0	0
				Total cwt. ...	70	3	12

Boothroyd, in his *History of Pontefract*, states (page 347–8) that there were formerly twelve bells in this tower, and that there was a tradition that after the last siege of Pontefract Castle, in which the church tower had suffered great injury, Col. John Bright, of Badsworth, obtained a grant of some of the bells for his own church. It will, however, be noticed, on referring to the notes on the bells of Badsworth Church, that there are now only two of a date prior to that of the last siege (1648–9).

One bell of a date prior to the Civil War remained in All Saints' tower till 1863, when it was broken up and the metal used by Messrs. Taylor for the new bells. This bell is fully described by Dr. J. T. Fowler in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. ii., p. 59. This description I have Dr. Fowler's permission to use.

The inscription presented so many points of interest that full-sized Indian ink drawings were made when the bell was taken down, and sold at six shillings each. Rev. W. C. Lukis also procured plaster casts of some of the letters and devices. The drawings, or "fac-similes" as they were called, are artistically but not very accurately executed; still we may, by comparison with other bells, know pretty well from them and the casts together what the inscription really was.

The words were in three lines, thus:—

1. ✠ HIC EST TUBA DEI
[THE NOMEN EI (a square rose)]
2. ✠ Hec Campana Beata Sacra Trinitate Fiat
3. (a) ANO (b) DO (c) M (d) D (e)
[LXXXX (f) VIII (c) H D]

The letters in brackets, representing the situations of the badges, &c., described below.

The upper line is meant to be read thus:—

“HIC EST TUBA DEI
IHESUS NOMEN EI”

The second line is a corrupt form of a very common inscription, which in its correct form is—

Trinitate Sacra Fiat Hec Campana Beata

The lettering of this line is of a very fine and bold character. The initial cross⁽¹⁴⁾ is to be found on a bell at Harewood with a similar inscription. The capital letters are all from separate stamps, but the small letters of each word are from a single block or logotype. Mr. Fowler states that this lettering was in use from 1450 to 1744, and thinks the stamps were originally made for some York foundry, as they have only been found, with their earliest trade-marks, in Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland. The capitals are of the same character as the H and C of the third line.



The third line contains the date, together with certain marks, and the letters H D. This bell is shown by Mr. Fowler to have been probably cast by Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham, and it may be taken that the reversed C was intended to do duty for an O. (See illustration of this H C⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾)

The first and third lines, with the exception of the final H C, are in moderate sized “Lombardics.” The initial cross seems to be one⁽²²⁾ much used by Oldfield, as also the final rose.⁽¹⁶⁾ This rose is not on the drawing I have seen, but Mr. Lukis may have had a cast or other evidence of its presence. The marks or badges on the third line are most interesting, and I venture to give Mr. Fowler’s descriptions verbatim, as he had the advantage of the use of Mr. Lukis’ casts.

(a) “A conventional castle, having three embattled towers and an arched gateway, with the portcullis down. The flags on the side towers are flying in opposite directions, and each of the latter has a cruciform arrow-slit. The whole is ensigned by a Tudor crown. The

‘Castle of Castile’ is not quoted as a Tudor badge by Mr. Boutell, but it may well have come in through Catharine of Aragon. A castle occupies the place of honour between the rose and pomegranate on the Queen’s Closet, erected during her reign, in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor.” (This badge I have never found elsewhere.—J.E.P.)



(b) “A pomegranate slipped, displaying seeds and leaves in the usual way, and ensigned by the Tudor crown, the badge of Grenada, and so through Catharine of Aragon and Philip of Spain, a Tudor badge.” (This badge ⁽⁹⁾ is on the Harewood bell before mentioned.—J.E.P.)

(c) “A shield bearing a cross raguly between three crowns, the fust of the cross being encircled by the crown in base. This is given as the arms of Colchester, in *Guillim*, 1724; but another very much like it is there assigned to Nottingham: *argent, two ragged staves in cross, vert, between three coronets, two in chief and one in base, or, the ragged staff in pale, passing through the coronet in base.* There can be little doubt that the arms on the bell were meant for those of Nottingham.” (I find this badge ⁽¹⁵⁾ on the Harewood bell, and also on bells at Penistone, Adwick-le-Street, &c., with the  , ⁽²²⁾ &c.—J.E.P.)

(d) “A Tudor rose, ensigned as above, as used by the house of Tudor, and indeed, ever since, a royal badge.” (I have found this without the crown at Hooton Pagnel, Hemsworth and Woolley, in each case with part of the alphabet and the badge (f).—J.E.P.)

(e) “A Talbot or hound, the well-known Shrewsbury badge. A grant was made (7 Ed. VI.) to George Lord Talbot of all the priory lands, and this nobleman is thought to have built ‘New Hall’ as a family residence immediately afterwards.” (A fragment of this bell with the Talbot ⁽²¹⁾ on it is still preserved in the Castle Museum at Pontefract. The same badge is on the Harewood bell, and on bells at Adwick-le-Street and High Melton, but I cannot find that the Shrewsbury family had ever anything to do with either of the last named places. It is noteworthy that the same badge appears on the Pontefract Corporation Mace, dated 1774.—J.E.P.)

(f) “A portcullis with its chains, crowned as above. A well known Tudor badge still in use, and derived from the Beauforts.”

The shield between the  and  is of very common occurrence, especially in conjunction with the rose.⁽¹⁶⁾ The mark is ascribed to Richard Mellour, who was a bellfounder, and mayor of Nottingham in 1499 and 1506. The business was carried on by his son Robert (died about 1526) and his grandson Robert Quarnbie. The latter took Henry Oldfield into partnership shortly before 1593. I have found this mark as late as 1630 at Wales, near Rotherham.

Boothroyd states that after the ruin of the church some of the parishioners wished to remove this bell to the tower of St. Giles' Church, which at that period had no bells. A parish meeting, however, was called, and the inhabitants of Knottingley (a chapelry in this parish) attended in large numbers, and carried a vote adverse to the removal.

PONTEFRAC^T (St. Giles). Eight bells.

Boothroyd, in his *History of Pontefract*, states that up to 1707 this church had no bells. I can obtain no information as to the bells there before the ring hung in 1835, except that one of them was cracked on ringing at an election in 1826. In 1835 eight bells were hung, with inscriptions as follows:—

1. GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH

(Weight, 5 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lb.)

2. PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN

(lower) TAYLOR'S OXFORD FOUNDERS 1835

(Weight, 6 cwt. 0 qr. 5 lb.)

3. DEO ET ECCLESIE TAYLORS FOUNDERS OXFORD

(lower) IN ALLILUAS LOUD WE'LL SING

IN POMFRET'S TOWER : TO GOD OUR KING

IMMORTALISE IN MERRY PEAL

OUR PATRON RHODES : HIS NAME : HIS ZEAL

(Weight, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lb.)

4. JAMES RHODES RAIS'D THIS PEAL BY SUBSCRIPTION IN

[EXCHANGE FOR THE OLD WITH THE ADDITIONAL W^T

[8 CWT OF METAL

W AND J TAYLOR FOUNDERS OXFORD 1835

(Weight, 7 cwt. 0 qr. 21 lb.)

5. THE REV^D EDM^D RUSSEL

THE REV^D RICH STANFORTH MINISTERS

MICH^L MITTON ESQ^R MAYOR

J WALKER

T ROUTLIDGE CHURCHWARDENS

(Weight, 7 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lb.)

6. LONG MAY OUR BENEFACTORS LIVE TO KNOW

WHAT PRANKS WE PLAY OUR GRATITUDE TO SHEW

(lower)

TAYLOR

1835

FOUNDER

OXFORD

(Weight, 9 cwt. 0 qr. 20 lb.)

7. W AND J TAYLOR OXFORD FECERUNT 1835

(Weight, 12 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lb.)

8. WILL^M AND JOHN TAYLOR OXFORD FOUNDERS A D 1835

[ZEC^H C. 14 V. 20 "HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD"]

(lower) ALLELUIA

(Weight, 16 cwt.)

Total weight of bells, 70 cwt. 3 qr. 12 lb.

In 1850, the treble bell being cracked was recast, with the inscription:—

✠ Sanctus ✠ Sanctus ✠ Sanctus

(lower) F Taylor and Son Founders Loughborough 1850

A bell is rung daily at noon, 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. Up to about 1872 a bell was rung on weekdays at 5 a.m., and on Sundays at 7 a.m. The Pancake bell is still rung here.

ROYSTON (St. John Baptist). Six bells.

1. W H 1766

2. VENI EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1699 ^{SS}_{Ebor} (1)

3. In Jucunditatē Soni Sonabo Tibi Dñe et Dulcedine Vocis

[Cantabo Tuo Nōe W O (32)]

(lower) 1603 (Royal arms of the period.)

4. ✠ (36) sc̃e iohānes baptista

5. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1682 ^{SS}_{Ebor} (1)

6. ✠ ANTE : JACETIS : HUMO :
[SONITU : RESCIPISCITE
[: MÆSTO :

(lower) 1699 { JOHN TAYLOR & SON
FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH A.D. 1847

This bell weighs 11 cwt.

A bell was in 1884 rung every day at noon, and the death bell was rung as follows:—

On the tenor, nine strokes for a man.

On the tenor, seven strokes for a woman.

On the 5th bell, five strokes for a child.

On the bell frames is cut—

Geo. Wood Vic^r

Josh. Nicholson

Will^m Green

John Bayley

Churchwardens

SKELBROOKE (All Saints). Three bells.

1. ✠ MARIA : MATER : DEI :
[MISERERE : MEI
2. ✠ IHESV : FILI : DEI :
[MISERERE : MEI

The lettering of these inscriptions is very fine. (See Plate viii.) I have found it nowhere else.

3. J WARNER & SONS LONDON 1872

(lower)



PATENT

This bell succeeds one which had—

DANIEL HEDDERLEY CAST ME IN 1730.

At the Survey of 1552 there were two bells here.

SOUTH KIRKBY (All Saints). Six bells.

1. IOHN GIBSON VIC IOHN DAY 1722
7 ft. 4 in. circum.
 2. THO SLACK^(v) IOHN EMMERSON C CONSTABLE
34 in. dia.
 3. LEON PINYORD THO TAYLER WILLIAM ACROID C: W 1722
36 in. dia.
 4. ROBERT ELLET^(w) RECTOR IOHN DAY C W 1725
38 in. dia.
 5. (No inscription or mark.)
39 in. dia.
 6. I ALLOTT^(x) VICAR W ROBINSON S ROWLEY I SPINK
[CHURCHWARDENS 1802
- (lower) POPVLVM VOCO AD DEVM
- (lower) T HILTON OF WATH FOVNDER

Mr. Richard Holmes, of Pontefract, supplies me with a copy of the agreement with Hedderly, of Bawtry, for the casting of six bells in 1721, as follows:—

“Articles of Agreement made the Fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord 1721, by and between Daniel Hedderly of Bawtry in the county of York bellfounder of the one part, and Leonard

^v The Slacks resided at Elmsall in this parish. Jane Slack married Geo. Allott, the elder brother of Robert Allott. Both were sons of Edward Allott, of Crigglestone, who had married Rebecca Swallow, the heiress of the owners of the Rectory of South Kirkby.

^w Robert Allott, lay rector and patron, afterwards vicar also. Born 1683; died 1738.

^x John Allott, third son of above-named Robert. Baptised 1734; died 1813. (See *Hunter*, II., 449-50.)

Pinder, Thomas Taylor, and William Ackroyd yeomen churchwardens of South Kirkby, for and on the behalf of the said parish of Kirkby in the said county of York on the other part, as follows:—

“Im’pris:—The said Daniel Hedderly doth hereby for himselfe covenant promise and agree to and with the said churchwardens of South Kirkby aforesaid, that for and in consideration of eight hundred weight of old bell mettall or the vallue of forty pounds in mony to be given or paid him by the said churchwardens as hereafter menconed, shall and will within the space of six months next ensueing melt down and new cast the four old bells in the parish church of South Kirkby (allowing wast in casting) aforesaid, which the said churchwardens are to carry at their own charge to the said Daniel Hedderly’s house in Bawtry, into a new sett or peal of six tuneable bells, which said six bells are not to exceed in weight fifty-two hundred nor less than fifty hundred; and the said Daniel Hedderly doth hereby further promise and agree to and with the said churchwardens that after the new bells are cast that he will bring them back at his own charge and deliver them to the said churchwardens at the parish church of South Kirkby aforesaid; and also in consideration of the sum of thirty-six pounds of current money of Great Brittain to be paid to him as hereafter menconed, vizt., thirty-one pounds by the said churchwardens and five pounds by Mr. Robert Allott minister there, shall well and truly hang the said six bells in a good substantial frame to be made by the said Daniel Hedderly for that purpose, and find all the wheeles, brasses, and ironwork for the same.”

There is a memorandum endorsed on the agreement that the four bells were weighed at Bawtry, on March 12th, 1722, and found to weigh 53 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lb.

WOMERSLEY (St. Martin). Three bells.

1. CVM VOCO VENITE 1702

(lower) { ^{SS} _{Ebor} } (1) twice.

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1634

3. J TAYLOR & C^O FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1870

WRAGBY (St. Oswald). Five bells.

1, 2, 3 and 4. W^M MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF

[LONDON FECIT 1786

5. W^M MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON

[FECIT 1786

(lower) LOUISA SABINE WINN DONATRIX CAMPANIS HUIJAS

The unusually complete set of parish accounts preserved at this church supplies some curious information as to the payments made on account of the bells. In the first volume of the parish registers, quoted by Rev. E. H. Sankey in *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii., 312, is the memorandum of an agreement as follows:—

“(It) was agreed upon the xvith of (no)vemb., anno 1578, betwixt the churchwardens and the rest of the p^rishe of Wragbie and thomas milner of Wragbie aforesaid, that he the said thomas milner shall from the said xvith day of novemb at his own costs and charges maintaine uphould and keepe all the belles within the churche of Wragbie with hempe, lether and greas, wth all ther furniture belonginge to the belles as often as need shall require ; brasse and iron and wood for yockes and wheles excepted whiche is to be found of the charges of the p^rishe. And the same belle(s) to be so repaired by the said Thomas milner as is abovesaid during the term and space xx^{ti} yeare yff he the said thomas milner do so long lyve and conteneu within the p^rishe of Wragbie, the churchwardins for the tyme beyinge painge unto the said thomas milner vj^s viij^d everye yeare, that is to say iij^s iiij^d at mychelmes and iij^s iiij^d at the nunchation of the blessed virgin marye by even portions.”

The regular series of churchwardens' accounts begins with 1604, at which date there were probably three bells in the tower. In 1608 a bell was cast at a cost of £2 11s., the smallness of the amount charged leading one to suppose that it was but the recasting of a bell which had existed previously, and had been cracked or otherwise disabled. In 1639 *three* bell ropes are charged for. In the same year the Great Bell was recast at a cost of £12 6s. 6d., towards which Sir John Wostenholme and a Mr. Wallden gave £2 5s., and a Mr. Atkinson (possibly the John Atkinson, who was vicar in 1630) gave one shilling. Another of the bells was recast in 1647 at a cost of £7 14s.

The items for small repairs to the bells, wheels and frames, incurred previously to the hanging of the existing bells in 1786, are very numerous. There are accounts for thirty-nine years out of the fifty, 1604–1653. These show a total expenditure on the bells of £18 6s. 11d., an average of 9s. 3d. per annum. In addition, the churchwardens purchased on an average during the same period a bellrope about every two years.

For the next fifty years we have forty-eight accounts remaining, and these shew an average expenditure of 8*s.* 10*d.*, with about four bellropes purchased every five years. In the last thirty-three years of the old bells the cost of small repairs sunk to an average of 2*s.* per annum, but three bellropes were regularly purchased every year. In addition to the charges above mentioned there is, in almost every year up to 1701, an item of payment to the clerk for (*inter alia*) "tenting" the bells; and the ringers were paid for ringing on 5th November and other special days. The clerk's duties may be taken to have included that of chiming a bell for service. After 1701 there is no entry of this payment to the clerk. It is possible that he received remuneration from some other source, and perhaps he had the bellropes at the end of each year as a perquisite.

In considering the amount expended on repairs, it must be considered that the items are usually of very small amount, and therefore proportionately large in numbers, and that wages were low. In 1706 William Hepworth and George Hanson were paid for three days' work and "for drink then" 2*s.* 10*d.*: say 5½*d.* each per day for the work. In 1744, however, John Rusby for "a day mending the bells" got as much as 1*s.* 4*d.*

For special ringing days each of the ringers seems to have received from one to two shillings, frequently five shillings for the three of them. The year 1708-9 is a fair sample of what these ringing days were:—

	£	s.	d.
"May the 29 day for ringing	0	3	0
July the 9 day for a victory (Oudenarde) ringing	0	5	0
August ye 19 Ringing for a thanksgiving ...	0	5	0
February ye 17 Ringing for a thanksgiving ..	0	5	0
March ye 8 Ring ye Queen (Anne) Crounation	0	3	0"

In addition to the payments for bellropes, there are frequent entries of small payments for "piecing" bellropes and for "plucks," by which latter I suppose are meant the woollen ends to the ropes now known as "sallies." The ropes themselves cost from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* each in the seventeenth century, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each in the eighteenth. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the regular price seems to have been 13*s.* 6*d.* for a set of three. An item in 1710 gives the price of bellrope at that time as 2½*d.* per yard

In 1785 it was decided to have a new ring of bells, and 16s. 6d. was spent by the churchwardens, "when agreed for bells," with Mr. Mears or his representative. The cost of these (the present) bells was as follows:—

"Dr.				£	s.	d.
To the new bells	...	...	...	221	10	0
„ Six new clappers	...	...	...	5	8	9
„ Six bellropes	...	...	...	1	9	0
„ Hanging the bells	...	...	...	47	10	0
„ Expenses allowed for fritage	...	...	...	0	10	0
„ Turnpikes, ale and portorage	...	...	...	0	11	4
„ A lock for the bellfry door	...	...	...	0	9	0
„ The ringers	...	...	...	0	2	0
„ Ditto	...	...	...	3	7	0
„ Grease for the bells	...	...	...	0	2	11
„ Timber	...	...	...	6	15	11
„ Fright for bells	...	...	...	5	0	6
				(£292 16 5)		

"Cr.				£	s.	d.
By the old bells	...	...	...	113	3	4
„ Old metal	...	...	...	1	3	1
„ Old iron to Michael Drake the blacksmith	...	...	...	0	18	8
„ Subscription	...	...	...	116	10	6
„ Balance by Assesst	...	...	...	(61	0	10)
				(£292 16 5)"		

From the time the new bells were hung, items for repairs almost disappear from the accounts, but £1 1s. is usually allowed every second year for ropes. In 1837 the parishioners had trouble with the ringers, as appears from the following entry:—

"At a parish meeting held this 8th June, 1837, Resolved—

"That this time the Ringers shall not ring the bells, nor shall the usual salary be paid by the Churchwardens, unless they shall attend divine service, and abstain from frequenting the Public House on the Sabbath Day."

PLATE I.



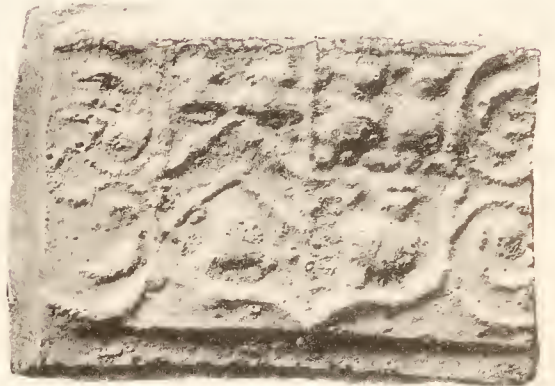
I.



2.



3.



4.



5.

PLATE II.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.

PLATE III.



14.



15.



16.



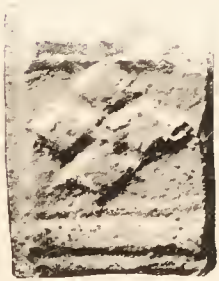
17.



18.



19.



20.



21.



22.

PLATE V.



23.



24.



25.



26.



27.



28.



29.



30.



31.



32.

PLATE VI.



33.



34.



35.



36.



37.



38.



39.

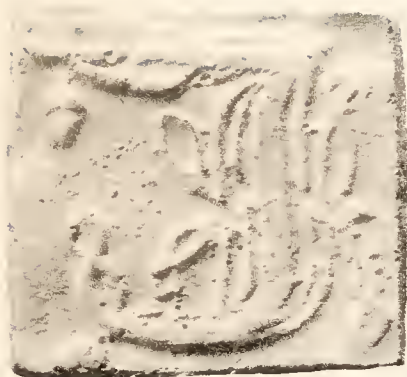


40.



41.

PLATE VII.



42.



43.



44.



45.



46.



47.

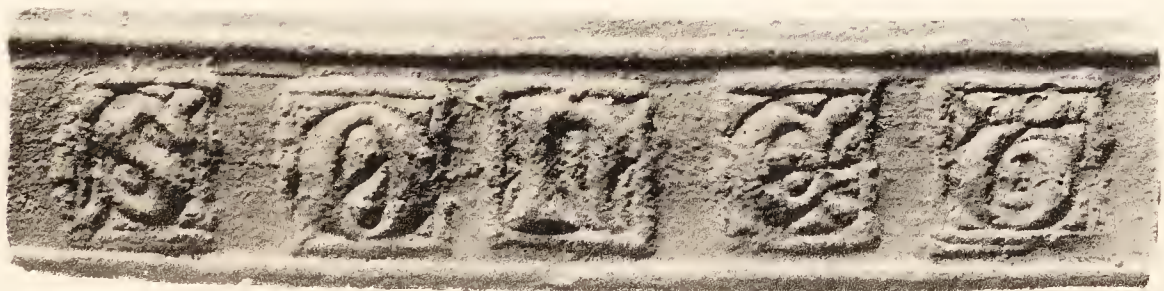


48.



49.

PLATE VIII.



This resolution, however, had no effect, and so a further meeting was held on 11th January, 1838, and it was resolved:—

“The Ringers not having complied with the resolution passed at a parish meeting held on the 8th June last—

“Resolved that they be allowed such a proportion of the usual salary hitherto allowed them as shall be due from the day of the last year’s payment up to the 8th June last.”

They were accordingly only paid £4 14s. 6d. that year instead of the £6 8s, which was the usual payment to them at that period. The next year, however, one party to the dispute gave way or fresh ringers were obtained, as the usual payment of £6 8s. was made.

An examination made in 1886 shewed that the bells and their fittings required a considerable amount of repair. A subscription list was therefore opened, and in a short time a sum of £60 was raised, and a contract entered into with Messrs. Mallaby & Sons, of Masham, for the necessary work. The bells were quarter turned, new clappers were provided, new wheels, headstocks and fittings throughout; but as the old bell frame appeared to be as sound and good as when erected in 1786, it was not interfered with. Since the rehanging of the bells, the only expense in connection with them has been the provision of new bellropes, three sets of which have been provided at £3 3s. the set of six.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS.

THE deeds, of which abstracts are given below, the originals of which are now in the possession of Mr. J. E. F. Chambers, the Hurst, Alfreton, by whose kind permission they are printed, may be considered as supplemental to those already printed in the Journal of this Society,¹ which were subsequently published in a collected form. They relate to different parts of the county, and in many cases refer to places and persons named in the deeds which have already appeared. They come from the same source, having formed a portion of the collection of MSS. at Burton Constable, in Holderness, which were dispersed in June, 1889, when they were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, at their auction rooms in London.

In a brief introduction to the former series of deeds the late Canon Raine pointed out that the Burton Constable Collection was to a great extent due to two men, Dr. Burton, the author of the *Monasticon Eboracense*, and Mr. Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe. Much, too, would be accumulated by the ancient family of Constable.

It appears from the sale catalogues that, besides documents referring to Yorkshire, there was a mass of deeds relating to the family of Markham of Ollerton, in Nottingham, and to the different properties owned by them. The Gedney deeds came from a younger branch of the Ros family, but it is noticeable that the second quartering in the shield of Constable of Holderness was *Barry of six or and azure* for Oyri, who were lords of Gedney in early times. Their property passed by marriage into the possession of the Constables in the middle of the thirteenth century.

The main collection of MSS. formed by Dr. Burton is, happily, still retained in the county, having been purchased by Lord Herries.

Aughton.²

Grant by John Franceys, son of William son of Thomas de Acton, in the parish of Aston-in-Morthyng, to Nicholas son of William son of Hugh de Acton and Avice his wife, of a toft with all the buildings thereon built, and the orchards (*pomeriis*) and other trees growing thereon, and the curtilages in the vill of Acton, and the croft belonging

¹ See vol. xii., 92-115, 230-262, and vol. xiii., 44-83.

² Aughton, near Rotherham, in the parish of Aston. See vol. xii., 99-105.

to the said toft, as it lies in length and breadth between the croft of Ranulf de Acton and the croft of John son of Roger; also of three acres of arable land¹ and three roods of land, lying separately (*particulariter*) in the common fields (*campis*) of Acton in the parish of Aston-in-Morthing, of which one selion lies at the White Cross between the land of Ranulf the clerk and the land of John son of Hugh, one end of which abuts on the high road leading to Roderham, and the other on the Ullay brook, as it lies in length and breadth, and another selion, as it lies in Ryecroftslade in length and breadth between the land of the said Ranulf the clerk and the land of John son of Roger, one end of which abuts on the road leading to Roderham and the other end on the Ullay brook; and another selion as it lies in length and breadth between the land of the said Ranulf and the land of Ralf de Pecko, one end of which abuts on the high road going to Aston-in-Morthing and the other end on the Ullay brook; and another selion as it lies in length and breadth above le Mapeldoles, between the land of the oft-mentioned Ranulf the clerk and the land of Richard Brown, one end of which abuts on *le Crocwyke* and the other on the headland (*foreram*) of Ralph son of Roger; and a *fordola* as it lies in length and breadth above Berecroft, between the land of the oft-mentioned Ranulf the clerk and the land of John son of Roger, one end of which abuts on the road going to Aston, and the other end on the Ullay brook. Paying yearly to the heirs of Ralf the clerk of Ecclessale-in-Seffeld 28*d.* of silver at three terms of the year, that is, at Michaelmas 10*d.*, at the Purification of the B. V. M. 9*d.*, and at Whitsontide 9*d.*, and by doing forinsec service to Sir John Warenne, earl of Surrey. Witnesses, Ranulf de Acton clerk, John son of John of the same, John Seyn of the same, John Marshall (*Marescallo*) of the same, Jordan de Herthewyke in the same, Ralf de Pecko in the same, Goscelin Ralf's brother, John son of Hugh of the same, Ralf son of Roger of the same.

August 3, 1299. Grant by Alexander, son of Gocelin de Pecco of Acton, and Alice his wife, to John son of Nicholas de Aston, of a piece of the curtilage (*placeam curtilagii*) in Acton, of the fee of Thomas de Schefeld, surrounded by the toft of the said John on either side, and abutting at the west end on the land of John son of Nicholas the shepherd (*bercarii*), together with the reversion of a part of the said piece of the said curtilage which Idonia, widow of Hugh Finche, holds in dower. Witnesses, Sir Richard de Bernakel, Joylan de Neuton, Peter de Rodis, John de Ullay, Robert de Hinckerhil, Robert Binny, and many others. Acton. Monday after St. Peter *in advincula*,² A.D. 1299.³

¹ These three acres and three roods were made up of four selions or strips in the common field and a *fordola*. This *fordola*, elsewhere (*ibid.*, p. 101) and below called *Lefordoles*, was a share or dole in the common field, the first part of the word representing its position.

The terms Mapeldole and le Moredolis also occur.

² *Sic.*

³ Most of the witnesses are mentioned in another grant to John son of Nicholas de Aston of half an acre in the West-field of Acton (vol. xii., 100).

February 18, 1488-9. Release by James Haryngton, knight, to Robert Hynckysell of Mundesderhalle,¹ of all right in property in Aghton, which he (James) had of the grant and feoffment of William Kyllen, formerly vicar of Rotherham, Richard Staynton chaplain, Nicholas Jonson and Thomas Staynton.² Witnesses, Robert Weste, John Tylney, Robert Tylney, and many others. Wathe. Feb. 18, 4 Hen. vii.

Grant by Ralph, son of Roger, son of Gervase de Acton, to Jordan (de Herthwike) of land in the common field (*campo*) of Acton lying by his (Ralph's) land at *le Stanbrige* on the west son of Avice *del Pek* and measured by the perch (*particam*) of 18 feet, that is by the of Jordan abutting on the east on Stanbrige and on the west on the common field called To hold at an annual rent of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for all services, etc. Jordan paid 12s. of silver as a fine (*gersuma*). Witnesses, Robert de Ullay, Mathew the constable of Aston, Robert de Cravene, William son of Thomas de Acton, Ranulph the seneschal, Robert Baldewyn of Ullay, Gocelin Freman and others. (*Harleian Charters*, 83 D 5.)

Seal: I within M.

Grant by John, son of Hugh de Acton, to Matthew son of Roger de Acton, of an acre of land in the common field of Acton, as it lies together (*integre*) in *le Westedis* between the land of Ralph de Pecco and the land of John Schin, and as it abuts at one end on the croft of John son of Nicholas and at the other on the land of Robert Freman, paying a rose on St. John Baptist's day. Witnesses, Ralph de Pecco in Acton, John son of Nicholas of the same, Robert Freman of the same, Roger *le Westrin* of Aston, Baug (?) *le Westrin* of Aston. (*Ibid.*, 83 D 6.)

Seal: a fleur-de-lys, S'. IOHIS FIL HVG.

Grant by Thomas de Archis to Adam, son of Cecily de Acton, of a toft and croft in Acton, lying between the toft of Richard *dil pec* and the toft of Seuwal, and extending towards the vill of Acton, paying a penny yearly at Martinmas. Adam paid 20s. as a fine (*geresuma*). Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Horbyri, Sir Jordan de Treton, Philip rector of the church of Treton, Sir Robert de Ullay, John de Acton, Gocelin Freman. (*Ibid.*, 83 D 12.)

Seal: a fleur-de-lys, SIGILL' DE ARCHES.

¹ There can be little doubt that Mundesderhalle was the residence of a family called Mundesder, but whether it gave or derived its name from them is uncertain. It is to be identified with the corrupted form of Munsbro' in the modern parish of Greasbrough. In a deed without date a William Mundeder is named among the tenants of William de Warenne, earl of Surrey, in Dalton and Greasbrough (*Yorkshire Archaeological*

Society, xii., 239). In the Poll Tax of 2 Richard II. (1379), Robert de Mundesdere, *Marchant*, paid 12d. in Greasbrough (*Poll Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire*, p. 56). In 1385 Robert Monnesder' had a grant of land at Bassingthorpe in Greasbrough (*Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, xii., 106).

² This grant, dated April 21, 1454, is printed in vol. xii., 105.

Grant by Sibil, late wife of Nicholas de Bolonye in Waliswode, in her widowhood, to Alice, her daughter, of an annual rent of 5s., which John son of Hugh de Acton was wont to pay her for a bovate of land in the territory of Acton, Alice paying an apple for all service. Witnesses, Sir John de Horbery, Sir John le Buck of Herttil, John Bernard, John son of Agnes de Acton, Ralph de Pecco of the same, John Schin, Gilbert son of Nicholas de Bolonye. (*Ibid.*, 83 D 31.)

Seal: a bird displayed. Inscription illegible.

June 14, 1316. Grant by John, son of John, son of Hugh de Acton, to John, son of Adam, son of Colla de Treton, of an acre of land with all its crop and appurtenances in the territory of Acton, lying in *le Westedis* between the land of John Hychetrek' on the one side and the land of Richard son of lady on the other, and abutting on the wood of Treton on the one end and on the land of John *le Coupar* on the other. Witnesses, Joylan de Neuton, John de Ullay, John son of Nicholson de Aston, Ralph Elliot (?), Robert de Hinkerhil, Adam clerk of Treton, Robert Freman of Acton. Acton. Monday after St. Barnabas day, 1316. (*Ibid.*, 83 D 8.)

Seal: an eight-foiled flower, S'. IOH'IS. F : IOH'IS.

November 8, 1316. Grant by John, son of Hugh de Acton, to Ralph, son of John, son of Nicholas de Aston, of half an acre of land and meadow in the east field of Acton, lying at Nethermor between the land of Roger Mar on the one side and the land of Anoria Hall (*de aula*) on the other, and abutting on Baldewynridding at one end and on the land of Robert Freman at the other. Witnesses, Joylan de Neuton, Hugh de Keueton, Robert de Hinckerhil, William Martyn, Robert Freman. Acton. Monday before Martinmas, 1316. (*Ibid.*, 83 D 7.)

Seal as in the last. Poor impression.

April 18, 1318. Grant by William de Cressewelle to Matthew de Acton and Isabel his wife, of a selion of land lying in the common field of Acton, between the land late John Jordan's on the west and the land of Robert Freman on the east, and abutting on the road leading to Aston at the one end and on the common field of Aston on the other; and half an acre of land lying at *le fordoles* of Cressewelle between the land late John Jordan's on the north, and the land of Robert Freman on the south, and abutting on Ullay brook at the one end and on the road called *le Grenegate* (at the other). Witnesses, John son of Nicholas de Aston, Robert Freman, Roger le Marschal, John son of Colla de Treton, Richard Rauland, Thomas Malkus, clerk. Acton. Tuesday before Easter, 1318. (*Ibid.*, 83 E 18.)

October 6, 1345. Demise by Ralph son of John de Aston to Robert Faukener and Beatrice his wife, of four acres of land lying in the common fields of Aghton, of which two acres lie in the north field at Berecrofte, whereof one acre lies at Berecrofte between the land of the said Ralph and the land of John son of Matthew, and one acre in the same place between the land of the said John son of Matthew and

the land of the rector of the church of Aston, at Ullay brook, at the headland (*forera*) of Robert de Pokenale; and a third acre lies in the east field between the land of the rector of the church of Aston and the land of Richard Hall (*de aula*), and abuts on Ullay brook and the highway; and the fourth acre lies in the same place between the land of Roger le Marshall and the land of John son of Matthew and abuts on the highway and Ullay brook, from Martinmas, 1345, for twenty years at 4*s.* 2*d.* a year. Witnesses, Richard Hall, Roger le Marshall, Geoffrey le Gupt', Geoffrey de Aston, John Freman, John son of Matthew, John de Cressewell. Aghton. Thursday after Michaelmas same year. (*Ibid.*, 83 D 14.)

Seal blurred.

Barnston.

Michaelmas, 42 Edw. iii. (1368). Fine levied at Westminster between John Monceaux and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and Roger de Bondon, parson of the church of Boford,¹ and William Fyueley, parson of the church of Fraysthorpe, deforcians, about the manor of Berneston-by-Bridlington. Right of John and Joan, and John's heirs.

Bawtry.

August 29, 1404. Grant by Richard de Wystoue and William de Cottres of Bawtre to William *del Strete* of the same, of the fourth part of a toft in Bawtre, lying between the tenement of the same William *del Strete* on the north side, and the lane (*venellam*) leading to the cross of *le Merketstrede* on the south side, and abutting towards the east on the high road, and towards the west on the tenement of William Mytton. Witnesses, Robert de Morton, John Gull, John Porter, John Skynner, Hugh Trepinell of Bawtre and others. Bawtre. Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist.

Only one seal remains. It bears a lion rampant, apparently holding something with its forepaws.

Beverley.

May 26, 1366. Release by John Jordan of Beverley to William de Scorburch of Beverley, butcher, of all right in a messuage in Beverley in the street (*vico*) called Soutermarket, as it lies in length between the land formerly belonging to John de Flyxton tailor on the east and west sides, and in length from the said street *del Soutermarket* to the south to a lane (*venellam*) called Noutdritlane towards the north. Witnesses, William de Brakene, Ralph de Haytfeld, William Aylward, Robert de Scorburch butcher, Nicholas de Lokynton, Robert de Crancewyk', Sir William de Styuynton chaplain, and others. Beverley. Trinity Sunday, 1336.

¹ An error for Beford, now Beeford-in-Holderness. Fraisthorpe is a chapelry in the parish of Carnaby.

² More usually Tropinell. Erroneously printed Tropmell in the *Poll Tax for the West Riding*, p. 14.

Bolsterstone.

August 1, 1375. Grant by Thomas Scheffeld of Brathewell¹ to Katherine Scheffeld, his mother, Thomas Eland, William Power, and Sir Hugh Grene chaplain, of all his tenements and lands of Bolstyrton, Brathewell,² Scheffeld, Gresbroke, Bramley, Ollerton, Waddeslay, Penysalemere, Langesyde, Swynden, Ekleshyll', Derfeld, Aston', Aghton', Steneton', Mykelbrynk, Fyschelake, and Firmdon de Westm'. Witnesses, Sir Thomas Reresby, lord of Thrybargh, knight, John Vavasour, William Wynteworth', Thomas Herlyngdon, Robert Marche, Henry Westby and others. Brathewell'. St. Peter *ad vincula*, 49 Edward III.

July 28, 1398. Grant in tail by William Power of Tilne³ and Sir Hugh Grove, vicar of Braythewell to Thomas Sheffeld of Braythwell and Elianor, his wife, of all their tenements and lands of Bolstyrston, Braythwell, Sheffeld, Grysbroke, Bramley, Ollyrthon, Wadeslay, Penne-salmer, Langside, Swynden, Ekyllsill, Derfeld, Haston, Laghton, Stenton, Mikyllbryngke and Fyshelake. Remainders over to Lucy, sister of the said Thomas for life, and to William Power, son of William Power of Tilne, and to Walter Power his brother, in tail male, remainder in fee to the right heirs of Thomas de Sheffeld. Witnesses, Thomas Flenmyng, knight, Thomas Clarell, John Vavasour, Thomas Tothill, Thomas Harlyngthon, Henry Westiby and others. Braythwell. Sunday after St. James's day, 22 Richard II.

Bolton=by=Bolland.

February 2, 4 Car. I. (1628-9). Demise by William Pudsay of Bolton Hall esq.⁴ to Thomas Pudsay of the same, his son, for his better preferment and advancement, of a close or parcel of ground called Peele Bow, containing five acres, late in the tenure of Thomas Peele. To hold during the lives of Raphe Pudsay, Thomas Pudsay, and Valentine Pudsay, sons of the said William Pudsay, and of the longest liver, at a

¹ The arms of Thomas de Sheffield were a fess between three garbs or sheafs of corn. Within the altar-rails of the church of Braithwell is a memorial with the above arms and this inscription: "Hic jacet Thomas Schefeld . . . qui obiit . . . MCCCCVI." This probably commemorates the grantor in the above deed. On July 6, 1310, Thomas de Sheffield had a grant of freewarren in all his demesne lands of Sheffield, Waddesley, Olerton, Braythewell, Staynton, Eckleshill and Gresebrock' (*Charter Roll*, 4 Edw. ii., No. 63); and on Oct. 5, 1307, William de Sheffield had a grant of a market on Tuesdays and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Barnabas the Apostle (June 11), at his manor of Peningesale, and of freewarren in all his demesne lands of the said manor, and of Udene, Waldershelf, and Barmeside (*ibid.*, 1 Edw. ii., No. 37).

² The names of these places are now-a-days as follows:—Braithwell, Sheffield, Greasbrough, Bramley (Braithwell), Owlerton (Sheffield), Wadsley, Penisale-mere and Langsett, and Swindon (Peniston), Eccleshill, Darfield, Aston, Laughton, Stainton, Micklebring (Braithwell), and Fishlake. The names all occur in the next deed, where Aghton and Steneton are more correctly written Laghton and Stenton. *Firmdon de Westm'* seems inexplicable. Possibly it means some rent due from the crown.

³ In the parish of Hayton, co. Notts., three miles N.E. of Retford.

⁴ There is a pedigree of the Pudseys of Bolton and Barford, in Plantagenet Harrison's *History of Yorkshire* (i., 483), but the persons mentioned above do not occur there.

nearly rent of 11s., payable at Martinmas and Whitsontide, and doing all such-like duties, bownes, and services, as hath been accustomed to be done for the said close by the tenants thereof for the most part yearly within twenty years last past. Lessee to have and get hedgeboote for the upholding and repairing of the hedges and fences. Power of attorney to William Storie and William Dicconsone to deliver seisin. Will. Pudsay.

Witnesses to signature, Lawrence Huxbury, Geo. Shuttleworth, Willi^{am} Storye, Thomas Wigglesworth; to the livery of seisin and signature of Willi^{am} Storye, John Wiggan,¹ William Deconsone,¹ William Jacson.¹

May 5, 1649. Grant by Raphe Pudsey of Boulton Hall gent., to Valentine Pudsey his brother, of the following properties, of which they were jointly seised for the term of their lives; a messuage called Broxupp Tenement in Holden in the parish of Bolton, and closes called Oxe Landes, five acres, Hawber, three acres, Walker Lower or Nether Heys, one acre, Broxupp Nether Heys, one acre, held at an ancient yearly rent of 29s. 2d., by grant from Stephen Pudsey his late brother; also of a messuage called Nether Peele, sometime in the possession of Thomas Pudsey, their late deceased brother, and closes called Reedeholme, two acres, Fearerbowe, one acre, Walkerholmes, four acres, Broxupp Higher Nether Leys, three roods, by grant from the said Thomas Pudsey, at the ancient yearly rent of 4*li*. 12s.; and of the closes called Peele Spring, eighteen acres, Great Bowe, six acres. To hold at a yearly rent of 16*li*., payable to him during life.

Ralph Pudsay.

Witnesses to livery of seisin, Robert Hammond, Lawrence Shaw, Nathaniel Hartley.

Seal blurred.

Burn.²

Grant by Miles son of Richard de Hathelseye to his lord, Sir Miles de Stapilton, of a plot of land lying in the fee of Birn', by the park of the said Sir Miles on the north side, which the grantor formerly held of Sir John de Bellew (*de Bella aqua*). Witnesses, Sir Robert de Berleye, Sir Simon de Kyme, Sir Robert de Flixthorp, Sir Adam de Everingham, knights, John de Lascy, William de la Haye, Geoffrey de Scocia, and others.

Corwold.³

May 1, 1395. Demise from the abbott and convent of Byland (*Bellalanda*) to Sir Thomas de (Colv)yll knight, of a meadow called Bylandeng by the cawsey (*calcetum*) of Brynk in the territory of Cokewald, and common in Unnesheew the land and wood of Cokewald towards the east, saving their roads in the territory of Cokewald between Byland and Wildon, from 1395 for a term of forty years, at 6s. 8d. a year, payable at Michaelmas. Grant by

¹ Signed with marks.

³ This document is very badly written

² In the parish of Brayton, near Selby.
This deed is fastened to the two Huddlesey
deeds printed below.

and partly destroyed.

the lessee that the beasts of the abbot and convent in Thorp shall not be impounded if they cross Malton Street. Cokewold. Feast of the apostles Philip and James, 1395.

Dalton.¹

December 13, 1470. Release from Richard Qw(i)tehed, son and heir of John Qwitehed and of Margaret his wife, of Over-Dalton, to Richard Fitzwilliam, knight, of all right in half a messuage and a grange with a croft annexed² in Dalton aforesaid, and in nine acres of land and meadow lying in divers places and in the furlongs of the common field (*forlong' campi*) of the same vill, as appears by the charter of the aforesaid John and Margaret made thereof to the said Richard, and as more plainly appears by a certain extent parcelled out (*parcellatum*) further made about the same. Witnesses, Henry Westby, John Ryleston, Thomas Okys and many others. Dalton. Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 10 Edward IV.

September 23, 1475. Grant by Henry Southill, learned in the law (*legis peritus*), Thomas Fitzwilliam, rector of the church of Sprotburgh, John Sandeford esq., Robert Cartewright, rector of the church of Rosyngton, John Boswell and William Crescy, feoffees of Edmund Fitzwilliam esq., lately deceased, to Richard Fitzwilliam knight and Richard Fitzwilliam his son, of their property in Over-Dalton, to hold for their lives and that of the longer liver; rem. in tail to Thomas Fitzwilliam esq., son and heir of the said Richard Fitzwilliam knight, rem. to the right heirs of the said Richard Fitzwilliam knight, in fee. Witnesses, John Rileston, Thomas Rileston, Henry Westby and others. Dalton. Saturday after the feast of St. Matthew, the apostle and evangelist, 15 Edward IV.

There have been six seals (1) an eagle displayed, (2) blurred, (3) a boar's head erased, (4) an interlaced design, (5) W., (6) destroyed.

South Dalton.³

1295. Demise from John son of Richard de Rose to Walter son of Robert de Kelkes of two parts of a toft and croft and of two bovates of land in South Dalton, which came to him by hereditary right by the death of Richard de Rose his father, and which Robert son of Robert Foreman (*prepositi*) of South Dalton formerly held for a term of Sir Peter of Chester (*de Cestria*), formerly provost of Beverley, by reason of the minority of the said John de Rose. To hold from the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop (December 6), 1295, for a term of ten years, paying yearly two marks of silver by equal moieties at Whitsontide and Martinmas for all service. Lessor not to sell except to the lessee, if he wishes to buy at the same price as others would give, but if the lessee refuse to buy, then the lessor can sell to others.

¹ In the parish of Rotherham, called Dalton by Thrybergh, and above Over Dalton.

² "In uno mesuagio dimed' (*sic*) una grangia cum crofto annexo," but written

more correctly later in the deed, "in predicto dimedio mesuagio, grangia, crofto."

³ In the East Riding, near Beverley.

Witnesses, Sir James de Fryvile, Sir John de Hothom, knights, Amand de Surdevale, Roger de Dalton, Adam de Bouylton,¹ Richard Clerk of North-Burton, Simon Burge, John de Cave of South Dalton, Thomas Skotte of Etton and others.

Farndale.²

Grant by Nicholas Devias,³ being in good health and lawful power (*in mea bona sanitate et ligia potestate*), to Alice his wife, for life, of an annual rent of 10*li*, which lady Joan de Stotevile gave him for his service, namely, 20*s.* from the land in Farndale, held of him by Adam de Ellerschae, and eleven marcs from his two water-mills in Farnedale, and two and a half marcs from his water-mill in Brauncedale, payable half-yearly at Michaelmas and Easter. Paying yearly at Christmas one silver penny for all service, etc. Witnesses, Sir Richard Foliot, Sir Adam Newmarch (*de Novo mercato*), Sir Henry Biset, Sir Thomas de Hetun, William de Pligt Peter de Giptun, Clement de Nortun, Robert de Slucropt, Colin de Nortun and many others.

Guilthwaite.⁴

Grant by Thomas son of John de Giltwayt to William de Bentlay of four acres of land in the territory of Giltwayt; one acre of which lies in Mathencroft, whereof one end abuts on the high road (*magnam viam*) leading to Roderham, and the other end on the culture of John de Giltwayt; and two acres of land nearest the land of Richard Prudfot, on the north, in Middil furlang; and one acre, whereof one end abuts on Middilfurlang and the other on the Treton brook, nearest the land of Thomas son of Hervey on the north. Paying yearly three halfpence on St. Oswald's day (August 5) for all service. Consideration, 23*s.* Witnesses, Jordan de Tretona, John son of Nicholas, John de Seggebroc, Thomas de Morhing, Roger son of Hugh, John de Giltwayt, Robert Binni and others.

Thaddlesey.⁵

A.D. 1268. Agreement between Sir Miles Basset of Hausay and John Balcoc of Middel-Hausay, whereby Miles with the consent of Sir Nicholas de Stapilton granted to John common of pasture in all places (*per totum*) in Mid-Hausay, and licence to take underwood in his wood in Mid-Hausay for kindling and hedge-making (*hayandum*) without view of the foresters, and to take oak by view of the foresters. If Miles or his heirs approve (*se profectent*) from the waste in Mid-Hausay, then John and his heirs shall have the eleventh acre, as it shall happen. Miles also granted to John licence to have his pigs free of pannage in

¹ Adam de Boultona contributed to the ninth, levied in 1297, on his chattels in Etton (*Yorkshire Lay Subsidies*, 25 Edw. i., p. 153).

² Farndale and Bransdale, both near Kirby Moorside.

³ The third letter is written *v* in the original document.

⁴ Guilthwaite, a hamlet in the township of Whiston, and parishes of Whiston and Rotherham.

⁵ In the parish of Birkin.

his wood of Hest-Hausay, and one beast in his marsh (*mersco*) in Est-Hausay; also common in Est-Hausay in all places in open time (*in tempore overto*), saving to Sir Miles and his heirs their enclosures in *pe Hestwode*, except that John's own pigs shall go in all places. If John's beasts enter Miles's enclosure from the hedge's fault the beasts must be driven out without being impounded or paying costs.

John released to Miles all claim to the vill of Est-Hausay and to the wood and marsh of the same, except the aforewritten points. Witnesses, Sir John de Everingham, Sir John de Bellew, Robert de Berley, William de Pouligton, Hugh de Lascy, Robert de Boltoft,¹ Robert in *pe lane* and many others.

January 14, 1308-9. Grant by Robert de Camelsford to Sir Miles de Stapeltone of all the inclosure of land and waste in West Hatheseley, called Robertfrith, as it lies in length between the high road (*regiam viam*) leading to Birkyn on the north side, and Byrkynholme on the south side, and in breadth between Merleysik' on the west side, and Lounmenfrith² on the east side, in exchange for a culture in the said vill of West Hatheseley called Morerode and Nallegarth. Witnesses, Sir Adam de Everingham,³ Sir Richard de Berley, knights, John de Lasci of Gaytford, John de Birne, William de Camelsford, John de Wrigesford, Alan Balcok' and others. Hatheseley. Morrow of St. Hilary, 2 Edward II.

Horbury.

September 1, 1322. Grant by Agnes, widow of Thomas de Whyttelay, in her lawful power and pure widowhood, to Richard, her son, of a plot of land called Sandholm, within the bounds (*divisas*) of Horbiry, as it lies in length and breadth between le Milneholm and the Criggleston brook on the one side, and the common pasture of Horbiry on the other. Witnesses, Nicholas de Wortelay, John de Methelay, John de Dronesfeld, Robert de Whyttelay, Thomas de Bellehous' and others. Horbiry. September 1, 16 Edward II.

Knaresborough.

May 24, 1479. Letters dimissory from brother Robert, greater minister of the entire order of the Holy Trinity and of the redemption of captives,⁴ to brother John Brokthen, a religious and professed of their

¹ This name is usually written Beltoft.

² First letter of the word doubtful. It may be a badly written C.

³ *Deveringham*.

⁴ There were only eleven houses of the order of the Trinitarian Friars in this country. The only other one in the north of England besides the one at Knaresborough was one originally settled at Berwick, but afterwards removed to Walknoll, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The friary here was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Richard, king of the Romans, who by a charter dated April

10, 1257, gave to the brethren of the Holy Trinity and of captives the chapel of St. Robert of Knaresborough, and all the land which King John gave the said Robert in his lifetime. Mr. Walbran gives a very interesting account of St. Robert in his *Memorials ofountains Abbey*, ii., 166-171. (*Surtees Society*, xlii.)

The following is the account given of this order by Bishop Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica* (1744) preface, p. xxii.:

"The Trinitarians, Maturines, or Friars of the order of the Holy Trinity for the

house of Kanaresburgh (*sic*) for the order of priesthood. Paris in our house of St. Maturin.¹

Lettwell.²

June 11, 1386. Grant by John Parkyn of Lettewelle to Sir John Hotoft and Sir John de Westhorpe, chaplains, and Roger Rede of Misne,³ of his property in the parish of Lettewelle. Witnesses, John Sutton of Lettewelle, William Schaclok of the same, Thomas Hande of the same, and others. Lettewelle. St. Barnabas' Day, 1386.

Seal in good condition. No inscription. The letter I with a crown over it and an ear of wheat on either side.

Mortomley.⁴

October 12, 1415. Release by William de Elmehyrst, chaplain, to Robert del Hyll, chaplain, of all right in property in Morthomlay, and in the parishes of Ecclesfeld and Bradfeld, which he had of the grant and feoffment of Nicholas Pauson of Morthomlay. Witnesses, Robert Roklay knight, John Wortlay of Wortlay, Richard his son, John de Keresforth of Barnyslay, William Dodworth of Galbergh, and others. Sheffield. Feast of St. Wilfrid the bishop, 1415, 3 Henry V.

Seal: an eagle displayed with something on a chief.

Norland.⁵

April 4, 1325. Release by John, son of Thomas de Heton, to Sir John de Eland, knight, of any right in the vill of Northland. Witnesses, Brian de Thornhull, Thomas de Thornhull, John de Mirfeld, Adam de

redemption of captives, were instituted by St. John de Matha and Felix de Valois in France, about A.D. 1197. Their rule was that of St. Austin, with some peculiar constitutions. Their order was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., who gave them white robes, with a red and blue cross on their breasts, and appointed that all their revenues should be divided into three parts, viz.: one for their own support and maintenance, another to relieve the poor, and a third to redeem such Christians as were or should be taken captive by the infidels. They were called Trinitarians because all their churches were to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and Maturines from having their first house in Paris, near St. Mathurine's Chapel. They were brought, A.D. 1224, into England, and had their first house at Mottenden in Kent. Some say that their head house was at Ingham in Norfolk, as long as that house was of this order, and that from thence they were then called 'Of the Order of Ingham.' "

¹ Frater Robertus, major minister tocius ordinis S. Trinitatis et redemptionis

captivorum, dilecto nobis in Cristo fratri Johanni Brockthen, domus nostre de Kanaresburgh religioso et professo, salutem. Bona nominis et vite tue fama que nobis relata est nos induxit, ut tibi eam gratiam faciamus per quam possis de virtute in virtutem proficisci, igitur cum tu ad sacerdocii gradum desyderes promoveri, tibi tenore presencium concedimus, ut et sacerdocii ordinem et sacra misse sollempnia suscipere et celebrare valeas, nisi quod nescimus obstet tibi canonicum institutum. Datum Parisius in domo nostra S. Maturini A.D. millesimo cccc^{mo}lxxix., xxiiij^a die mensis Maii. *Dorso.* Ro. gaguinus major minister.

² A township in the parish of Laughton-in-le-Morthen.

³ Misson, a parish near Bawtry, partly in Nottinghamshire and partly in Lincolnshire.

⁴ In the parish of Ecclesfield. The deed of conveyance from Pawson to Elm-hirst and others, dated 1405, is printed in vol. xii., 295.

⁵ In the parish of Halifax.

Oxsnop', John de Bolling', John de Methley, Richard de Eland, James de Eland, William de Aykring', clerk. Northland. Day of St. Ambrose the bishop, 1325.

Northallerton.¹

December 6, 1427. Release from Thomas Berwyke of Ukkerby² to Richard de More of North-Alverton, of all right in a messuage in North-Alverton, as it extends in length and breadth between the messuage of the prior of Durham on the north side, and the messuage of the said Richard on the south side, which messuage Richard had of the grant and feoffment of the said Thomas. Witnesses, Robert Birton of North-Alverton, Thomas Cutteler of the same, Thomas Barneby of the same, John Thexton of the same, Thomas Massham of the same, and others. North-Alverton. Feast of St. Nicholas the bishop, 6 Henry VI.

Norton.³

May 6, 9 Eliz. (1567). Bargain and sale by Hamon Le Straunge of Hunstanton, co. Norfolk, esq., to Robert Thomson of Norton husbandman, for 5*li.*, of his purparty, moiety and half of one messuage with a curtilage, and a croft, containing two acres two roods in two pieces, and one rood in White Leyes, in Norton, in the parish of Campsall. Covenant by Hamon and Elizabeth his wife to do all things necessary for further and better assurance, but not to be compelled to travel out of the county of Norfolk for that purpose.

Pickering.

October 20, 20 Jas. I., 1622. Grant by Richard Spaven of Norton, *labourer*, son of Robert Spaven of Swint', to Robert Harper, of Norton-by-New Malton, *labourer*, of a cottage and toft in the vill of Pickeringe in a place called Undercliffe, lying between the land of the heirs of Christopher Trotter on the south and the land of Stephen Keddie on the north, late in the holding of Roger Halder, and now of Michael Chadwicke.

Robert Spavand.

Witnesses to signature, John Sympson, Thomas Nightingail, Robert Wardaill,⁴ Thomas Ruston, Edmond Spavand; to livery of seisin, Roger Mersell, William Boues, John Hugham, Michell Cedwich, Thomas Wasling, Thomas Dobson, Peter Allason.

¹ See vol. xii., 94.

² In the parish of Catterick.

³ In the parish of Campsall. Also called Old Norton or Hog Norton (*Yorkshire Fines, Tudor*, i., 174). The fine by which

this property was passed was levied in Hilary Term, 12 Eliz., 1569-70 (*ibid.*, i., 372). No signature or witnesses. Fragment of seal.

⁴ Signed with a mark.

Raynaldthorp.¹

Grant by John son of Nicholas Crukhorn² of Raynaldthorp to William de Hertelay, of three acres and one rood of land, as they lie in length and breadth in Sewinsikes in the common fields (*camp'*) of Raynaldthorp; of which one acre lies between the lands of the said William on either side, and abuts on the land of William Fuller (*fullonis*) at the north end, and on the toft of the said William on the south end; and another acre lies between the land of the said William and the land of Henry de Hertelay his brother, and abuts on Hertelay Croc at the north end; and the third acre lies between the land of William de Hertelay aforesaid and the land of Henry his brother, and abuts on Godardridding grave at the north end; and one rood lies between the land of the said William and the land of Henry brother of the same, on the east part of Calvecroft, and abuts on Hertelay Croc at the north end. Paying yearly one silver penny at Easter for all service, etc. Witnesses, Henry de Hertelay, Peter *del Hille* of Raynaldthorp, John son of William of the Hall (*de aula*) of the same, Richard *del Bernes*, Ralph son of Godard of Morthumlay, Hugh son of Wyot of the Chapel, William Clerk, and many others.

Dorso.

Raynaldthorp { c/iiij/viiij³
sine data.

May 8, 1287. Grant by John son of Ralph Clerk of Schefeld, in his full age, to Henry de Hertelay,⁴ of a messuage and twenty acres of land in Raynaldtorpe, whereof six acres lie in *le Estwro* and abut on the common pasture of Raynaldtorpe; and five acres lie at Gringelaykilne between the land of Henry Wibbe and the land formerly belonging to Thomas Skous, abutting on the Raynaldtorpe road; and three and a half acres of land lying above (*super*) *le Kirkeland* between his own land and the land of William de Hertelay, and abutting at one end on the road going towards Ekelisfeld, and at the other on the land of William de Hertelay; and three acres and a half called *le Longeland*, which lie between the land of William de Hertelay on either side; and one acre called *le Dekinland*, abutting on the hall meadow; and one acre lying towards *le Kaluecroft*, abutting at one end on *le Ropenge*, and at the other on the Ekelesfeld brook. Paying yearly 5s. of silver

¹ I am indebted to Mrs. Smith, of Barnes Hall, for this note:—Hatfield House at Shire Green, in the parish of Ecclesfield, is called also Renathorp Hall. (See *Eastwood's Hist*, p. 370.) In all probability this is the Raynaldthorpe of the deeds. Hatfield House is an old farm-house, owned by the Duke of Norfolk, from which Hunter traced his own family. It must have belonged to the Hatfields at one time and got to be known by their name. See also *Dr. Collins' Fines*, i., 37; *Mich. Term*, 1520. John Hartley and John, his son and heir, convey to certain

persons a messuage and lands in Reynold Thorpe and Shier Grene, which settles the identity.—A.S.E.

² This name also appears as Krokethorn (vol. xii., 306).

³ This endorsement might, although unusual in form, mean 1409, but this is a century too late, and even 1309 is too early.

⁴ A conveyance of the same property from John de Schefeud to Henry de Hertelay has already been printed (vol. xii., 307).

by equal moieties at Whitsontide and Michaelmas, for all services. Witnesses, Elias de Midop', Stephen de Bellew (*Bella aqua*), Thomas son of Ralph Clerk, Adam Moor (*de mora*), Richard de Utterfbrige,¹ William de Hertelay, William Thornes (*de spina*), Adam de Schefeld clerk, and others. Westminster.

Ringbrough.²

January 1, 1421-2. Power of attorney from Robert Roos of Gedney, knight, Richard Welby of Multon, John Dysney and John Waschyngton of Dolton, to William Denton chaplain, William Wowhere of Alesby and John Foston of Ryngburgh, to deliver seisin to Philip de Tylney esq., of the manor of Ryngburgh in the county of York, and of one messuage, nine bovates of land and 66s. rent in Kyllyngholme and Alesby in the county of Lincoln. Ryngburgh. January 1, 9 Henry V.

Four seals of red wax (1) circular, within an interlaced border a fir cone between two eight-petalled flowers; (2) a bird flying, motto illegible, a piece of rush woven round the seal; (3) R V beneath a crown; (4) a female figure in a long dress dancing.

Scargill.³

December 9, 1471. Grant in tail by James Stranguais knight, Guy Farfax sergeant-at-law, Edmond FitzWilliam, William Mirfelld, Robert Nevell and Robert Flemyng, to William Scergill⁴ senior esq. and Elizabeth his wife, of the manors of Scergill, Codworth, Roche, Garfurth, Kirk Garfurth, and Derfelld, which they with others deceased had of the grant and feoffment of William Scergill senior esq. deceased. Remainder to the right heirs of the said William Scergill in fee. Power of attorney to Robert Scergill and John Friston to deliver seisin. Witnesses, William Hopton of Armlay esq., Thomas Hopton esq., and others. December 9, 11 Edward IV.

Five tags and four seals remaining, all very blurred.

Sessay.

June 3, 1490. Power of attorney from James Strangwayes, Ranulph Pigot, William Yngleby, knights, Thomas Stapilton, Thomas Middelton, Thomas Strangwayes, Richard Danby, esquires, George Strangwayes, William Kyrkham, clerks, Robert Plompton, and Richard Croft, chaplain, to Richard Exilby and James Hoden, to receive seisin from Thomas

¹ Called Ughtibrig' in 1379 (*Yorkshire Poll Tax*, 2 Ric. ii., p. 36), now Oughty Bridge.

² In the parish of Aldbrough in Holderness, Gedney, and Multon, now Moulton, and the other places mentioned are all in Lincolnshire. See Poulson's *History of Holderness*, ii., 32.

³ Scargill in the parish of Barningham, in Richmondshire. The other places

mentioned are Cudworth, Roche, Garfurth, Kirk Garfurth, and Darfield.

⁴ According to Plantagenet Harrison's *History of Yorkshire*, i., 294, Sir William Scargill's wife, Elizabeth, was a Clervaux. Sir William died Dec. 20, 13 Hen. vii (1497), and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who was then aged twenty-two.

Darell esq., and William Saunderson, chaplain, of the manors of Cessay,¹ Eldmere, Dalton, Thurkilby, Broddesworth and Tyrryngton, and of property there and in Crakalle, Heton, Middleton, Catton-on-Swale, Harlesay, Thornton-le-Moor (*super moram*), Bromilkar, and in a house on *le howe* in the forest of Danby. June 3, 5 Henry VII.

Eleven seals, red wax (1) a six-petalled flower; (2) an animal curled up, legend illegible; (3) a boar's head couped MON DROT (sic); (4) a lion walking beneath a tree; (5) a figure standing behind a cask holding a branch in the right hand, query for Plumpton; (6) T beneath a crown; (7) a small fragment; (8) a victory holding a crown with a legend, an antique, inner and outer legends illegible; (9) a bird standing amongst grass, pecking, legend illegible; (10) destroyed; (11) a plant with a five-petalled flower, partly broken.

Shelley.²

November 1, 1476. Grant by John Alott of Blakker to John Alott of Milnethorp, of his property within the vill (*villatam*) of Shelley. Witnesses, William Doddeworth of Balbargh, John Clayton of Kyrkeby, William Denton of Shelley, and others. Shelley. November 1, 16 Edward IV.

Seal blank.

Mether Silton.³

February 9, 1303-4. Grant by Ralph de Loketon and Alice his wife to John de Hilton and Margaret his wife, of two messuages, a moiety of a messuage, a bovate of land and the third part of a bovate in Silton Paynell; also of the reversion of the moiety of a toft and of a bovate of land in the same vill, which third part William de Nevill of Calthorp⁴ and Anabilla his wife hold in dower of the same Anabella (*sic*), of the endowment of Thomas de Anaunt, late her husband. Silton Paynell. Sunday after the feast of the Purification of the B. V. M., 1303. Witnesses, Michael de Uppesale, Peter de Kilvyngton, Thomas de Leke, Ralph de Berghby, Robert Oliver, John de Kilvyngton, and others.

Two seals partly broken, one bears an eight-petalled flower, the other a cross.

¹ The modern names of these places are Sessay, Elmire and Dalton in the parish of Topcliffe, Thirkleby, Broddsworth, Terrington, Crakehill (Topcliffe parish), Middleton Quernhow, Catton-on-Swale, East Harlesay, Thornton-le-Moor, and Danby in Cleveland. The site of Heton is uncertain, although it is clear that it must have been near Sessay. It was in the possession of Darrell's ancestor in the twelfth century (*Yorks. Inq.*, i. 111). *Le Howe* in Danby stands a little way west of the parsonage. Bromilkar in the same parish is called Brymylker in the forest of Danby, in the

Inq. post mortem (6 Edw. iv., No. 38), of George Darrell, Thomas Darrell's father, which was taken at Harewood on Sept. 6, 6 Edw. iv. (1466). George Darrell died on April 27, 1466, leaving his son and heir Marmaduke, aged thirteen and upwards.

² In the parish of Kirkburton. Blakker is in the township of Upper Hoyland and the parish of Wath, and Milnethorpe in the parish of Sandall, near Wakefield.

³ A chapelry in the parish of Leake.

⁴ A mistake for Calthorn, now Cawthorn. See *Kirkby's Inquest*, 143, 240.

Tanshelf.

April 29, 1353. Grant by Adam Ernys of Pontefract (*de Pontefracto*) to Reginald de Thorp of the same, of a tenement with the buildings built thereon in Tanshelf' near Pontefract, between the tenement formerly belonging to John de Methelay and the tenement of Elena de Kelynglay on the south side, and those of William Benet and the said Adam; and of a plot of the curtilage (*placeam curtilagii*) of the same Adam, containing nine ells and a half in breadth at the west end, beginning at a certain hedge (*sepem*) of the said William Benet and stretching in a straight line to a wall by a lane near the west, on the north side, whereof one end abuts on the curtilages of Joan de Bykeden and Reginald de Tykhill, and a certain wall towards the west; and also of a plot of land containing fourteen feet in breadth in Tanself (*sic*) lying between the tenement of the said Adam on the east side, and the tenement of the said William on the west side, beginning at the public street and stretching to a plot of the said Reginald, for making gates, for ingress and egress for the cartage (*pro portis ibidem habendis pro ingressu et egressu cariagii*) of the said William. To hold at a yearly rent of 6s. 8d., payable half-yearly at Martinmas and Whitsontide. Powers of distraint and re-entry. Witnesses, Thomas de Grene, William Scherwynd, then bailiffs of Pontefract, John de Dampart, Thomas de Monketon, Peter de Wath, John de Cotyngton, and others. Tanshelf. Sunday before the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 1353.

Todwick.

Grant¹ by Hugh son of Elias to Cecilia daughter of William de S. Paulo, of a bovaté of land and a toft in Tatwik, paying 18d. a year at Whitsontide and Martinmas. Witnesses, Ralph Selvan, John Wacelin, Nicholas de S. Paulo, Bardulf de Futipon, William the parson of Tatwic, Reginald de S. Paulo and others.

March 27th, 1323. Grant by Geoffrey de Gameston to William son of Gregory de Tatewyk and Isabella his wife, of the two messuages and all the lands and tenements he had in the vill of Tatewyk, of the grant and feoffment of John Brantying. Witnesses, Sir Edmund le (*sic*) Wasteneys, Hugh de Serleby, Hugh de Kyueton, John of the same, Stephen de Deyville of Anstan, and others. Tateuyk. Easter Sunday, 16 Edward II.

Dorso. This messuage lies between the tenement of the abbot of Roche, and the tenement of the prior of Wirsop.

June 20, 1368. Grant² by William son of John de Keueton to William Seintpoule of Totwik, of a garden in the vill of Totwik called Grimcherd, as it is enclosed by ditches (*per fossas*); and of half an

¹ This gift was confirmed by Cecilia's brother, Nicholas de S. Paulo (vol. xiii., 62), by a deed in which the names of most of the above-named witnesses occur.

² In the next year the grantee re-granted the garden called Grimyerd to trustees (vol. xiii., 65).

acre of land in the same vill, one rood and a half of which lie at the end of the said vill and abut on *le Cokscotes* towards the west and on the high road towards the east, and another half-rood lies at *le Westcroftes* amongst the land of the same William Seintpoul, and abuts at one end on the land of the abbot of Roche towards the west, and at the other on the garden of the said William towards the east. Witnesses, Sir Edmund de Pirpount, Sir William de Melton, knights, Sir John de Keueton, Gocelin de Eyville, John de Wasteneis, Thomas de Worteley and others. Totwik. June 20, 42 Edward III.

Seal broken, device and inscription both imperfect.

Dorso. Charter of Grimcherd which in exchange for one acre of meadow called *le Dalacre* from William de Keueton, and for two marcs of silver which I gave the same William beforehand.

Wadsley.¹

Release by Hugh son of Roger de Waddelay to Eadmund de Waddelay, of all right in his land in Wadelay (*sic*). Witnesses, Sir Robert de Munteneye, Sir Eadmund² de Eccleshale, Elyas de Midhop', Henry del þorn, Hugh parson of Handeswirthe, Adam de Bosco, Robert de Bernes and many others.

November 30, 1312. Grant in tail by Jordan de Waddislay to Robert, son of Robert Pope of the same, of an acre of land lying in the common field of Waddislay, which Roger *del Overthorp* held for life, and which abuts at one end on *le Cotesflat'* towards the south, and at the other on the park of Waddislay towards the north. Reversion for default of issue to the grantor. Witnesses, Ralph de Waddislay, Robert *de la Vaus*, William son of Richard Morys, Robert son of Julian (*Juliani*), William *in le Dale*, and others. Waddislay. St. Andrew's day, 1312.

Wadsworth.

February 28, 1464-5. Power of attorney from John Whetelay, late rector of the church of Plumptre,³ Thomas Fitzwilliam, late rector of the church of Emlay, and William Cresy of Melton, to Nicholas Lemyng and Richard Waller to deliver to Edmund FitzWilliam esq., seisin of the manors of Waddesworth and Bilham,⁴ and of lands, etc., there and in Dalton,⁵ Bautre, Austrefeld, Myssyn, Cateby, Cusseworth, Corteworth, Scooles and Haugh, which they with others deceased had of the grant and feoffment of the same Edmund. Last day of February, 4 Edward IV.

Three seals (1) a merchant's mark; (2) blurred; (3) W below a crown.

¹ In the parish of Ecclesfield.

² Written *Ead'*.

³ Plumtree, a parish five miles S.E. of Nottingham. The manor was at one time held by a FitzWilliam.

⁴ Bilham, in the parish of Hooton Paynell.

⁵ Dalton (Rotherham), Bawtry, Austerfield, Misson (Notts.), Cadeby, Cusworth, Cudworth, Scholes (Kimberworth), and Haugh, near Rotherham.

Wath=upon=Dearn.

February 10, 1537-8. Lease from Averay, prior of the monastery of St. Oswald of the Nostell, and the convent of the same, to Sir Henry Savell, knight, and Robert Savell, his son, of all their tithes of corn and hay, otherwise all their tithes of corn and hay growing or renewing within the towns and fields of Wathe, Wintworth,¹ Huland, Branton, Adwike and Swinton, with their tithe barns, garthens and lands there to the same of old time and consuetude belonging, except one room or bay in the end of the tithe barn at Wathe with a stable, to the vicar there of old time belonging, with all such mortuaries appertaining to the parson or parsonage there, from the feast of St. Mark the evangelist (April 25), 1557, for a term of 21 years, at an annual rent of 48*li.*, payable half-yearly at the feasts of the Purification of Our Lady (February 2) and of the Invention of the Holy Cross (May 3) at the same monastery of Nostell. Proviso for re-entry if the rent be behind unpaid for 21 days, or the lessees die, or underlet without licence. Covenant by the lessees to sustain, repair and uphold the aforesaid barns and garthens, which be now sufficiently repaired and edified to their hands with their appurtenances in all things necessary, great timber only except. "In our chapitour house of Sainct Oswalde aforesaid," February 10, 1537.

A small portion of the monastic seal, yellow wax, still remains, representing the Virgin holding our Lord.

Wheatley.²

Release by Ralph de Derfeld, clerk, living (*manens*) in the town of Doncastre, to Henry, son of Hugh Bole of Doncastre, of all right in a yearly rent of 3½*l.*, which Hugh paid him for an acre and a half of land in the common field (*campo*) of Waytel', lying in *le Brekes* by Kerhus; whereof one half acre lies amongst the lands formerly belonging to Henry de Kerhus; and one half acre lies between the land formerly belonging to Alan de Sandil and the land formerly belonging to Medde the cobbler (*sutoris*); and the third half acre lies between the land of the said Henry de Kerhus and the land formerly belonging to Hugh of the same. Witnesses, Thomas Framfr', Roger of the Hall (*de aula*), Hugh his son, William Curtays, Henry Stirthouer, Philip Chapman (*mercator*), Robert de Skyntorp, Nigel de Mar, Thomas Clerk, and others.

Woodhouse Handsworth.

May 30th, 1389. Demise from John de Marcham of Handesworth Wodhous to Adam *de le Willes*, of six selions of land lying together in the common fields (*campis*) of Wodhous, abutting on Meresbroyk' on the south, on the land of Roger Grayston and the land of Roger de Bawkwel on the north, on the land of Nicholas de

¹ Wentworth, Nether Hoyland, Brampton Bierlow, Adwick-upon-Dearne, and Swinton.

² In the parish of Doncaster, as is also Kerhus, now Carhouse, mentioned below.

Acworth on the east, and on the common *holme* on the west, for a term of 26 years from Whitsontide, 12 Richard II. Witnesses, Thomas Mariotte, William de Byrlay, Richard Mariotte and Adam Michel. Handesworth Wodhous. Day and year abovesaid.

Bond from the lessor in seven marcs for quiet possession.

Seal. A man and woman, each standing under an arch. The inscription is almost completely broken away.

York.

1396. Grant in tail by Isabella Faucomberge¹ of West Harlesay to Marmaduke Darell and Joan his wife, of all her tenements in the city and suburbs of York, which she had of the grant of William Darell and Emma his wife. Remainders in default of issue, to Henry and William Darell, Marmaduke's brothers in tail, and to Marmaduke's right heirs in fee. Witnesses, George Darell, William Lascels of Sourby, Stephen de Herlethorp, Adam de Leeke, John Halburn and others. West Harlesay. "XX^o die Natalis Domini," 20 Richard II.²

UNKNOWN.

Release by Helywise, widow of Thomas Gilliott of Fresthorpe, in her pure widowhood and lawful power, to Maude, daughter of Ralph de Midelthorpe of Normanby,³ of all right in a house situated at the east end of the house of the said Maud in⁴ Witnesses, Thomas son of Simon de Normanby, Thomas Ward of the same, Walter Smith (*fabro*) of the same, Gilbert Curtays of the same, Robert (?) Chapman (*mercatore*) of the same, and others.

Grant by Thomas de Camera to Emma, his daughter, in her spinsterhood (*in virginitate sua*), for her service, of a plot of land as it lay in length and breadth in the West Field *del Suthaye*⁵ between the land Gilbert de Cresewic held of him on the east side, and *le snytthorn* standing on his own land on the west side, and abutted on the land Gilbert de Cresewic held of the abbot of Beauchief (*de*

¹ According to the pedigree of the Darell family given in Foster's *Visitations of 1584 and 1612* (p. 81), Marmaduke Darell, eldest son of William and Emma Darell, married Joan, daughter of John Bigod, of Settrington. Isabella Faucomberge, of East Harlsey, was a daughter of John Bigod, and second wife of Walter, Lord Faucomberge, who died in 1362. Her will, proved in 1401, has been printed in *Test. Ebor.*, i., 282.

² Circular seal of red wax, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, surface somewhat rubbed in places *igil: auke . . . herg*. The seal contains five coats-of-arms disposed in the form of a cross. Centre, a lion rampant to the dexter (Fauconberg). Top, a bend between six birds (Furnival). Bottom, a chevron between three animals'

heads (Malbis?). Dexter, a bend (Mauley). Sinister, within a bordure invected on a cross five escallops (Bigod). The same seal was attached to a deed of Isabella Fauconbergh, dated at West Harlsey in 7 Ric. ii. (1383-4), in the possession of the Dawnays of Sessay (Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584-5 and 1612, p. 83).

³ Normanby, near Claxby in Lincolnshire, north of Market Rasen. Frithorpe is a village to the south of the same. There were other deeds relating to this Normanby in the Burton Constable collection. It was once possessed by the Markhams.

⁴ Document torn here.

⁵ Somewhere in the Sheffield and Ecclesfield neighbourhood.

Bello capite) at the south end, and on the road leading to Roderham and the meadow held of him by Robert de Birley at the north end. Paying yearly four silver pennies on St. Laurence's day (August 10) for all service. Witnesses, Robert de Birley, Henry de Hertelay, William de Hertelay, Richard *del Bernes*, Richard de Uthibrig, John son of William of the Hall, Peter de Crosselay, William Clerk and many others.

Seal: bears a four-petalled flower S. THOME E CAMERA.

May 7, St. John of Beverley, 1311. Agreement between Walter Lewyn of Screueton¹ and Ralph de Syreston, by which Walter demised to Ralph a rood of meadow in *le long' heng'*, lying at Hostelin, abutting at one end on *le fisrod*, and at the other on *Fordalis*, next the meadow of the said Ralph, for a term of three crops. Witnesses, John *in le lofte*, Thomas Syword, Richard de Coliston, Robert son of John, John *le taylyur*, and others.

INQUISITIONS.

August 13, 15 Elizabeth (1573). Inquisition taken at Sheffield before William Barnebie esq., escheator, by the oath of Thomas Draper esq., John Dyghton, John Sayvell, John Batte, Robert Poopeleye, gentlemen, Thomas Fleminge, George Skargell, John Grethead, Edward Byrckbe, Thomas Baxter, Charles Sheffield, Robert Darley and Michael Cure, yeomen. *Henry Watterhouse* died seised in his demesne as of fee of two messuages and a bovate of land in West Manhaighe,² held of the very noble George, earl of Shrewsbury, as of his manor or castle of Sheffield by knight service and a yearly rent of 7s. 8d., and worth 20s. a year. He died about 24 years ago. William Watterhouse, his son and heir, aged at the time of the taking of this inquisition 58 years and upwards.

January 13, 9 James I. (1611-2). Inquisition taken at Wighton (Market Weighton) before Peter Watson esq., escheator, by the oath of Michael Copley, William Bacon, Thomas Barker, Thomas Todd, Thomas Stephenson, William Blaxton, William Cave, William Sparew, Simon Appleton, John Johnson, William Baldbie, William Burton, William Ayre, William Deane and John Strombie. *Richard Jackson of*³ *Lilling-*

¹ Screveton and Syerston, two villages in Nottinghamshire, south of the Trent, between Bingham and Newark.

² Westmonhalgh, one of the four *Byerlaws* into which Bradfield in the parish of Ecclesfield was divided, now Westnall, lies to the north of the Ewden stream. In a grant temp. Edw. ii. of Thomas de Furnyval, son of Thomas de Furnyval, knight, lord of Hallamshire, the tenant was to grind his corn at the mill of Westmonhalgh-upon-Uden.

³ Lillingwoldgraves is in the parish of Bishop Burton, near Beverley. Eske is on the other side of the river Hull, about four miles north of Beverley. The

pedigree of the Jackson family is recorded in the *Visitation of Yorkshire for 1612* (p. 538), and there is a confirmation of arms dated June 16, 1613, and made to Richard Jackson, who had been dead for over two years. The pedigree purports to be signed by both Anthony Jackson and his brother William. This makes one very sceptical of the accuracy of the information given in visitations where dates are concerned. Anthony's wife, Ursula, was a daughter of Richard Hildyard, of Routh, near Beverley. Licence for their marriage at St. Nicholas', Beverley, was granted in 1596 (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, ix., 374).

woldgraves gent. died seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Eske, and of four messuages, and seven cottages, and divers other lands, tenements and hereditaments in Eske, late in the tenure of the said Richard Jackson, and formerly of Anthony Jackson esq., deceased, his father, and also of the tithes there. All except the tithes held of Henry Constable, knight, as of his manor of Burstwicke-in-Holdernes, in free socage, by suit of the court of the wapentake of Holderness, and by a rent of 3s., namely 18d. for *le Castle gard*, 6d. for *Shiriffe-guilde*, and for respite of homage 12d., worth 7*li.* a year. The tithes held of the king as of his manor of East-Greenewitch in the county of Kent, in free and common socage. Worth 20s. a year. Richard Jackson died May 3, 8 James I. (1611.) Anthony, his son and heir, aged ten years and eight months at the time of his father's death. Ursula Jackson, the widow, mother of the said Anthony, in occupation of the premises.

p' me Jo: Kirton.

Peter Watson, Escheter.

RECEIPTS, WRITS, ETC.

November 22, 39 Edward III. (1365). Receipt by Robert de Morton, receiver of John duke of Lancaster,¹ at Richmond, to Thomas Boyville foreman (*prepositus*) of Arkelgarth of the following sums from his *prepositura*:—20*li.*; February 7, 40 Edward III. (1365), 40s.; July 4, 22*li.*; October 24, 20s.; total, 45*li.*

February 1, 46 Edward III. (1371-2.) Bond for 100*li.*, payable at Easter then next from Richard, son of Richard Foliot of Handesworth, to Sir Thomas de Orgrave, clerk, for merchandize. London.

May 16, Richard II. (1379.) Writ of *pluries* to the sheriff of Yorkshire ordering him to summon the executors of the will of John Musard, late bailiff of Tikhull, to satisfy a debt of 7*li.* 6s. 11½*d.* due to the crown; and to distrain Hugh de Mitteford, John de Barnburgh of Doncastre and Hugh de Totehill, tenants of the land which were John de Waddesworth's, late bailiff of Strafford, for 2s. 1*d.*; and the executors of Thomas Reson for 39*li.* 3s.; and Roger Gamel, late bailiff of Strafford, for 7*li.* 5s. 8*d.*; Robert Tolet, late foreman (*prepositum*) of Wheteley, for 4*li.* 15s. 1*d.*, all which sums were due to the late Queen Philippa as arrears of their accounts. Also John de Melton, late bailiff of Strafford, for 16s. 6½*d.*; William de Estefeld, late bailiff of Bersetlowe,² for 36s. 9*d.*; Ralph de Lovershale, late bailiff of Bersetlowe beyond Trent, for 8*li.* 8s. 7*d.*; and William Bagley, late foreman of Tykhull, for 51s. 3½*d.*, also all due to the late Queen Philippa.

Dorso. Answer of Robert Nevill of Horneby, the sheriff. No executors, heirs or tenements of John Musard, John de Waddesworth or Thomas Reson to be found.

¹ See vol. xiii., 82, for a similar receipt by the same to the *prepositus* of Gilling, in Richmondshire.

² Bassetlaw.

Hugh de Mitford distrained by 40*℥*., sureties, Henry Smyth, William Bower, John Archer and Simon Speller.

John de Barnburgh distrained by 40*℥*., sureties, Henry Fox, William Smart, Henry Archer and Simon Speller.

Hugh de Totehill distrained by 40*℥*., sureties, Henry Vaux, Simon Speller, Edmund Frost and Richard Vavasour.

Roger Gamel and Robert Tolet have no goods in the bailiwick.

John de Melton distrained by 20*℥*., sureties, Henry Frost, William Page, Edmund Bower and Simon Speller.

William de Estefeld distrained by 40*℥*., sureties, Henry Smyth, Philip Bower, John Carter & Simon Speller.

Ralph de Lovershale and William Bayley have no goods in the bailiwick.

May 20, 2 Richard II. (1379). Writ of *pluries* to the sheriff of Yorkshire ordering him to distrain Mary, widow of Thomas de Alberton, to render an account of twenty marcs annual rent which her husband held by military service of Edward III., to be received from the wapentake of Langebergh', namely from October 13, 49 Edward III. (1375) to May 24, 51 Edward III. (1377). Also to distrain Robert Roos knight to render account of 13*s*. 4*℥*. of the issues of the manor of Raventhorpe¹ with its members, Thrilly² (*sic*) and Boltby, and of lands and tenements in Azerlawe and Braythwayt,³ which William de Cantilupo knight, deceased, held in his demesne as of fee of divers lords by divers services, namely from Wednesday in the third week in Lent, 49 Edward III. (March 21, 1374-5) to September 19, 1 Richard II. (1377). Also Thomas de Morton, Thomas de Stanlay and John de Derthington, bailiffs of the city of York in 51 Edward III., for 66*s*. 8*℥*., the price of a horse which belonged to Robert Holbeke of York, draper, which was the cause⁴ of the drowning of a servant of the said Robert in the dam of the Castelmilnes at York.

Dorso. Answer of Robert Nevill of Hornby, the sheriff. Mary, widow of Thomas de Alberton, distrained by 40*℥*., sureties, William Spenser, John Rabuk', Richard Whithird and Nicholas de Fenton.

Robert Roos knight destrained by half a marc, sureties William Raper, John Smyth, Henry Curtays and William de Wynterton.

Thomas de Moreton and the others have nothing outside the liberty of the city of York, the bailiffs of which, Elyas Lytster, John de Sheffeld and William de Tykhill, answer for them.

Thomas de Moreton distrained by 12*℥*., sureties, John Parant, Richard Wright, John Couper, and William Smyth.

¹ Near Thirsk.

² Thirlby.

³ Azerley and Braithwaite, near Ripon.

⁴ A deodand.

Thomas de Stanley distrained by 12*l.*, sureties, Richard Wright, John Couper, William Smyth and John Forster.

John de Derthyngton destrained by 12*l.*, sureties, John Couper, William Smyth, John Forster and Richard Parant.

October 29, 1379. Power of attorney from Robert Neville of Hornby, sheriff of Yorkshire, to Peter Nuttele of Ryston and Peter Nuttele of Fitlyng', to levy out of the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of Thomas, son and heir of Peter Nuttele, knight, ten marcs for the king's use. York Castle. Saturday after the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude, 3 Richard II.

October 5, 2 Henry IV. (1409). Receipt by Geoffrey Louthur to John de Wortlay for 20*li.*, in which he was bound to Louthur and Robert Pudsey. Worsop.

November 10¹ Receipt by Robert Forsett to Richard Popelay, receiver of the king's monies at Pontefract for for the terms of Easter and Michaelmas last past, from an annuity granted him by the king for life.

Seal partly broken bears M.

December 21, 3 Henry (VI.), (1424). Receipt from Thomas Fox of Snayth to Richard receiver of the king for his honour of Pontefract, of 40*s.* from an annuity of 4*li.* granted to him for life. St. Thomas the apostle's day.

Seal bears R.

February 17, 1474-5. General release by Thomas Greyn and Joan his wife, daughter of Thomas Harmytyge late of Meltham, to John Parkyn, son of Richard Parkyn of Meltham. Witnesses, Henry Wodhed, Thomas Talyour the younger, John Greyn and others. February 17, 14 Edward IV.

Fragments of two seals almost entirely destroyed.

BURSTWICK MANOR, SKECKLING.

Great court of the very noble John, Viscount Dumbarr, Lord Constable, lord of the liberty of Holderness, holden there on Wednesday, April 3, 13 Carolus II., 1661, before Francis Smales, subseneschal.

It was presented by the homage that John Heptonstall came elsewhere out of court, on March 6 last, before Mark Cutterdale, *prepositus demariorum domini*, in the presence of Roger Jefferson, Edward Robinson, Richard Seaton, Henry Jefferson, John Raley and

¹ There is a receipt to the same person also for an annuity given in 1424, which gives an approximate date for the above.

(*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiii., 83.) The receipt next following is probably to the same person.

William Crosse, tenants of the lord there, and surrendered into the lord's hands the reversion of a house with the curtilage adjoining the same, also of the east end of a barn containing two places called *Roome-steedes* adjoining the same house, and of two places *Anglice of two Roomsteades* at the east end of the said barn, now converted into a mansion house (*domum mancionalem*), and of a close of meadow or pasture next adjoining another close called Cheesmans Close in Skecklinge, of the yearly rent of 2*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, after the death of the same John Heptonstall, to the use of the same John, Viscount Dumbarr, his heirs and assigns, provided that the rents, or the money if the property be sold, should be expended on a poor apprentice, as often as the money should suffice.¹

¹ "Quod annuales redditus et proficua exeuntes de predictis tenementis cum pertinentiis, vel si eadem tenemento forent vendita, quod denarii inde provenientes

forent erogati et impensi ad locandum et faciendum aliquem pauperem apprenticium toties quoties denarii illi ad hoc faciendum attingent."



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BUILDERS' CONTRACTS.

BY JOHN LISTER, M.A., AND
WILLIAM BROWN, F.S.A.

THE two documents printed below are interesting examples of agreements for building made in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. The first one (the original of which is now at Shibden Hall, near Halifax) contains the articles of the contract relating to the enlargement and other alterations of a house at Edgend, Illingworth, in the parish of Halifax. It was entered into between Edward Redehough, the master workman, and Joseph Wood, the owner of the premises. Mr. Wood married, at the close of the Civil Wars, a member of the Priestley family, of Goodgreave, in Sowerby, near Halifax, his wife Grace being the youngest child and only daughter by his second wife—Ann Hirst, of Greetland—of Mr. Thomas Priestley, of Goodgreave, a well-to-do clothier. In "Some Memoirs concerning the Family of the Priestleys," written by Jonathan Priestley, in 1696, and printed in the seventy-seventh volume of the publications of the Surtees Society, under the title of "Yorkshire Diaries," there is the following reference to the above marriage and, incidentally, to Edgend, the house to which the contract relates.

The writer of the memoir of the Priestley family says:—"Grace was the youngest child and only daughter my grandfather had by his second wife. She was married to Joseph Wood, a while after our Civil Wars ended. Being well stricken in years, they never had any children, though they lived many years together. He [Joseph Wood] was a very provident man, of a quiet and peaceable temper; would seldom or never do anything but by the consent of his wife. He died of a palsy, in a good old age. My aunt kept house, living many years a widow. Her husband left her 10*li.* a year, the Edge and cottages belonging to it, and also a good stock in money and goods." The writer, after dealing with certain phases of his aunt Mrs. Wood's character, tells us that she left at her death over 960*li.*, and adds:—"All this she left to be divided betwixt Thomas and Francis, sons of her brother Henry Priestley. . . . I believe she lived to near eighty years." Heywood says—*Coley Register*, p. 68—she was

"aged 74." "Grace Wood, of Edgend, by Illingworth, buried March 28th, 1688. She left 900 *li.* in bonds, bills, etc., to Tho. & Fra. Priestley, except legacys."

Thomas Priestley, who with his brother Francis thus became possessed of Mr. Joseph Wood's property, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Lister, of Shibden Hall, and his daughter by a second marriage, Dorothy, subsequently married the brother of her father's first wife, another Samuel Lister, of Shibden Hall, in the year 1695. This Dorothy Priestley, after Mr. Lister's death, married Richard Sterne, of Woodhouse, uncle to the celebrated Laurence.

The marriage of Dorothy Priestley with Samuel Lister naturally accounts for the discovery at Shibden Hall, among a small packet of old papers relating to the Priestley family, of the curious old contract for the enlargement of Edgend, the whilom residence of Joseph Wood and his wife Grace Priestley.

The second document has been copied from the original by the permission of the owner, the Rev. Charles Slingsby, of Scriven, near Knaresborough. Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., who is party to the deed, was the son of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., beheaded in 1658, and Barbara, daughter of Viscount Fauconberg. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire immediately upon the Restoration, and Governor of Hull in 1670. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of George Cradock, of Caversall Castle, in Staffordshire. He died about 1685, leaving by his wife who predeceased him, three sons and three daughters. The building here agreed to be rebuilt is still standing, a very picturesque edifice of stone and brick, on the north side of Scriven, and is now used as a coachhouse and stable.

I.

Agreed Beetweene Edward Redehough and Joseph Wood,
Aprill the 3th, 1648, as followeth.

That the said Edward Redehough doth covenant to take of the slate and take downe the side of 2 bay of one house at Edgeend and the ende into the garden, and shall build up the side with competent number of throughes in the same.

Also he doth covenante to build up the end and put up 2 stone chimneyes in the same, one for the parlor, the other for the chamber, Joseph Wood finding lime and mortar for the chimneyes and lime for y^e whole.

Also he doth covenante to build from the saide end into the garden a parlor and a chamber ov⁹ the same, in likenes to the fir side of the old, with hewen stones, in widenens as the end and in lenght five yards and an halfe within, in the parlor vii lights and in the chamber v lights,

all to be a yard longe and a foote wide, vocered¹ over and captablde, and he is to gett stones, slate and paveing for the same and for the rest of the house what it shall neede.

Alsoe he doth covenante to make one sinke through the ould parlor, underlinde and covered on the top with paveing, and waled on the side with stone.

Alsoe he doth covenant to bild an oven in the kiching with stones for ffoure ranges, and sett the same, viz., one in the kiching, one in the house, one in the parlor, and one in the chamber, and he is to make slate pins for them, and he is to theack, rige and pave the whole with all the stone worke theretoe belonging, haveing mosse ffound, and he doth co[venant] to build 2 pipes of stone a convenient heighte, and a slate lover for the kiching.

Joseph Wood doth covenant to bringe all the materialls to the ground, to alow him a man and an horse to helpe him to remove the earth w^{ch} is to be removed out of the new parlor and the foundation, E. Red[ehough] flaging the same, and to give him 11^{li} for all the sayde worke, all which worke is to be fully finished by the last of May, 1649, or els to forfeite 40^s.

Edward Ridiough to have all the stones aboute the house excepting so many as will bild a good garden walle of a convenient heighte, the rest of the wale stones he is to get in Tomson close, bilding up the wales so far as the remaining stones will reach, and he doth covenant to rayse y^e wale betweene the house and the lath a yard hier.

Edward
his **T** marke
Ridiough

In witnes of
ffrancis Preistley
Henry Preistley

II.

ARTICLES of agreement indented, made and concluded vpon the thirtyth day of March, anno Domini 1682, between S^r Thomas Slingsby, of Screven, in the county of Yorke, Bart, on the one part, and Richard Thompson, of Knaresbrough, in the same county, carpenter, on the other part, as followeth, viz^t:—

FIRST, the said Richard Thompson for himselfe, his heires, executors and administrators, doth covenant, promisse, grant and agree to and with the said S^r Thomas Slingsby, his heires, executors, administrators and assignes, by these presents in mannor and forme following, that is to say, that the said Richard Thompson, his executors, administrators or assignes, or some of them, for the considerac'on hereafter menc'oned, shall and will forthwith take down the walls of one old building now standing at Screven at his or their own proper costs and charges, that is to say, the foreside thereof towards the court of the house, to the very foundac'on of the same, as alsoe the two ends and the backside thereof, soe farr as shall be thought necessary or convenient to rebuild a firm and substantiall wall vpon.

¹ *i.e.* Voussoired.

SECONDLY, that the said Richard Thompson shall and will erect and build vpon the aforesaid foundac'on of the foreside and north end of the aforesaid building or stable, of new stone out of Scotton quarry, two new walls, conteyning in length thirty yards within, besides the thicknesse of the walls, and in bredth within seaven yeardes, and in height twenty foot to the pan of the said wall, to be of the same thicknesse at the foundac'on that the old walls now are of, and rise the same thicknesse sixteen inches or at least one foot above ground.

He, the said Richard Thompson, shall then lay on the same end and side one ground table of six inches thick at the least, with a chamfrett on the vpper side of three inches, soe that the wall may set back from the former thicknesse two inches and a halfe.

Hee shall alsoe make in the aforesaid fore wall thre doore cases of hewen stone out of the Abbey Quarrie, to be made of the same manner and demenc'ons, as is more fully exprest in a moddell or designe drawn to that purpose.

Hee shall alsoe make all the windowes of the first and second storie of good and well hewen stone from the same quarrie and after the same manner, as in the said draught or designe is exprest.

Hee shall alsoe lay in the middle of the said walls' foreside and end one cornice at the first floore height of nyne inches thick, consisting of O G Corona Scotia, as in the mergent.

Hee shall alsoe in the north end of the said stable wall make one large coach-house doore-case of nyne foot wyde, all of the aforesaid hewen stone from the Abbey quarrie, and to turn an arch over the same, to be of an ovall sweepe, with a keyston in the middle, and two plaine stones at the impost or springing of the arch, to breake out $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch more then the plaine or the doorestones. The former arch to be as high as the cornice before will give leave or admit of.

Hee shall alsoe over the said coach-house doore and in the middle of the end wall make one window more of hewen stone from the Abbey quarrie, of the same demenc'ons and form of the former windowes, or larger if thought convenient.

Hee shall alsoe at the full height of the aforesaid walls and vnder the slateing of the aforesaid building lay on one other cornice of good and well hewen stone from the Abbey quarry, of one foot deepe, the same moulding of the former, to return end and side from the coach-house end to the backside two foot, and at the other end of the front two foot, to shew the moulding at the three corners in sight.

Hee shall alsoe in every wood of all the walls of the said building put in soe many throughs or other stone, to tye one over another two thirds at the least, or as shall be thought convenient for the tying together and strengthening the said walls.

Hee shall alsoe soder in the iron barrs of the low story of the said windows, and shall well and sufficiently place and put in all the crookes for the coach-house doores and all other doores of the said building.

THIRDLY, he, the said Richard Thompson, shall alsoe erect the backside and south end of the aforesaid building of old stone, and carry it vp of the same height, thicknesse and dimenc'ons of the other, and shall leave in the stable below one little doore, opening in the same wall, to throw out the dung or compost.

He shall alsoe erect two partition walls in the aforesaid building, the one between the coach-house and coach-horse stable, the other betwixt the coach-horse stable and great stable. The said partic'on walls to be twenty inches t(h)ick. And within each wall shall a doore case of the same hewen stone be placed in a rainge, as is more plainly to be seen in the ground or plain drawe for the same. The wall betwixt the coach-house and coach-horse stable to rise one other storie for the makeing a chamber or lodgeing over the coach-house, with a doore conveniently placed for the same. And in the far corner or angle of the said chamber he shall erect one little chimney for the conveniency of the said roome, and shall carry the shaft of the same soe high as may be convenient for the avoyding of smoake.

To all which aforesaid walls, partic'ons, windowes, doores, cornices and arches, he, the aforesaid Richard Thompson, shall find, lead and worke all the aforesaid stone, lyme, sand, water and other things necessary for the same, at his own charges, and scaffolling for the whole worke.

FOURTHLY, the aforesaid Richard Thompson shall at his own charges doe or cause to be done all the carpenters' worke to the aforesaid building, that is to say, he shall fell, lead, hew, saw, frame and raise the same and after such manner and such gages as is more perticularly hereafter expressed, viz^t, he is to frame and lay on one flower the length of the whole building with summers and jysts, the summers to be eight yeards long, fifteen inches and twelve in gage, the jysts seaven inches and three inches.

He shall alsoe obserue in the frameing the said flower soe to order the sum(m)ers or dormans in the stable and coach-horse stable, that every other shall fall directly over a pillar or collume, booth for strength as well as beauty to the same.

He shall alsoe bring all the aforesaid jystes to one and the same thicknesse exactly, for the conveniency of lathing the same.

He shall alsoe make one partic'on of wood in the chamber, exactly over the second partic'on wall below, to devide the hay chamber of from the chamber over the coach-horse stable, and to make a convenient doore in the same for a granarie, and shall make a faulse roofe over the same and the lodgeing roome aforesaid.

FIFTLY, he, the said Richard Thompson, shall alsoe hew, saw, frame and raise one good substantiall and well wrought roof for all the aforesaid building, with pans or wall plates, balkes, principles, wind-bands and wyvers, after the best and strongest manner now in vse.

He shall alsoe observe soe to place his balkes and principle spars soe that the wyvers shall not beare above ten foot. The said roof to

be doubly wyverd, both ends and sides, and all the timber aforesaid to be of such scantlings or dimencions as may be strong and substantiall for such a roofe, that is to be slayted, to have as well the sparrs as maine timber.

He is alsoe to lath the said roof with good and sufficient hart latts.

He is alsoe to make good and fashionable doores for all the doores aforesaid, as well those within the house as without, and two windowes above in the second storie on the backside to be made with doores or leaves to open to take in hay.

Hee shall alsoe hang the aforesaid windowes and doores, and fix them, and set lockes on all the outtermost and inner doores.

SIXTLY, he the said Richard Thompson, his executors or administrators, shall at his and their own proper costs and charges slate all the aforesaid roofe and building with good and sufficient slate from Bramley, and lay them in lyme in the best and most workmanlike manner; and alsoe to rigg the said building with good stone riggs from the Forrest of Knaresbrough; and the four corners alsoe of the same building with hipps and riggs, made of the same Forrest stone, and moulded or fitted exactly to the same roofe.

All which worke aforesaid as well the carpenters, maysons, wallers and slaters, the said Richard Thompson doth hereby covenant, promisse, grant and agree to and with the said S^r Thomas Slingsby¹ well and sufficiently and in good and workmanlyke manner to doe, perform and finish before the fifteenth day of August next, and to vphold the same building and all the worke thereof for the terme of seaven yeares next ensueing the date hereof.

In considerac'on whereof the said S^r Thomas Slingsby is to pay vnto the said Richard Thompson one hundred and fifty poundes, as the worke shall goe forward, and twenty one poundes, thirteen shillings and ten pence, when the work is finished.

Lastly, it is agreed by both y^e parties to these presents, that the said Richard Thompson shall make an abatement for all such old wood as shall be vsed in the said building, and for makeing the chamber floore with single gistes, the same being designed to be done with double gistes. Which abatement shall be estimated and sett down by workmen by both the said parties to be nominated and appoynted.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents haue interchangeably set their handes and seales the day and yeare first aboue written.

Richard Thompson.

Dorso.—Sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas busse, Dinis Coats, Tim: Fish.

Articles ab^t y^e building of y^e stable at Scriven hall.

¹ Eaten away.

YORKSHIRE BRIEFS.¹

ALNE CHURCH, 1765.

REPRESENTED upon the humble petition of the Vicar, Churchwardens and major part of the principal inhabitants of the parish of Alne, as also by the certificate under the hands of Peter Bell, William Chaytor, Thomas Mauleverey, Henry Hewgill and Samuel Butterwick, Justices of the Peace assembled at the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Thirsk on Tuesday, May 1, 4 Geo. III. (1764), That the parish church of Alne is a very ancient structure, and so much decayed in the foundation, walls and every part thereof, that it is in great danger of falling. That the parishioners have laid out considerable sums in repairing their said church, yet the same by length of time is become so very ruinous that it cannot any longer be supported, but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt. And that the parishioners cannot assemble therein for the public worship of Almighty God without manifest danger of their lives. The truth made to appear by the oaths of able and experienced workmen who have carefully viewed the said church and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 1635*li.* 2*s.* 10*d.* (exclusive of old material), which sum the petitioners and other parishioners are unable to raise amongst themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents and greatly burthened with poor. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lincoln and Durham. *Trustees and receivers*, Sir Frederick Frankland baronet, Christopher Bethell, Peter Bell esquires, Francis Shepherd, John Strangeways, William Chapman, Richard Chapman, Thomas, John Robinson, John Hall, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson. July 8, 5 Geo. III. (B. v. 9.)

ALNE AND APPLETON ROEBUCK, 1802.

Brief by Letters Patent for John Mitchell of Alne, miller, and William Pick of Appleton Roebuck, printer, sufferers by fire, as by a certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding and the Ainsty and City of York assembled at their several General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Easingwold on Tuesday, Jan. 12, and Friday, Jan. 16, 41 George III. (1801),

¹ Abstracted from the originals in the British Museum.

representing that on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1800, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the said John Mitchell's mill, which in a short space of time burnt down and entirely destroyed the said mill, together with the corn, flour and sundry other property, to the amount of 346*li.* 18*s.*; and that on Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1800, a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the said William Pick's house at Appleton Roebuck, which in a short space of time burnt down and entirely destroyed the house, together with the stock in trade, wheat, household goods, wearing apparel, linen, books and sundry other property, to the amount of 47*li.* 10*s.* *Trustees and receivers*, for the Alne fire, Sir Thomas Frankland and Sir Martyn Stapylton baronets, Henry Thompson, Giles Earle, Cornelius Cayley, William Whitehead and Nathaniel Hodgson esquires, John Bowman and James Wilkinson clerks, William Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen; for the Appleton Roebuck fire, Sir William Mordaunt Milner baronet, Richard Thompson, Perigrine (*sic*) Wentworth, Christopher Morritt, John Wilkinson, Thomas Wilson, Theophilus Davy Garoncieres, William Laycock and Thomas Mollett esquires, Robert Markham and John Preston clerks, William Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. Jan. 26, 42 Geo. III. (B. xlii. 1.)

APPLETON-UPON-WISKE AND BIRKBY, 1773.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Ministers, Churchwardens and principall inhabitants of the severall parishes of Birkby and Appleton-upon-Wiske, as by the certificate of the Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions, held at Thirsk on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 11 Geo. III. (1771), That the parish churches of Birkby and Appleton-upon-Wiske are very ancient structures and greatly decayed, and that it is dangerous for the parishioners to assemble therein to hear divine service, and notwithstanding that the parishioners have from time to time laid out considerable sums of money in repairing the said several parish churches, yet the same are now become so ruinous that they cannot any longer be supported but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt. That the truth of the premises was made apparent to our Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace aforesaid, not only by the inhabitants, but also by the oaths of able and experienced workmen, who have viewed the said churches and made an estimate of the charges of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation will amount to the sum of 1028*li.* and upwards, exclusive of the old materials, which sum the petitioners are unable to raise amongst themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents and persons in indigent circumstances. *Trustees*

and receivers, Sir Alexander Bannerman baronet, Thomas Peirse, Thomas Mauleverer esquires, Rev. Henry Hewgill, Rev. Thomas Joy, Rev. Jonathan Steell, Rev. John Hudson, Rev. Thomas Hooke clerks, Thomas Hutchinson, William Cornforth, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. June 30, 13 Geo. III. (B. xiii. 7.)

EAST ARDSLEY CHURCH, 1781.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Minister, Churchwardens and principal inhabitants of the parish of East Ardsley, as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Pontefract on Monday, April 23, 21 Geo. III. (1781), That the parish church of East Ardsley is a very ancient structure, the greatest part of which is so ruinous that it cannot any longer be supported, and not being large enough to contain the inhabitants that resort thereto, must be taken down, rebuilt and enlarged, before divine service can be performed therein with safety to the Minister and congregation. Truth made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oath of William Gott, an able and experienced architect, who hath carefully viewed the said church and made an estimate of the charge of taking down, rebuilding and enlarging the same, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 1009*li.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, exclusive of the old materials, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves, being mostly tenants at rack rents and greatly burthened with poor, and therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lincoln, Lancaster, Chester, Nottingham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Trustees and receivers*, Thomas Robinson, William Parkin, Joseph Jenkinson, William Bull, Joseph Marsland, John Sikes, Thomas Stevenson and William Hilditch gentlemen, and the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being of the parish church of East Ardsley. July 19, 21 Geo. III. (B. xxi. 3.)

ARNCLIFFE CHURCH, W. R., 1797.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Minister, Churchwarden and principal inhabitants of the parish of Arncliffe in the West Riding, as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Skipton, held on Tuesday, July 19, 36 Geo. III. (1796), That the parish church of Arncliffe is a very ancient structure and greatly decayed in every part, and that notwithstanding the inhabitants have

done all in their power to keep the church in repair, yet the same through length of time is now become so ruinous that it cannot any longer be supported, but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oath of Thomas Corlass, an able and experienced architect, who hath carefully viewed the church and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 567*li.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*, exclusive of the old materials, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves, being mostly tenants and labourers and burthened with a numerous poor, and therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Derby, Chester, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Nottingham. *Trustees and receivers*, Thomas Garforth, William Wainman, Matthew Wilson, Peter Garforth and Thomas Brown esquires, Charles Tindal, John Cart, William Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen, and the Minister and Church Wardens for the time being. Jan. 19, 37 Geo. III. (B. xxxvii. 3.)

BOLSTERSTONE CHAPEL, 1787.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Minister, Chapel Wardens and principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Bolsterstone in the parish of Ecclesfield, as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment at Doncaster on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 27 Geo. III. (1787), That the chapel of Bolsterstone aforesaid is in so ruinous a condition that the inhabitants of the chapelry cannot now assemble therein for the public worship of Almighty God without manifest danger of their lives, so that it is necessary that the same be taken down, rebuilt and enlarged, being much too small for the congregation. The truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of William Ridall, mason, and Benjamin Grayson, carpenter, able and experienced workmen, who have carefully viewed the chapel and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 1235*li.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, exclusive of old material, which sum the inhabitants are not able to raise amongst themselves, being mostly tenants at rack rents and greatly burthened with poor, and therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection throughout England, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the counties of Flint, Denbigh and Radnor. *Trustees*

and receivers, the Right Honorable Lord Melbourne, Richard Tanton, Thomas Stead esquires, Charles Hope clerk, Richard Ellis, John Grayson, John Morton, Richard Ward, Thomas Roper, Richard Bockon, Thomas Stevenson and William Hilditch gentlemen, and the Minister and Chapel Wardens of the said Chapel for the time being. Letters patent to continue in force for one whole year from Lady Day next. March 1, 27 Geo. III. (B. xxvii. 4.)

BOLTBY CHAPEL, 1797.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Minister, Chapelwardens and principal inhabitants of the chapelry in the township of Boltby in the parish of Feliskirk, as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment at Thirsk, July 21, 36 Geo. III. (1796), That the chapel of Boltby is a very ancient structure and greatly decayed, and is become so ruinous that the inhabitants cannot assemble therein for the performance of divine worship, and it is much too small to contain the number of inhabitants who have heretofore attended to hear divine service, and that the inhabitants are desirous of having the chapel rebuilt and enlarged. The truth of the premises made to appear upon the oaths of John Ellis, stonemason, and George Cooper, carpenter, able and experienced workmen, who have viewed the chapel and made an estimate of the charge of rebuilding and enlarging it, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 378*li*. 8*s*. 6*d*., exclusive of the old material, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents and greatly burthened with poor, therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection throughout the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham and Nottingham. *Trustees and receivers*, Sir Thomas Frankland baronet, Ralph Bell, John Bell, Matthew Butterwick, George Dawson esquires, Rev. Robert Penson, Rev. Rob. Darley Waddilove, D.D., Rev. Francis Henson, Rev. Digby Cayley, Rev. John Scavero Richardson clerks, William Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen, and the Minister and Chapelwardens of the Chapelry for the time being. Jan. 28, 37 Geo. III. (B. xxxvii. 4.)

BRADFORD. Storm. 1769.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of John Wells, Richard Hodgson and John Wood, on behalf of themselves and thirty-three other persons, sufferers by a hailstorm in and near the parish

of Bradford, as by certificate of the Justices of the Peace assembled at the General Quarter Sessions, held at Bradford on Sept. 6 and Oct. 15 last, that on July 24, 1768, a most sudden, violent and dreadfull storm of thunder, lightning, hail and rain fell in and near the parish aforesaid, whereby the river and brooks there were swelled to a degree of height far beyond what was ever known in that neighbourhood, insomuch that some persons were drowned by the torrent, and others escaped with their lives with much difficulty, and several dwelling-houses and other buildings were actually driven down and carryed away with all the moveables therein by the impetuosity of the flood, and great quantities of household goods, wares, merchandizes, hay, corn and other goods, chattles (*sic*) and wearing apparell were totally destroyed, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours were used to save the same. Estimate of the loss sustained thereby, 1010*li.* 12*s.* 2*d.* By reason of which misfortune the said poor sufferers and their familys are become real objects of charity, and must inevitably sink under their distressfull circumstances unless timely relieved by the charitable contributions of well disposed persons. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lancaster and Derby. *Trustees and receivers*, Samuel Lister, Henry Wickham junior, Edward Leeds, Charles Swain Booth, Walter Stanhope, William Thornton esquires, Rev. James Sykes, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. June 26, 9 Geo. III. (B. ix. 5.)

BRAMHOPE, TOLLERTON, HELMSLEY AND KIRKDALE.

Fires. 1767.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of Thomas Nicholson, James Ward, Robert Colley, John Lawn, John Mills, Thomas Fawdrington, Thomas Hodgson, on behalf of themselves and diverse other persons sufferers by fire in the respective parishes of Bramhope, Tollerton, Helmsley and Kirkdale, as by certificates under the hands of our Justices of the Peace for the North and West Ridings assembled at their respective General Quarter Sessions, That on April 10, 6 Geo. III. (1766), a sudden and terrible fire broke out in a barn and stable of the petitioner Thomas Nicholson, in Bramhope, which in a short time burnt down and consumed the said barn and stable, part of the dwelling-house, together with other buildings, great quantities of wood, corn, hay, malt and several other things. That on June 29, in the year aforesaid, another fire happened in the dwelling-house of the petitioner John Lawn, in Tollerton, which not only burnt down and destroyed the dwelling-house of the said John Lawn, but also the dwelling-houses of the petitioners James Ward,

Robert Colley, Thomas Fawdrington, Thomas Hodgson, Jane Flawith and Jacob Mills, with great part of their household goods, wearing apparel and working tools. That on Nov. 15 last, a like fire broke out in the shop of the petitioner Anthony Webster, at Helmsley Black Moor aforesaid, which soon consumed the same, great part of the household furniture, and large quantities of yarn. And that on April 2, in the year aforesaid, another fire happened in the barn of John Richardson, of Lundcoat in Kirkdale, which consumed great quantities of corn, all the husbandry gear and straw of the said John Richardson. Estimate of the several losses sustained by the said sufferers, 983*li.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, exclusive of all insurances; and that by reason of the said accidents the said sufferers and their families are reduced to the greatest want, and must inevitably sink under their unhappy and necessitous circumstances unless timely relieved by the charitable contributions of well disposed Christians. *Trustees and receivers*, Samuel Lister, Edward Leeds, Henry Wickham, Robert Stansfeld and Walter Stanhope esquires, Rev. William Lamplugh, Thomas Newton, John Armitstead clerks, William Thornton, John Bentley, Francis Shippheard, Stephen Featherstone, John Hall, John Robinson, Richard Chapman, John Kitching junior, Robert Fawdrington, William Chapman, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. July 7, 7 Geo. III. (B. vii. 7.)

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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Bingley and Kippax.

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ARNCLIFFE HALL, FROM THE SOUTH.

INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE.

“Records and other exotic monuments of antiquity, the most ravishing
and satisfying part of all knowledge.”

THE manor of Ingleby Arncliffe, with which the parish is co-extensive, is situated in the North Riding of the county of York, about eight miles north-east of Northallerton, lying at the base of the Cleveland Hills. It forms the south-west corner of the wapontake of Langbargh, which may now be regarded as synonymous with Cleveland. The parish contains 1893 acres, and is in the form of a parallelogram, its greatest length being from north-west to south-east. The eastern portion attains a considerable elevation, the *bank* behind Arncliffe Hall being at its highest point 983 feet above the sea, or about 700 from its base. This bankside is for the most part covered with oak-wood, through which in places are seen peeping the grey cliffs, which give rise to the name of the parish. The following are the names of the adjoining parishes and chapelries, commencing from the north-west, and proceeding south: East Rounton, East Harlsey, Osmotherley and Whorlton. The table here set out gives the population since the first census, taken in 1801:—

Year.	Inhabited Houses.				Population.
1801	58	...	253
1811	63	...	290
1821	72	...	331
1831	71	...	335
1841	76	...	329
1851	77	...	352
1861	74	...	326
1871	70	...	289
1881	70	...	306
1891	63	...	279

The only stream in the parish is the Carr Beck, a *stell* or ditch artificially deepened for drainage purposes, which flows in a southerly direction at the base of the bank on which the wood stands. At Staddle Bridge¹ it joins the Wiske, which rises on the hill above

¹ There is a tradition that a battle was fought near Staddle Bridge. The presence of an earthwork, on the south side of the Wiske, a little to the west of the present road, has probably given rise to this story. A more reasonable explanation of this mound is, that the old road passed close by it, and that it formed the foundation

Mount Grace. The united streams then flow north-west, and form the boundary between this parish and East Harlsey, ultimately falling into the Swale at Kirkby Wiske. At the point where the Wiske leaves the parish it is joined by the Trenholme Stell, and the peninsula formed by the two becks is called Pierrepont Nook, preserving the memory of the Dukes of Kingston, who in the seventeenth century acquired by mortgage and purchase a considerable portion of the Mauleverer estates.

The only natural feature worthy of notice is a large round stone at the north end of the top of the wood, called Cop Loaf.¹ It is one of the so-called rocking stones, although it has perhaps never rocked. The cliffs immediately above the Hall are known by the name of the Beacon Rocks.² The position is admirably adapted for the purpose of spreading news by means of signals. At this point which juts out into the plain, the front of the plateau formed by the Cleveland Hills after running east and west, suddenly trends southwards, as it commences to merge in the Hambletons. From these rocks a very extensive view is obtained, reaching as far as the Chevin, Otley, a long way up into the Western Dales, to the hills about Barnard Castle and Bishop Auckland, the North Cleveland coast, the Tees-mouth, and the Durham shore beyond Hartlepool. From a list of beacons made about 1575,³ we find that the beacon whence the one at Arncliffe would receive the signal, was that situated on Roseberry Topping, and that in turn it would flash the news on to Bullamoor, some rising ground east of Northallerton, and so on to Penhill in Wensleydale. Brotton was most probably the beacon on the coast which would give the news to Roseberry.

The village consists of two small hamlets lying in the centre of the parish, called Ingleby and Ingleby Cross. The former is placed on the summit of a gentle ridge at a little distance from the Yarm and Thirsk road. Ingleby Cross lies at the base of the same ridge between Ingleby and Arncliffe Hall. Its name, which is not found until quite modern times, probably arises from its position at the

of a chapel, and the bridge, which carried the highway over the stream. No remains of any buildings or foundations are now visible. Staddle Bridge, the farmhouse close by, once a grange of Mount Grace, contains some late medieval windows.

¹ "Le Kopkelde Hagge" occurs as the name of a place in Arncliffe Wood in the Manor Rolls for 1456. It was apparently near "le Owtwod Browe."

² In the year 1588, between May 25 and July 21, when the Spanish Armada was expected on our coasts, the sum of 2s. 10d. was expended on repairing the beacon, and in the spring of the next year the Beacon's Lodge was put into repair at a cost of 9d. We find nothing more about it until 1619, when the comparatively large sum of 9s. was given for watching the beacon twice, and in 1625 three men had 4s. 6d. for performing the same duty.

³ *North Riding Records*, ii., 305.

intersection of two roads. The village inn is called the Blue Bell. There is nothing calling for special comment in these hamlets. Only one house in Ingleby shows any signs of antiquity. It is now divided into three tenements, and lately belonged to Mr. Thomas Eeles, the representative of a family settled in the parish for over three centuries. It has been a good deal knocked about, but still retains its mullioned windows. It was erected, I believe, about 1620 by Thomas Stockton, who then owned or farmed the tithes. Another building worthy of remark is the Cleveland Tontine Inn,¹ now inhabited by N. K. Punshon, esq., in the south of the parish, which was built in 1804 at a cost of £2,500, to provide accommodation for the demand occasioned by the increased traffic, which originated in the improvement of the Thirsk and Yarm road. This road was at that time made into a turnpike, with daily coach to and from the south. Mr. Graves in his *History of Cleveland* (p. 126) remarks, "The foundation of the inn, which was designed on an extensive and elegant plan, was laid on the 13th of July, 1804; on which day a memorial to the post-master-general was signed by the principal inhabitants of Cleveland, representing the inconvenient and imperfect mode of conveying letters through that district, and praying that a daily post might be established between Thirsk and Guisborough, which commenced on the 5th day of September following." The position of the inn was well chosen, as the road from Thirsk northward here bifurcates, the branch continuing north going on to Yarm, and the one running north-east communicating with Stokesley and Guisborough. The introduction of railways ruined the place as an inn, and till lately it stood a forlorn edifice only partially inhabited. Its licence has been transferred to a neighbouring inn, called the Little Tontine. There is another inn in the parish farther north on the Thirsk and Yarm road, the Waggon and Horses, which enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity before the old methods of transport were superseded by the iron horse.²

The only building besides the church, which needs be described, is the Hall. There can be no doubt that the present edifice occupies a site on which the lords of the manor have dwelt from time immemorial. The moat formerly surrounding it and the church

¹ The Tontine system of investment, named from an Italian, Tontini, was much in vogue about the beginning of this century. Under a scheme of this kind the property became the property of the last surviving investor.

² There was until about fifty years ago another inn, called the Swan,

It stood at the north-west corner of the Cross, nearly opposite the Blue Bell. The end of the pole, which formerly supported the sign, is still embedded in the wall of the house, now inhabited by Mr. George Gibson, the postmaster.

testify to an antiquity at least as remote as that of the middle ages, and although there is no direct evidence of the existence of a manorhouse here prior to the seventeenth century, the fact that there was a manor in Arncliffe in Domesday times, and that the Colvilles styled themselves of Arncliffe, and had a park here, shows that they on coming into possession of the Ingram estates, left their former residence at Thimbleby, and settled in what had been most probably the manorhouse of the Ingrams. Besides this seat the Colvilles had another house at Dale, about a dozen miles off across the hills towards Helmsley, whence they sometimes styled themselves Colvilles of Dale. The Mauleverers on the failure of the Colville line, early in the fifteenth century, kept faithful to their own home at Wotherstone near Leeds, and Arncliffe seems to have been left untenanted until towards the close of the sixteenth century, when William Mauleverer built the immediate predecessor of the present mansion at a cost of £2,000. From a drawing in the British Museum¹ made about 1718, it appears that it was a house of the Elizabethan type with three gables and a small flight of steps to the front door, which faced north. This house remained the residence of the family until the middle of the last century, when Thomas Mauleverer, who had received a handsome fortune with his wife Miss Wilberfosse, replaced it by the present structure. The new house was completed in the year 1754, which date with the initials T. S. M., being those of the builder and his wife, are to be found at the top of the lead pipe on the east side of the house. It was designed by Carr of York, the favourite architect of the Yorkshire nobility and gentry of that day.² The only addition which has since been made is a wing to the east in the same style, which was built in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Mauleverer, who placed W. H. M., his own and his wife's initials, with the Mauleverer crest and the date, at the end of the building. The house, luckily built before the classical style became dominant, is a good specimen of a country gentleman's mansion of the middle of the last century. It is of a square form, four storeys high, the lowest one being partially below ground, sacrificed in fact to the large flight of steps to the front door, which forms such a prominent feature in that style. Over the south side, which was originally intended for the front, is a pediment containing the Mauleverer arms, crest and motto. The reception rooms are handsome

¹ *Lansdowne MSS.*, 914, fo. 206.

² *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, iv., 204.

and commodious, with ceilings ornamented in plaster and woodwork in the Chippendale style.¹ In the drawing and dining rooms, which both face south, the windows and mantelpieces are ornamented with finely carved woodwork. On the ceiling of the entrance hall is a representation of the Goddess of Plenty raining affluence over Cleveland, typified by Roseberry Topping. The arms of Mauleverer impaling Wilberfoss, the bearing of the builder and his wife, are displayed on the ceiling in the library.

Till lately there were preserved here, but are now in the writer's possession, a large number of old documents relating to Arncliffe, Dale Town in Hawnby, Ganstead, Wothersome, Manston, and other places in the neighbourhood of Leeds; and to St. Helen's, Auckland in Durham, Eckington in Derbyshire; and Budle and Spindleston in Northumberland. There are rolls of the manors of Arncliffe, Dale, St. Helen's, Auckland, and Eckington.

The flower garden is contained in a couple of pleasant old-fashioned walled courts, which long retain the warmth of the sun and the perfume of the flowers.

The church immediately adjoins the hall, and, like it, lies close under the hill. They were originally both surrounded by a moat, which can for the most part still be traced. The earliest mention of the church, which is under the invocation of All Saints,² occurs about 1170, when Walter Ingram gave the churches of Arncliffe and Welbury, as well as the church and chapel at East and West Heslerton, to the priory of Austin Canons at Guisbrough. As there is no mention of any of these churches in Domesday, we may with a fair amount of probability conjecture that, although Walter Ingram

¹ The internal decorations at Walworth Castle, near Darlington, are in the same style, and may have been executed by the same workmen. They are, however, inferior in design and execution to the work at Arncliffe.

² This is proved by the will of Richard Howthwaite of Ingleby under Arncliffe, yeoman, made in 1571, by which he desired "my bodie to be buried in the parishe church porch of All Sanctes at Arncliffe" (*Reg. Test.*, xix. 246*d*). The church has generally been alleged to be dedicated to St. Andrew, but erroneously. In 1808, when Graves's *History of Cleveland* (p. 127) appeared, the name of the patron saint was unknown. The earliest

authority for placing the church under the protection of St. Andrew is Mr. Lawton in his *Collections Relative to the Dioceses of York and Ripon*, the second edition of which appeared in 1842 (p. 486). The mistake has probably arisen from confusing this church with the one at Ingleby Greenhow, which is undoubtedly dedicated to the earliest called amongst the Apostles. This is proved by a deed executed early in the thirteenth century, by which Henry, the chaplain of Stokesley, granted lands in Ingleby to Whitby Abbey for finding a light and incense for the church of St. Andrew of Engelbi (*Whitby Chartulary*, Surtees Society, lxix., 181).

did not build them, he at least re-edified them. The following is a copy of the grant:—

Notum sit omnibus auditoris litteras istas, quod ego, Walterus Ingerram, dedi et concessi ecclesie S. Marie de Gyseburne et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesias terre mee; scilicet, ecclesiam de Erneclive¹ cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente; ecclesiam de Welleberge² cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente; ecclesiam de Haslintune cum dimidia carrucata terre et manso, et cum capella alterius Haslintune,³ in puram et liberam et quietam elemosinam; excepto quod dimidia carrucata terre de Haselintune forinsecum facit servicium. Salvis personatibus eorum qui modo predictas tenent ecclesias, scilicet Willelmi, qui tenet ecclesiam de Welleberge, et Roberti, persone ecclesiarum de Erneclive et Haslintune. Hanc donacionem feci pro me, et uxore mea,⁴ et filiis meis, et pro domino meo Ada de Brus,⁵

¹ To this, as to the mother church, belonged the chapel of East Harlsey. There was a dispute on the subject, but the question was decided in 1196 by S., dean of York, Hamo, precentor of the same church, and Bernard, prior of Newburgh, under the authority of an order from Pope Celestine III., dated in the fifth year of his pontificate, commanding them to settle a dispute on this point between the priory of Guisbrough and William the clerk, and his son Ralph, who claimed the rectory at Harlsey (*Guisbro' Chartulary*, Surtees Society, ii., 287). Notwithstanding this judgment, it was not until the time of Archbishop Walter Gray (1216-1256) that the canons obtained possession of the chapel. The archbishop ordered Roger of Eston, the rural dean of Cleveland, by an undated letter, but written probably early in his pontificate, to induct the prior and convent of Guisbrough into corporeal possession of this chapel, in accordance with the letters of Master Matthew, the archdeacon of Cleveland (*Stowe Charters*, No. 429). This chapel had been granted to the canons by Robert de Lacels, whose gift was confirmed by Peter de Brus II. (*Guisbro' Chartulary*, i., 195; ii., 288).

² Welbury and the two Heselertons formed part of the estates granted to Robert Bruce, a memorial of which is entered at the end of the Yorkshire Domesday (*Domesday Facsimile Edition*, ff. 70, 70b). The church at Welbury escaped impropriation, and is still a rectory.

³ The Heselertone and *alia* Heselertone of Domesday (*Ibid.*, fo. 67). Also

called Esrelton, Haselintona, and Esler-ton (*Ibid.*, ff. 34, 70, 87b).

⁴ His wife's name was Holdearda. She appears to have been heiress of Welbury. In the *Rievaulx Chartulary* (Surtees Society, lxxxiii., 55) is a grant to that abbey by Walter Engelram of five bovates of land in Welbury (Welleberie), which was confirmed by his wife in these terms: "Ego autem, Holdeard, uxor ejus, hec suprascripta, que sunt de duario meo, do eis et confirmo mea bona voluntate, etc." The gift was further confirmed by their son, William, with the assent of his brothers Robert and Walter (*Ibid.*, p. 73). The name Holdeard, also appearing as Oldiarda and Holdierda (*Ibid.*, pp. 56*n* and 73), is really the Norse personal name Halgerdis, slightly disguised. Although it was very popular with the Norsemen, I have only been able to find two other instances of it in Yorkshire. One in a pedigree of the Thoresby family (*Reg. Honoris de Richmond*, App., 57), curiously enough in connection with Walter Ingram: "Torphyn Fitz Dolphyn de Thoresby donna Odiard Lascelles une charrue de terre et demy en Kerperby (Carperby) en marriage sanz aucune service, auxi franchement come il les tenoit de Monsire Walter Ingelram." The name also occurs in 1302, under the form Hodierna, at Colton, in the parish of Hovingham, when she contributed four pence to the Fifteenth which had been granted to the King (*Yorkshire Lay Subsidies*, 30 Edward I., p. 47). An Odierna, wife of Geoffrey le Coureur, was living in London in 1294 (*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 106).

⁵ Adam de Brus II. The Adam and Robert de Brus mentioned further on are his father and grandfather.

et pro anima patris mei,¹ et matris mee, et patris mei, Willelmi Ingerram, et pro anima Roberti de Brus et Ade² filii ejus. Hii sunt testes, Alexander de Lium, Albanus presbiter, Johannes niger, Willelmus Sturmi, Willelmus filius Goheri,³ Willelmus filius Maldi, Willelmus Cementarius, Willelmus filius Alduni, Willelmus Francus, Gilbertus carpentarius, Ricardus Costard. Teste eciam Capitulo Cleveland,⁴ scilicet, Hugone decano de Rudebi, Waltero fratre ejus, Gaufrido de Sceltune, Ada de Leck, Gaufrido de Scart, Roberto de Erneclive, Willelmo de Welleb[erge], Roberto de Miultune, Huntrido de Staintune, Radulpho de Acclum, Stephano de Uplie, Rogero de Hetune, Rogero de Estune.⁵

This charter gives a very favourable idea of the donor's generous disposition. Not only did he give the priory three churches and a chapel, built by himself or his ancestors, but in each case he endowed them with what was then a sufficient stipend. Thus at Arncliffe he gave with the church, besides a house, two bovates or oxgangs of land, that is a quarter of a carucate or ploughland, the amount of land which could be kept in cultivation by one plough with a team of eight oxen, here one hundred and twenty acres,⁶ so that the two bovates would be equivalent to twenty-five or thirty acres. This grant implies a great deal more than is at first apparent. In right of the land which constituted a freehold tenement, the priest would be entitled to housebote and haybote, that is as much wood as would be necessary for repairing his house and hedges, a gift of no small importance when all the houses in the place, except perhaps the hall and church, were built of wood and thatched with reeds or rushes, *seves* as they are called in Cleveland. Then, too, he would have the right of pasturing his beasts and geese on the common land, which at that time formed a very considerable part of the parish, and also of firebote or getting fuel for his house from the wood. As the land was granted in pure and free alms, otherwise frankalmoign, the priest would be liable to none of the services required of lay tenants, such

¹ It is very unfortunate that he does not mention his father's name, as it is unknown. His mother's name was Matillis, from whom he inherited property in East Heslarton, which he gave to Rievaulx (*Rievaulx Chartulary*, pp. 75, 189). His uncle William was a benefactor to Guisbrough, to which house he gave land in Ayresome in 1119, when the priory was founded (*Guisbro' Chartulary*, i., 3; ii., 302).

² Ada.

³ This William, son of Goher, was the ancestor of the Gowers of Sexhow and Faceby.

⁴ As Dodsworth has not quite accurately copied the names of the clergy

composing the chapter of Cleveland, I give what I believe are the places meant: Hutton Rudby, Skelton, Leake, Scarthin-Whorlton parish, Arncliffe, Welbury, Whorlton, Stainton, Acklam, Upleatham, Ayton, and Eston.

⁵ Printed in the *Guisbro' Chartulary* (Surtees Society), ii., 283, from the *Dodsworth MSS.*, vii., 61b.

⁶ William Engelram gave Guisbrough Priory half a carucate of land in Engelby, in which there were sixty acres of land and two acres in the tofts. Five acres of meadow were appurtenant to the half carucate (*Guisbro' Chartulary*, ii., 285).

as attending his feudal lord to the wars, paying relief whether on succession or marriage, or any other of the numerous fines to which the tenant in chivalry was liable. The same may safely be predicated of the grants in connection with Welbury and Heslerton, except that in the last case forinsec service was to be rendered for the land. On the other hand the charter points to the existence of an irregularity, which in later times became a grievous scandal in the church, namely, plurality of livings, and in consequence non-residence. Robert, the parson at Arncliffe, also held the living of East Heslerton with the dependent chapelry of West Heslerton, forty miles away, so that it must have been impossible for him to serve both cures personally.

This grant was confirmed by Henry II. in 1182,¹ and also by the donor's son and heir William, as appears by the following charter,² which may be dated about 1186:—

Omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris fidelibus, Willelmus filius Walteri Ingerram, salutem. Nouerit universitas vestra, me, intuitu salutis anime mee et predecessorum meorum, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse fratribus in ecclesia S. Marie de Ghiseburna Deo servientibus, totam donacionem quam eis pater meus Walterus in ecclesiis et terris et aliis rebus donavit, et carta sua confirmavit: scilicet, ecclesiam de Erneclife cum duabus bovatis terre, et manso eis adjacente; ecclesiam de Welleberghe, cum dimidia car. cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente; ecclesiam de Heslertona, cum dimidia car. terre et manso, et cum capella alterius Heslertone; in perpetuam et liberam et quietam elemosinam. Excepto quod predicta dimidia car. terre de Heslertona forinsecum facit servicium. Hiis testibus, Gaufrido, abbate de Novo monasterio, Gaufrido, abbate de Sallei, Thoma, monacho de Clara valle, Henrico de Perci, Thoma Ingerram, Symone de Winstede, Nicholao Organista, Johanne filio Gaufridi, Ricardo de Widevill', Thoma de Eltona, Durando de Butterwic, Roberto de Baiocis, Willelmo de Daievill', Odardo de Eltona, Ricardo de Alneto, Hugone Malebisse, Hugone de Hotona, Waltero de Perci, Michaelae de Toscotes.

From this time we hear nothing of the church for a considerable period. About 1300 there was a chaplain's house (*domus capellanorum*) going out of the vill to the south on the east side. Possibly one of these chaplains, whether more than two does not appear, may have served the chapel at Harlsey.³

¹ *Guisbro' Chartulary*, i., 16.

² *Bodleian Charters, Yorkshire*, No. 52. Endorsed, "Confirmacio Willelmi Ingerram super donacione Walteri, patris sui,

de ecclesia de Erneclive, de Welleberge, et de Haslert.'" Seal lost. Printed in the *Guisbro' Chartulary*, ii., 284.

³ *Guisbro' Chartulary*, ii., 431.

The document, a rent-roll of Guisbrough Priory, from whence the information is derived, is very valuable, as it not only gives the names of the tenants, but also the donors from whom the Canons derived their property. The following is a translation of the Ingleby Arncliffe portion :—

“In Ingleby-by-Erneclive we have half a carucate of land, that namely which William son of Norman formerly held, in which there are contained sixty acres of land, and two in tofts, one of which the same William son of Norman held, and the other William son of Hugh. We have also five acres of meadow belonging to the same carucate, and thirty acres of land in Fulkeldeflat and common pasture of the vill, and common in all in whatsoever the men of the vill have common; and a toft in Erneclive, which is between the pond (*stagnum*) and the churchyard (*cemeterium*). All these abovesaid we have of the gift of Walter Yngram. We have also two bovates of land, which is the church's dowry (*dos ecclesie*), with the house (*manso*) adjoining to them, of the gift of Walter Yngram, and the confirmation of William his son; and of the gift of John, son of Adam of Rounton (Rungetona), a certain meadow called Neutiker.¹

In Ingelby-by-Erneclive the conditions and names, rents and services of the tenants of the house of Gyseburne, and how much they held, and of whose gift, is noted below.

At the going out of the vill towards the south on the east side. The chaplain's house.

Also on the south side. William of Mydelton, 7s., for a toft and croft and two bovates and four acres of land.

Also on the north side near the going out of the vill towards the east. Henry son of Isabel, 6s. 8d., for a toft and croft and two bovates of land. Richard of Winton, 6s. 8d., for a toft and croft and two bovates of land.

Four tenants, 4s., for Fulkeldeflate of 32 acres (let for term of life *in margin*).

The Granger of Barnaby (Bernaldeby) receives this rent.

We receive in the same place for the tithe of the mill 21d. at the term. Gervase Pyteman, one pound of cummin at Christmas (not for homage *in margin*). Mem. about the tithe of the hay of the same.

In 1309 Archbishop Greenfield held, that the canons, as patrons, could not be compelled to institute a vicarage here, but that they might appropriate all the fruits of the living for their own uses as long as they maintained a stipendiary priest.² This decision accounts for the exceeding poverty of the living, which at the present time amounts to less than £40 a year and no house, the tithes being redeemed or in the possession of the lay rector. At the suppression

¹ More correctly Neutonker.

² *Registrum Greenfield*, i., 93.

of the monasteries the rectory came into the hands of the Crown as part of the property of the priory of Guisbrough. It was granted in 1587 by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Walsingham, knight, and Francis Milles, gent.¹ Soon after it came into the possession of the Bate family,² who settled about this time at West Lathe, now Westleys, in the adjoining parish of Whorlton. In 1618 Thomas Stockton was the owner or farmer of the tithes. He was succeeded in 1624 by Henry Stockton, who retained possession of them until after 1630. In 1655 the tithes were received by Ralph Allenson, who the next year gave place to Marmaduke Allenson. In 1681 they passed into the hands of Mr. William Cooper, a Scarborough merchant, from whom they descended to Henry Cooper Abbs, late of Cleadon House, Sunderland, by whom they were lately sold to his sister Rachel, wife of N. M. Punshon, esq., now residing at Ingleby House, formerly known as the Tontine.

Mr. Graves³ remarks of the old church, which was pulled down about 1821, that it was "an ancient structure of a simple form and small dimensions," a description which gives very little information. From a pen and ink drawing of the old hall made in 1718,⁴ in which it appears, and from a sketch on a last century plan of the Arncliffe estate, it would seem to have had a low tower at the west end, which if we may trust part of a baluster shaft of a window now in the vestry, was of early Norman date. The east window, dated about 1370, which has been transferred to the present church, is quite distinguishable in the sketches mentioned above, as is also a Perpendicular window on the south side since destroyed. On the north side of the road between the church and the village are portions of the tracery of a late Perpendicular window, part of which is blind tracery, very probably the remains of this window.

The Norman porch, probably built about the time the church was given to Guisbrough Priory, towards the end of the twelfth century, still stands in the modern tower at the west end. It consists of two orders perfectly plain, but probably only the capitals which are plain, are original, the rest having been copied from the old porch at the time of the rebuilding.

Built in the inside of the tower about half way up are portions of cross-shafts covered with interlaced work, showing that there was a church here before the Conquest. The bells, two in number, have

¹ *Patent Roll*, 29 Elizabeth, Part iv., m. 24.

² William Bate of Westlathes, whose *Inq. p. m.* was taken in 4 James I. (Part i., No. 136), died seised of (*inter*

alia) the rectory of Ingleby under Arncliffe.

³ *History of Cleveland*, 127.

⁴ *Lansdowne MSS.*, 914, fo. 206.



CHALICE AND PATEN, 1571.



ARNCLIFFE HALL FROM THE NORTH, 1718.

no inscriptions. The Norman font, formerly here, is now in the church at Newton-under-Roseberry. It is very much spoilt by the arcading round it having been cut flat, and the font generally shorn down.

The church plate consists of a pewter alms plate $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and inscribed "Arncliff Church T.M. 1699." There are four pewterer's marks, in small punches, like imitations of silver hall-marks, viz.: (1) IF., (2) a harp, (3) a leopard's head uncrowned, (4) a lion passant. Also a pewter tankard $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, and without a spout. It is inscribed "Arncliff Church 1699." In the bottom of the tankard are three small pointed shields, each alike with a thistle. In 1605 "a pewter pott for the wine" was bought for the communion at a cost of two shillings. This has disappeared. Besides these pewter vessels, there is a fine Elizabethan communion cup,¹ with its paten-cover, made, no doubt, of the silver which formed the pre-Reformation chalice and paten. It has an unusually deep bowl, with a wide belt of ornament round the centre. The height of the cup is $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and the depth of the bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The paten cover is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height. On the button is engraved the date 1571. Both cup and cover bear the same four hall-marks: (1) H.S. in monogram, the mark probably of H. Sutton of London, goldsmith; (2) leopard's head crowned, (3) lion passant, (4) a small black letter N in a pointed shield, the London date-letter for 1570-71.

In addition to these old vessels there is a plain modern silver plate, inscribed "Arncliffe Church." It has the London hall-marks for 1868. Maker's mark, $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H. E.} \\ \text{W.} \end{smallmatrix}$.

William Cooper, of the city of Durham, esq., the patron of the living, left by his will,² dated October 12th, 1733, £30 for the purpose of purchasing some church plate. "And further I give to them the said Thomas Rudd and Timothy Mauleverer, as my trusty friends and trustees, the sum of 30*li.*, to be by them applied and laid out to and for the purchasing of one or more such piece or pieces of silver plate, as shall be thought most proper and convenient to be used at the time of the administration of the holy sacrament in Ingleby Church for ever;

¹ The 1571 cup was certainly not bought by the benefaction of W. Cooper.

² He also gave and bequeathed unto Thomas Rudd and Timothy Mauleverer, both of the city of Durham, esquires, the sum of £200, to be paid to them as soon as the Governors for Augmentation of Poor Livings should pay the like sum of

£200 for and towards the augmentation of the living of the rectory of Ingleby Arncliffe. He also gave each of them a gold ring of the value of a sceptre broad. George Cooper, his father, executor. To be buried at Scarborough, near his uncle, William Cooper.

which piece or pieces of silver plate I give and bequeath to the said church of Ingleby, and to the rector (*sic*) and parishioners, who shall be communicants there, for the use and purpose aforesaid forever." It does not appear whether this purchase was ever made.

On March 17, 1604-5, Mr. William Mauleverer drew up a plan of how the stalls or pews in Arncliffe church were to be arranged. As was usual at that period the men and women sat separate. He leaves out all mention of his own sitting, or of the rector's, who would have the chancel. The account is written in the Mauleverer family bible.

THE ORDER OF THE STALLES OF MEN AND WOMEN OF INGLEBEE
ARNCLIFF PARISHE.

Men.

Southeside.

- 1 Stall on the righte hand for the seruinge men of Arnecliff hall.
- 2 Stall on the righte hande for Wm. Heuthwate, Wm. Simson, Wm. Tomson.
- 3 Stall on the righte hande for Jo. Simson, Will'm Win, Cr. Lambert, Robert Myles.
- 4 Stall for the hyndes of Arnecliff hall, of the right hand.
- 5 Stall on the righte hand for Jo. Goodyer, Ri. Michel, Launce Kilburne, Jo. Wilson.

Northside.

- 1 Stall on the lefte hand for Jo. Simpson, Jo. Laking, Wm. Wethereld, Nicholas Wetherelde.
- 2 Stall on the left hand for Wm. Tomson, Wm. Jackson, Tho. Nicholson, Wm. Thomson, tanner.
- 3 Stall on the left hand for Henry Robinson, smithe, Wm. Eles, Roger Jackson, Ric. Mothersall.
- 4 On the left hand for Ric. Sheperd, Wm. Hewthwate, Jo. Mathew.

Women.

Southsyde.

- 1 Stall on the right hand, maydes of Arnecliff hall.
- 2 Stall on the righte hand, Wm. Heuthwate, He. Smithe, and Anthony (*sic*) wyues.
- 3 Stall on the righte hand, Jo. Simson for my tenement,¹ Ric. Michell, Rob. Myles, Wm. Win, ther wyues.
- 4 Stall, Wm. Eles, Nich. Wethereld, Jo. Wilson, Launce Kilburn wiues.

Northside

- 1 Stall on the left hand, Wm. Tomson, Ric. Mothersal, Jo. Goodyer wiues.
- 2 Stall on the left hand, Cr. Lambert, Isabel Jacson, Ric. Sheperd, Wm. Simson's wiues.
- 3 Jo. Laking, Jo. Simson, Wm. Weth[e]r[e]ld, Wm. Jackson wiues.
- 4 Thomas Nicholson, Jo. Sheperd, Jo. Mathew, Roger Jacson, Margaret Noddinge.

¹ Fowgill Farm, which had been bought by Mr. Mauleverer.



INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE CHURCH

The mortuary in the old church choir belonged to Arncliff Manor House, where the Mauleverers and their ancestors were buried successively by prescription time out of remembrance, without any molestation or paying anything to the patron or vicar. "Furthermore," continues Mr. Timothy Mauleverer about 1700, "it is an apparent right by antiquity of y^e Quovell's Armes, time out of minde placed in y^e Quire window, and upon y^e antient monuments of y^e Quovells standing *in perpetuam memoriam* in y^e said Quire of Arncliff Church. Allso coat Armour, Scutchians (*sic*), and pendent of Armes of our ancestors did hang in y^e Quire, and remnants thereof still and y^e helmet yet stand fixed in y^e said Quire. There is not a stone on y^e floor of y^e Quire but what has bin brought from out of y^e land of Arncliff; for all y^e flaggs and tombstones belong unto us and our ancestors time out of remembrance. And all y^e seats and pews intirely on y^e southside of y^e body of y^e church, from y^e Quire to y^e church porch, allso belong to Arncliffe L^d of y^e Manor." If Mr. Mauleverer's account is accurate, a good deal has been destroyed since he wrote. The Colville arms are no longer present in the choir window, and the helmet and remnants of coat-armour have disappeared. There is a helmet lately at Arncliff Hall of the time of Henry VIII., which may have come from the old church. I have pleased myself with the idea that it belonged to Sir William Mauleverer, who was knighted at Flodden. If my conjecture as to the ownership be correct, it is not very probable that this helmet came from Arncliffe Church, as Sir William resided at Wothersome near Leeds, and would most likely be buried in Bardsey Church, where his grandfather, father, and son lie.

In 1418 Sir John Colville by his will ordered his feoffees to make a chantry in the parish church of Arncliff, and directed that a priest should be placed there to sing every day for ever for the good of his soul, and the souls of his wife, Isabel, his ancestors, his heirs, and all Christian people. To provide for the support of this priest, Sir John ordered his feoffees to set aside ten marcs a year in land or rent. There is no record of the existence of this chantry, so it seems probable that this pious design was never carried into effect, very likely in consequence of the stringency of the Statutes of Mortmain, and of the testator dying in debt.¹

The church was rebuilt in 1821, at a short distance to the north-west of the old site, with sash windows, a style which for distinction's sake may be termed Churchwarden or Georgian Gothic. It is thought that in a short time this church will be one of the

¹ See Appendix, No. 3.

very few examples of that style remaining untouched by the restorer. The edifice in question consists of a tower at the west end, an aisleless nave and chancel, with a vestry on the north side of the chancel, a west door and one on the south side of the chancel; the interior being filled with narrow painted pews of the period, with a high one for the squire at the south-east of the nave, and a three-decker pulpit opposite. Over the outside of the west doorway is the date, encircled with the following inscription, "Populis cunctis domus mea, domus orationis vocabitur, A.D., 1821."¹ The arch of the outer doorway, as has been before mentioned, has been in part removed from the old church. It is very much scored, as is generally the case where soft stone has been used. The square tower is probably a copy of the former one, but more lofty. The windows, of which there is a couplet in each of the four sides, are likely enough rude imitations of the ones existing before, which they resemble in character. At the east end is a window of three lights, from the old church, containing two shields: *Argent a lion rampant azure*, Fauconberg; and, *Or a chevron gules with a chief vair*, St. Quentin.² These are the arms of the first and second wives of Sir William Colville, who was alive about 1360. The absence of the husband's arms may be accounted for by the attainder of his son and heir, Sir John Colville, in consequence of his having been implicated in Archbishop Scrope's rebellion against Henry IV., after which event his arms may have been defaced. That such punishment was not unusual in the times of chivalry is shown by the punishment Sir Artegall inflicts on the boaster Talus, whom he had vanquished:—

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,
Then from him reft his shield, and it renverst,
And blotted out his armes with falshood blent,
And himselfe baffuld, and his armes unherst,
And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour sperst.

Færie Queene, v., 3, 37.

¹ Isaiah, lvi. 7.

² At an earlier period the St. Quintins bore three chevrons. In the reign of Edward II. (*Nicolas's Roll, temp. Edward II.*, p. 93) Sir Herbert St. Quentin had three, and in the next reign (*Nicolas's Roll, temp. Edward III.*, p. 22) le Sire de St. Quintine bore the same number, but Sir William de St. Quintyne bore the one. Sir John, who was buried at Brandesburton in 1397, reverted to the three chevrons, although Sir Thomas,

1420, and his namesake, who however was only an esquire, 1445, both buried at Harpham, bore the single chevron (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii., 203, 211-216). In all the Heraldic Visitations there is never more than the single chevron. In 1311 John de St. Quintin bore on his shield the chief vair alone, the crest, John Baptist's head in a charger (*Durham Miscellanea*, 493ol. Engraved in *Surtees' Durham*, Plate x., 28).



COLVILLE EFFIGY, SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

On either side of the Communion Table lies a recumbent effigy in stone of a knight, 5ft. 10 inches in length. They are both precisely similar in all details, and most probably represent Sir William Colville and his brother Sir Robert, the former of whom died shortly before 1300.¹ The latter survived some twenty years or more, but the effigies may have been made at the same time. The one on the north side has the Colville arms on his shield (which is large and slightly concave): *Or, a fess gules, in chief three torteaux*. The shield of the other knight has been a great deal broken, but the base which remains is plain, and this would suit the Colville coat. The tilting helmet still lies by the head of the knight on the north side, having in the other case been destroyed. The armour is chain-mail, the only pieces of plate being the kneecaps. The coif demailles or head-covering is surrounded with a jewelled circlet. All the body armour is covered with a sleeveless surcoat reaching below the hawberk. There is one feature in these effigies, to which my attention has been directed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, which is very unusual, and in one respect unique, that is the ailettes. "Ailettes," or little wings, was the term applied to small square shields, worn upon the shoulders of knights from the latter part of the reign of Edward I. to that of Edward III. Their use it is hard to determine; for their position in effigies *behind* the shoulders is opposed to the theory that they were defences for the neck. Ailettes covered with cloth occur in 1278, and of leather, ornamented with pearls, in 1313, shewing they were more for ornament than for use. Instances on brasses are not so uncommon, as at Trumpington in Cambridgeshire, Gorleston in Suffolk, and Chartham in Kent; but besides the example here there are only three effigies in England on which they are seen, Ash-by-Sandwich in Kent, Clehongre in Herefordshire, and Great Tew in Oxfordshire. The Clehongre figure is especially curious, as shewing the ailette fastened by its *laqueus* or bust, which appears as the outside. In all these examples, and probably here also, the ailettes are quadrangular, but in illuminated MSS. and other instances the round, pentagonal, and lozenge shapes are seen also. In the Arncliffe one the ailette on the right shoulder, which is only visible in the effigy on the south side, though a great deal broken, still exhibits the fesse of the Colville coat, though the torteaux have disappeared.

¹ These figures closely resemble in their details the brass of Sir Roger Trumpington, now in Trumpington Church, near Cambridge, which is assigned to the year 1289; except that

the tilting helmet is there absent, and the details are more visible in the metal. An engraving of this monument is given in Haines's *Monumental Brasses*, Part I., cxlvi.

The unique feature which only exists on the effigy on the north side, as in the other case the helmet has been destroyed, is the use of the ailette on the left shoulder as a peg on which to hang the helmet. This curious use was detected by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.¹ The surcoat is confined by a belt round the waist, which has been buckled, and the long tag twisted over the belt from which it hangs some way down. Over the right shoulder is a baldrick from which the sword depends. It, like the belt, has been buckled with the end twisted over and hanging down. The sword, at the left side, has a cross-handle and a plain apple-shaped pommel. The kneecaps, as has been already mentioned, are of plate. The spurs are of the straight or prick kind. The hands are covered with gloves of chain mail, the narrow leather strap fastening them round the wrist being quite visible. Apparently the gloves were without fingers, but this is not certain. The border round the stones supporting the figures has a quatrefoil ornament, which is repeated on the belt and baldrick. The feet in each case rest on a lion with some animal in its mouth.

At the head and feet of these knights are stones bearing coats of arms,² but not necessarily having any connection with the figures. I am unable to explain how they came to be placed here. They are in couplets and are eight in number, four being on triangular-shaped stones and four on flat ones. Those on the triangular stones are: *Or, on a bend sable three eagles argent*, Sir Robert de Mauley,³

¹ See Fairholt's *Costume in England* (Dillon), ii., 4, and Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, i., 245-252. The latter writer, quoting a French authority, states that instances of ailettes on monuments in France are very scarce. He mentions three, dated 1322, 1331, and 1341. At the siege of Carlaverock, in 1300, Robert de Tony wore a white coat and ailettes and a white shield and banner, with a red maunche.

“Robert de Tony

Blanche cote at blanches ailettes,
Escu blanche et banniere blanche
Avoit a la vermeille blanche.”

(*Siege of Carlaverock* (Nicolas), 42).

² The following is the description of these arms from contemporary heraldic rolls, all edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, from the Roll of the reign of Edward II.:—“S. Robert de Maulee, de or, a une bende sable, en la bende iij egles de argent (p. 61). S. Wauter Faucounberge, de argent, a un lion rampaund de azure (p. 11). S. Nicholas de Meynil, de azure, a ij barres gymiles de or, od le chef de or (*Ibid.*). S. Robert de Colevile, de or, a une fesse de goules, en le chef iij rondels de goules (p. 60). S. Thomas de

Colevile, de or, a une fesse de goules, en la fesse iij lioncels de argent (p. 96).” In the Roll of the reign of Henry III. (p. 11), “Piers de Maulee, de veirre a la manche de goules;” and in that of the reign of Edward III. (pp. 12, 13), “Monsire William Malbis, d’argent, a une cheveron de gules, a trois testes de bys rates gules. Monsire de Sigeston, port d’argent, a une egle espanie de sable, a double teste, beke et pedes de goules.” In Powell’s Roll *temp.* Edward III. (*The Reliquary*, N.S. iv., 95), Sir John Sigeston has a red eagle.

³ In *Nicolas’s Roll of Arms, temp. Edward II.* (p. 61), Sir John de Mauley had three white dolphins on the bend, and Sir Edmund three white wyverns, whilst Sir Peter (*Ibid.*, p. 95), the head of the family, bore the bend undifferenced. Sir Edmund, who was slain at Bannockburn, has a monument to his memory in Bainton Church, near Driffeld. The black bend seems to have descended to the Mauleys from the Fossards, from whom they inherited Doncaster and Mulgrave. The original Mauley coat was, *Vair a maunche gules* (*Nicolas’s Roll of Arms, temp. Henry III.*, p. 11).



COLVILLE EFFIGY, NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

coupled with *Argent a lion rampant azure*, Fauconberg of Rise and Skelton¹; and *Vair a maunche gules*, Mauley of Mulgrave, with *Azure three bars gemelles and a chief or*, Meynell of Whorlton. The arms on the flat stones are: *Or, a fess gules, and in chief three torteaux*, Colville of Arncliffe and Dale, coupled with *Or on a fess gules three lions rampant argent*, Colville of Coxwold²; and *Argent a chevron between three hinds' heads erased gules*, Malbis of Hawnby and Scawton³; and *Argent a double-headed eagle displayed sable*, Sigston of Sigston.⁴

Besides these there are the following modern monuments. Over the pulpit is a marble monument with the following inscription:—

Sacred
To the memory of
William Mauleverer Esquire
Of Arncliffe
Who died the 27th of March 1857
Aged 69 years.
Also of
Helen his wife
Who died the 6th of September 1859
Aged 79.

Arms: Mauleverer, impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, a chevron gules between three boars' heads erased azure, Abercromby of

¹ These arms were assumed by the Fauconbergs as the senior representatives of the Bruces of Skelton. Their own arms were: *Or a fess azure and in chief three pallets gules* (*Archæologia*, xxix., 418), which appears on stone on the side of the east window of Guisbrough priory church.

² The true connection between this family and the Colvilles of Dale has not occurred to me. In addition to the striking similarity in their arms, they possessed the manor of Halikeld, in the parish of Sigston, where the Dale branch were the superior lords. In 1314 Sir Thomas de Coleville, knight, the owner of Halikeld, and Mabilla, his wife, had a grant from bishop Richard de Kellawe of four acres of the bishop's moor at Allerton (Northallerton), called Bullehoughmore, now Bullamoor, which lay between Alverton and Sigston (*Registrum Palat. Dunelm.*, Rolls Series, II., 1254).

³ These arms were afterwards assumed by the Beckwiths, who represented the

Malbis family. The Colvilles held Dale of Malbis, as of the manor of Scawton.

⁴ It would be interesting to know what induced a family of small Yorkshire squires to assume the insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. If, as seems not unlikely, the Sigstons were paternally Colvilles, the eagle may be a punning reference to Arncliffe. Black double-headed eagles are found in the window of the north aisle of Kirkby Sigston Church, but not heraldically disposed. In the same place are the Colville arms, and also *Argent a cross gules*, and in the chief quarters two crescents of the second. This last also appears on a loose stone. It is not quite certain to whom these arms belong. In Mr. Th. Jenyn's *Booke of Armes* (*The Antiquary*, i., 208), John Wassand bore *argent a fess and two crescents gules*, "*d'argent a une fees et deux cressantz de goules*." The crescents are tricked in chief in another version. In the same window are *paly argent and or*, over all a saint three quarters length. This last may possibly not be an heraldic bearing.

Birkenbog; 2 and 3, *Argent a lion passant guardant gules, crowned with an imperial crown proper*, Ogilvy, Lord Banff.¹

On the east side of the hall pew is a similar monument, with the following inscription:

Near this place lie the remains
Of Thomas Mauleverer Esq^r
Obit² 27th of April 1785
Aged 66 years.

Also the remains
Of Sarah Pawson his wife
Obit 13th of July 1810
Aged 77 years.

Also of Frances their fourth daughter
Obit 11th of January 1827
Aged 66 years

Also of Mary their fifth daughter
Obit 16th of May 1833
Aged 66 years

Arms: *Mauleverer alone.*

On a brass plate on the south side of the same pew is this inscription:—

Sacred
To the memory of
Georgina Helen Brown
wife of
Douglas Brown Esq., Q.C.,
and youngest daughter of
William Mauleverer Esq.
She died on the 22nd of October 1879
Aged 56 years.

Also of the above
Douglas Brown Esq Q.C.
Formerly Recorder of Kings Lynn
He died on the 29th June 1892
Aged 72 years.



¹ Mr. William Mauleverer married Helen, daughter of Sir George Abercromby, of Birkenbog, Bart., by Jane Ogilvy, eldest daughter of Alexander, seventh Lord Banff, and sister and

heiress of William, eighth and last Lord Banff.

² This word is wrongly spelt throughout.



HOGBACK FROM ARNCLIFFE HALL; NOW AT DURHAM.

To the south-east of the church lies the enclosed burial place of the owners of Arncliffe, which was the chancel of the old church. It has been enlarged of late years.¹ There are numerous escutcheons on the tombs, one bearing nine coats in rows of three, but none can now be decyphered but two, one with a fess, and the other a chevron. In the north-west corner is a slab with two coats, the sinister or female side being Colville. Besides metal plates bearing inscriptions similar to those already noted, the two following deserve record:—

I ask't and had what I desir'd for ever,
 I sought and found celestiall joy for ever,
 I knock't and heaven was opened unto me
 And there I rest in god eternally:
 All that desire to find eternall rest
 Do as I have done and be for ever blest.
 This Epitaph of Elizabeth Mauleverer senior was made by
 her selfe 18^o January 1661, who died 22^o Maij 1674.
 Tho: Mann Eboraci sculpt.

May Grace Brown
 Wife of William Brown Esq.
 Born May 10th 1855
 Married Jan^y 19th }
 Died Oct. 31st } 1884

Near the Mauleverer vault are two medieval monuments, both of stone, one with a slightly curved surface on which a cross has been roughly picked, the other is three and a half feet long by three-quarters broad, with a sword, having no guard, carved on it. A portion of a pre-Conquest sepulchral monument, not unlike a small coffin in shape, with a rounded top, has been sent from here to the York Museum.

In connection with these monuments, it will be convenient here to refer to one now in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, which is of a much earlier date than any of those mentioned above. It was found some forty years ago in a *cam* or hedge-bank, which was being dug down for the purpose of building a wall round the upper end of the hall garden. It forms one of the class technically known as hogbacked stones. It is of an oblong form, made of the ordinary sandstone of the district, 4 feet 3 inches long, 1½ feet high, and 10 inches wide at the base, tapering gradually to a

¹ The person buried in the grave immediately adjoining the Mauleverer vault is Harriet Dorothy Preston, spinster, who died at Arncliffe, and was buried October

23, 1833. She was one of the Prestons of Flasby, and was related to the Mauleverers through the Wilberfosses.

blunt ridge at the top. At either end is a demi-bear embracing the stone between its paws, with its mouth muzzled. On both sides is the same device, consisting of three runic knots. An engraving of a monument of the same type is given as a frontispiece to Cutt's *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, from Heysham in Lancashire. Among the old stones at Brompton near Northallerton are two or three very similar to the Arncliffe one. It is somewhat difficult to assign a date to this monument. Perhaps somewhere between the years 800 and 900 will not be very far from the mark. The sculpture seems too good to permit of a much later date.

In 1658 it was declared that it had been the custom for time without the memory of man, for the church-earth fence of Ingleby-under-Arncliffe to be made and maintained by the inhabitants, each *front*¹ making and upholding three yards and two inches from the court-wall corner towards the lane. And as the wall from the said court-wall to the west end of the dog-kennel had been repaired by Timothy Mauleverer, which should have been done by the inhabitants, they agreed "from henceforth to make and maintain so much of the said church-earth² fence, according to the said proportion of three yards and two inches for every front (Robert Robinson beginning), from the north-west corner of the said church-earth fence along the lane towards the east, as shall be equivalent in measure to that which the said Timothy Mauleverer hath now made as aforesaid."

The value of the living at present is only £38 a year without a house. Even when combined with that of East Harlsey (with which it was held for over a century by three generations of the Steele family, the Rev. R. J. Steele, of East Harlsey, being the third in succession), the united income of the two benefices does not exceed £100 a year. There is however a parsonage house at Harlsey.

From a Book of Receipts for tithes and oblations for the years 1620 to 1630, we learn that then the parson was literally passing rich (if such are rich) on a little over ten pounds a year. His income appears to have been derived exclusively from the small tithes and Easter offerings. The oblation or offering customarily given by each person was two pence. Hay was tithed at two pence an oxgang. Ploughs, kine, fowls, and swarms of bees paid a penny a piece, calves half that amount. Pigs were mulcted in a disproportionate sum. The widow of Mr. William Mauleverer had to pay 2s. 6d. in 1628

¹ A *front* or *frontstead* is the site on which a house stands or formerly stood, which had been built at a sufficiently early date to carry with it what are

called "common rights" (*North Riding Records*, v., 196n).

² This term is not at all uncommon amongst Yorkshire wills of the sixteenth century.

for three pigs. Geese, turkeys and ducks had also to pay their dues, and lastly for chrism¹ a sum of sixpence was payable. Amongst the greater tithes, which went to the lay rector, was one on fleeces which were valued at eighteenpence apiece. In 1629 the value of the tithe corn for the parish was £13 8s., there being twenty-four bushels of beans at 36s., nine of barley at 18s., fifty-six of oats at £3 5s. 4d., forty-four of wheat at £6 12s., and ten of maslingin at 26s. 8d., the last being a mixture of rye and wheat sown together, now generally called maslin or meslin.

Another manuscript book gives the details of the parochial expenditure for the years 1588 to 1628. It may conveniently be divided into two parts, ecclesiastical and civil, the former being disbursed through the two churchwardens, and the latter through the constable. Let us first take the ecclesiastical part. As their name imports the churchwardens' first duty was to look after the fabric of the church and all connected with it, and see that it was kept in a proper state of repair. The building with which these churchwardens had to do, was of course the old church, which had been built in Norman times. "Mending the church" in some way or another is an item of very frequent occurrence in these accounts. Thus in 1599 two shillings were expended on the repair of the steeple and porch. Slates were the most costly amongst the materials required. They had to be brought from a considerable distance, probably from Westmoreland, and skilled labour was necessary for fixing them on the roof. In 1595 a new roof was placed on the church, and when it was reared the workmen had 14d. given them to buy ale and bread with to celebrate the event.

In the winter time the roof was packed tightly inside with moss to prevent the snow driving in under the slates. The picking of this moss gave employment to the infirm poor of the parish. In the tower or, as it was then termed, the steeple, hung the bell, apparently a solitary one. Sixpence was expended in 1614 on mending the bell-tongue, and once the bell-wheel required looking to. But if the bell itself was seldom out of repair, the "strings" or ropes with their traces by which it was pulled were constantly wearing out, and hardly a year passed by without money being spent on them. In

¹ It was directed by the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549, that after the child had been baptized, "the minister shall put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the *Chrisom*, and say, 'Take this white vesture for a token of the innocency, which by God's grace in this holy sacrament of baptism is given

unto thee; and for a sign whereby thou art admonished, so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living, that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting.'" When a woman was purified she was directed to offer her chrism, and other accustomed offerings.

1603 they could get no new string, so they had to "eke out the bell-strings with two traces." The church door, which was strengthened with iron bands, was hung on "crooks," and fastened with a lock and bolt. The windows were glazed, but whether it was from the bad material or the inferior workmanship, or perhaps both, they required constant repair, so that the "glazoners" must have found frequent employment. Except the choir which was paved with sepulchral slabs, the rest of the floor was of earth. The pews seem to have been kept in repair by their occupiers; at least there is only one mention of the forms, which were footed at a cost of 2*d*. It seems most probable that there was no pulpit in the church until 1614, when one was made and set up at a cost of 16*s*. When they did get one the people determined that it should be handsomely arrayed. Its door was fairly hung on gimmers.¹ Three yards of "valoure"² were bought for ten shillings to cover it with, besides two yards of buckram at 20*d*., and four yards of fringe for a trimming. The "quishinge" was of silk, and a shilling was laid out on a yard of fustian for a covering. It took two fleeces to stuff it, and like the pulpit it was trimmed with fringe. The making-up the pulpit-cloth and cushion cost another shilling. And lastly overhead, probably suspended from the ceiling, was the pulpit-cover or sounding board. The great church-bible, which would be chained to a desk, at times demanded repair. In 1589 it had a new cover, and ten years later it had to be mended again. This bible was replaced by a new one in 1614, no doubt a copy of the authorized version now in use, which was first published in 1611.³ This was a very expensive book, costing 43*s*. 4*d*., sixpence being charged for the carriage; considering its great weight very moderate. The communion table was covered with a linen cloth, for which 2½ yards of linen were required, and the sacramental wine was given in a pewter pot. The wine was very cheap, two quarts only costing a shilling.⁴ The bread generally cost a penny each communion. The Holy Communion seems to have been celebrated three times a year, Christmas or New Year's Day, Easter, and the King's Day, that is the day of his accession, which,

¹ "Ginamers for the pulpitt, 18*d*." is the entry in the original. The word implies that the hinges were in couples. See s.v. "gimbals," in Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*.

² Velvet. From the French "velours."

³ In 1612 Bishop Jewell's works were bought for 25*s*. 6*d*.

⁴ May 1, 1614. "Churchwardens for 2 quartes of wyne for a communion, 12*d*.; fetching it, 2*d*." The price seems excessively low, only three pence a pint. In 1617 the wine cost 12*d*., and in 1613 9*d*. Earlier it was cheaper. In 1604 a sum of four pence was expended on wine for communion, but in September, 1614, the bread and wine for the communions on November 5 and Christmas amounted to 14*d*.

in James I.'s time was the 24th of March. After Gunpowder Plot there was a fourth communion on November 5th. For the washing of the surplice, or as it is once called "the church gear," two pence was allowed annually, while the surplice itself cost six shillings.

This about concludes what had to be done by the churchwardens in relation to the church and its belongings; but besides such matters as these they had other and even more important duties to fulfil. Twice or thrice in the year they had to be present at the archdeacon's visitation, which was generally held somewhere in the neighbourhood, as at Stokesley or Guisbrough, but occasionally as far as twenty or thirty miles away, at Helmsley or Kirkby Moorside. At the visitation the churchwardens had to present the Articles,¹ and give in the entries for the year from the parish register on parchment, which were sent on to York. The register itself was written on the same material, and there are divers entries for buying parchment to enlarge it. Unluckily it has disappeared, although a chest with a couple of locks and iron bands was bought in 1605 to preserve it and the other parish papers.

To give an idea of the civil expenditure of the parish it will be best to take the portion for the summer of the year 1588. This is the earliest account extant, and is in a fair state of preservation. It has peculiar claims on our attention, as at that particular time the Spanish Armada was off our coast, and some of the entries refer to the preparations which were being made to repel the invaders in case they should land. It is given in full for the period named, the only change made being the substitution of Arabic for Roman numerals :—

A note of all charges the Constable² haythe laid forthe for the Demesnes and the Town sense May 25 till July 21, 1588.

Cunstable's Charges to Stoxlay (Stokesley) 4*l*. Once to Gisbrughe 8*l*. Five men to Barnebee Moor³ 3*s*. 9*d*. For oyling a callever⁴ 1*d*.

¹ As these Articles are often referred to and difficult to meet with, I have printed them in the Appendix, No. i.

² At this period the Constable was an official elected annually by the parish.

³ For the muster and training at Barnaby Moor, near Guisbrough. The usual place of meeting was Seamer Moor, near Scarborough. The number of soldiers sent from this parish was three.

⁴ "Caliver." A light kind of musket, or harquebus, fired without a rest, introduced in the reign of Elizabeth. It derived its name from the calibre or width of its bore. Edmund Yorke during this reign writes :—"Before the battle of

Mounguntour (Moneontour, 15), the princes of the religion caused several thousand harquebusses to be made, all of one 'ealibre,' which was called 'harquebuse de calibre de Monsieur le Prince;' so I think some man not understanding French brought hither the name of the height of the bullet of the piece, which word 'ealibre' is yet continued with our good canonnières" (Maitland's *History of London*). "In 1578 there were 7,000 'ealivers' in the Tower. Twenty-eight early specimens of this arm are at Penshurst, some dated 1595. The length is 4ft. 10in., the barrel 3ft. 6½in." (Fairholt's *Costume in England*, ed. Dillon,

Trayning money 10s. Quittans for it 4*d*. One Tickett¹ 4*d*. One sheaf of arrowes² 2s. 6*d*. One quarter black clothe 6*d*. Repairing the beacon 2s. 10*d*. One Cote of plate³ 14s. Concerninge poor 3s. 2*d*. To W^m Hewth(waite) for a Sallett⁴ 2s. To him for a swerd 2s. A dagger 16*d*. To widow Richardson for a swerd 2s. To W^m Wetherell for a dagger 14*d*. For a lether to hing⁵ the flask in 2*d*. Setting a chea[p]⁶ on a dagger 1*d*. Armorer of Stoxlay 3s. To W^m Thomas for stocking the gun 2s. 6*d*. To James Sander for mending the gun and nales wanting, 10*d*. Cunstable's charges, Trinity Even and 5 and 6 of June 12*d*. One yard of harden⁷ 6*d*. Two swerd girdels 12*d*. At plate-cote burning⁸ 1*d*. Carrying it to Ollerton (Northallerton) to Ric. Mothersall 1*d*. Lether for the archers jerkings 6s. 10*d*. One Braser⁹ 2*d*. To Ric. Ward for mending the gun 2*d*. For making the cote of plate 3s. 8*d*. Canvasse threde, wax, and rosell¹⁰ 4s. Covering the skull agane¹¹ 9*d*. One dagger 18*d*. Armorer of Stoxlay 20*d*. Mowldes¹² 6*d*. Constable's Charges at Stoxlay, 15, 22, and 29 of June, and two dayes at Ollerton, 20*d*. Two lyninges, threde, and woll, to the headpece 4*d*. Making the jirking 4*d*. Cunstable for going once to Runckton, twyse to Pottoe, twyse to Swainebee, twyse to Scarthe Wodd, 6*d*. To Tho. Wilson for a swerd scaberd 8*d*. To Oliver for sheathing a dagger 3*d*. To Ric. Ward for the gun 2*d*. Carrying it 1*d*. Poyntes¹³ 3*d*.

ii., 109). In 1609 the parish bought a musket with its rest, as at that time they required support when being fired; and "bandelears," that is, little cases of wood or tin, each of them containing the charge of powder for a musket, and fastened to a broad band of leather, which the person who was to use them put round his neck. The band itself is also frequently termed a bandoleer (*Halliwell*, s.v. "bandoleer"). In 1616 a good deal had to be done to the musket. It required a new rammerwand, rammerwand head, and spring, and the clock, probably meaning the mechanism, had to be dressed. Another time wrest nails or screws to the gun had to be gotten from the smith at Northallerton.

¹ Meaning uncertain.

² Two bowstrings cost two pence.

³ Dressing the armour is a not unfrequent item.

⁴ Or salade, a light helmet.

⁵ To hang. Simply a mode, and an ancient one, of pronunciation. *cf.* Hinglock. The flask was, of course, for powder.

⁶ Later on 14*d*. was paid for making a scabbard and two "cheapes." The cheapes, or chapes, were the plates of metal at the point of the sheath or scabbard. Chaucer uses the verb in the

Canterbury Tales (Prologue, 368)--

"Here (their) knyfes were 'ichapud' nat with bras,
But al with silver wrought ful clene and wel."

⁷ A coarse linen fabric used for making wrappers, etc. "Hards," coarse flax, the refuse of flax or hemp (*Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary*, s.v. "harding"). In these accounts we find it used in making caps.

⁸ Burnishing.

⁹ A guard for the arm used by archers, to prevent the friction of the bowstring on the coat.

¹⁰ Rosin. "Rosina, rosyle," *Nominale MS.*, XV. Century (*Halliwell*).

¹¹ A steel cap. "To Simmond, for mending the stele capp, 2*d*." Sept. 21, 1588.

¹² Moulds for casting or running bullets. In 1625 "a bandileir and mooldes" were bought for 2s. 8*d*., and 6s. expended on powder and shot. Generally they made their own bullets, and from the frequent notices of payments to the saltpetre man it would appear their own powder too.

¹³ "For pointes, 3*d*." July 6, 1589. Probably the prickers used for probing the touch-hole—represented, I believe, still in certain parts of an officer's uniform: as in "shoulder-points with longer taggs than" another's, from Beaumont and Fletcher (*J. C. A.*, in *North Riding Records*, ii., 309).

In addition to the duties above specified, and to those usually performed nowadays by the constable, he was employed in many other ways. He was a very important agent in the administration of the old Poor Laws, and was constantly engaged in forwarding persons through the parish to the next constabulary on their way to their place of settlement. Under these laws, which were in force until the reign of William IV., a person had no right to relief from the parish unless he had been born there, or resided there a certain number of years. The question whether a pauper had acquired a right of settlement was a source of constant litigation, and no method was left untried to prevent a person likely to come on the parish residing long enough to become entitled to relief. This forwarding paupers must have been a troublesome undertaking, especially when they were cripples or "distract¹" persons. In these cases the constable was allowed to hire a horse to carry them. Persons with passports also had a right to relief. Some of these travellers must have had strange tales to tell. Not the least wonderful would those be which were related by four persons, who passed through the parish in 1617 on their way from Jerusalem.² Soldiers too had to be set forth, that is clad and armed, to France and Ireland, where war was going on during most of Elizabeth's reign. The constable's chief duties outside the parish were "voiages" to Stokesley, always called Stoxlay, where he had to be present at the Pettit, Statute, and High Constables' Sessions. Once in 1613 he was at York at the Syse (Assize) week, and once it is recorded he attended the Sheriff's turn or court. The parish itself was not without the means of inflicting punishment on delinquents. There were stocks with a hinglock or padlock to them, where offenders could be confined; and in 1601 the terrors of the law were further increased by the erection of a whip-stock, by means of which a very economical and favourite method of punishment could be carried out. Another of the constable's duties was to raise the hue-and-cry after any criminal, whether started in his own parish, or crossing it whilst trying to escape from another. His remuneration

¹ "Impatient of my absence,
And grief that young Octavius with
Mark Antony
Have made themselves so strong :—for
with her death
That tidings came ;—with this she fell
'distract,'
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd
fire."

—*Julius Cæsar*, iv. iii., 152-156.

The word "abstract" was used in the same sense in Yorkshire in 1534—"In so

mych that the seid poorre woman at this day is not well in her mynde, but "abstract" and almost madde, they did so cruelly order hir (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xv., 89).

² In 1406 William Smyth of Ingylby under Arneclife gave 6s. 8d. to a man to go on a pilgrimage to St. Thomas of Canterbury, or more if necessary (*Reg. Test.*, iii., 268). A most interesting paper on the subject of pilgrimages in medieval times might be compiled from the wills at York.

on such occasions was a penny, and he was entitled to call on all persons to come and assist him in his endeavours to effect a capture.

With a brief notice of the taxes and charitable donations given by the parish, we shall have mentioned the more important items contained in the book. After the multiplicity of taxes which our modern civilization inflicts upon us, it is quite refreshing to see with how little our ancestors managed to get along. The rate for bridges was the heaviest item. This with pensions and contributions to subsidies pretty well exhausts the list. .Lame soldiers, hospitals, and the prisoners for debt in the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and York Castle, received help. This seems to have been a compulsory charitable relief, as it occurs every quarter, and probably the same may be inferred of the money given in 1603 to the people in Langbargh infected with the plague. This is the only time any reference is made to this terrible and, at that time, common scourge. Most of the charity was given to persons provided with briefs, which stated the grounds on which they were deserving of assistance. Unfortunately these accounts rarely go into details. Fire and shipwreck were the most ordinary causes of misfortune. In 1610 a man named Morrell got relief on the ground that he had been spoiled by the "Dunkirkes," probably meaning pirates from Dunkirk, at that time a Spanish possession. In the same year money was given to the building of Huntingdon Church, most likely Huntington near York, and in 1602 relief was sent to Barton-on-Humber, which had been burnt. In the same year, 1617, that help was given to the travellers from Jerusalem, a sum of ten pence was contributed to the relief of the settlers in Virginia.¹ In 1621 forty shillings were paid to a benevolence, that is, nominally a voluntary gratuity given by subjects to their king, but in reality a tax or forced loan. In consequence of the abuse of this method of raising money under the first two Stewart kings, it was ordained by the Petition of Right (1628), that no man should be compelled to make any loan, gift or benevolence, without common consent by act of parliament. After Mr. William Mauleverer's death in 1618 the accounts were ill-kept and are imperfect, the interesting entries becoming very few and far between. In 1690 Mr. Timothy Mauleverer paid poll-tax for himself, wife, sister, and four children. In 1692 the parish contributed £8 7s. 6d. as their quota towards the sum of £1,751,702 18s. voted by Parliament for carrying on a vigorous war against France. Five years later a rate of £4 was laid on the parish to help to pay for carrying "the soldgers' artillery from Allerton to Stoxley," which would have to pass through the village.

¹ "A lay made May 1, 1617 To Virginia, x*d*."

The registers commence in the year 1659, but the earlier pages are very much rubbed. Beside the entries relative to the Mauleverers, which have been utilised in the pedigree of that family given below, there is only one item worthy of notice. “(The Banns of) William Metcalfe Esq. and Mrs. Hanna Marwood, daughter of George Marwood Esq.,¹ was published the 26th of Aprill, y^e 3rd of May, and on y^e 10 of May, in the close of publique worship in the parish church of Ingleby-under-Arncliff in y^e yeare 1657.”²

The list of the chaplains and curates of Ingleby Arncliffe given below is unfortunately very imperfect, more especially after the Reformation. The Archbishops' Registers at York give no assistance on this point, as up to a late date the Incumbents were only Perpetual Curates and not Vicars, being licensed by the Archbishop but not inducted. By an Act passed at the instance of the late Bishop Wilberforce, these Perpetual Curacies have been designated Vicarages; a very regrettable and confusing change, which has destroyed an historical association without in any way improving the position of the Incumbent. The names of the earlier Incumbents are given on the authority of the Arncliffe MSS., chiefly Manor Rolls.

VICARS OF INGLEBY ARNCLIFF.

ROBERT was parson of Arncliff and Heslarton about 1170 (see page 126).

WILLIAM OF WHORLTON (Weruelt'), chaplain, was a witness with Robert Ingeram, Philip Colevil', Stephen Guyr, John de Meignill', William Ingeram, John Ingeram, and others, to an undated charter, by which Hugh Curur granted to William de Owdeume a bovat in Ingleby, formerly belonging to the donor's father, Roger the Forester.

JOHN TOINER of Ingleby, chaplain, had a grant from Robert de Colville of Arncliff in 1333, of all the lands Colville had in Ingleby beyond the ditch, and all the pasture on both sides. He was still chaplain in 1337.

WILLIAM, the chaplain, occurs in 1368. He brought an action in 1373 in the manor court of Arncliffe against John Hirde, for allowing his beasts to trespass on his land and destroy his hay to the value of 5s. By agreement he was awarded one shilling for damages. He at the same time recovered six pence from the same defendant,

¹ Mr. Timothy Mauleverer had married Elizabeth Metcalfe, a sister of the bridegroom. The Marwoods of Busby, who are paternally Metcalfes, descend from this alliance.

² In 1754 was buried Thomas Blackburn, fisherman, who had been drowned in the Trenholm Beck.

whose cattle had been destroying the grass in the churchyard (*erbas cimiterii*), during the four previous years. (*Arncliffe Manor Rolls*.)

PETER DE HARLSEY (Herlissay), chaplain, was attacked in 1391 for two beasts found amongst the corn, and was fined two pence. (*Ibid.*)

JOHN HEWSON occurs in the Manor Rolls between the years 1396 and 1405.

JOHN BANASTER of Ingleby, chaplain, released in 1421 to William Mauleverer and Joan his wife, all claim to the manor of Arncliffe-under-Blakamore, the vill of Ingleby-by-Arncliffe, and the manors of East Heslarton and Lutton, in which he had been enfeoffed by Sir John Colville.¹

THOMAS KER, chaplain, and John Huthwaite, of Ingleby, granted in 1422 lands in Ingleby-by-Arncliffe, Harlsey, and Sawcock to William Pemberton, barber, and Elizabeth his wife, relict of John Lowick, of Ingleby.

PETER, the chaplain, occurs in the Manor Rolls between 1433 and 1438. In 1435 he was fined two pence for allowing his stag, that is a gelding over a year old, to feed with the lord's horses in the pastures below Alexander Hill. At the same court he was ordered to keep his servant Andrew Skot in good order (*in bona regula custodire*), or to send him out of the lordship, under a penalty of 100s. Skot had been making himself objectionable by assaulting his neighbour, William Redlee, and others, for which he had to pay a fine of 12*d.* Probably national jealousy was the cause of the order against the chaplain's servant. At the same time an order was made commanding the tenants of the manor not to lodge or board Margaret Skot, most likely a relative of the above-named Andrew, nor give her refreshment (*reficiat*) by day or night within the lordship, under a penalty of 20s., but to carry her to the constable to be placed in the stocks (*cepis*) until she should find sufficient sureties for her departure (*abieccione*). Later on in the same year the chaplain was presented at the Manor Court for breaking the plebiscite made by his neighbours, "vt de gubernacione vnus *frethfeld* in tempore aueriorum."

¹ The following note, indorsed on a draft deed relating to St. Helen's, Auckland, dated 1468, gives the parson's kinship:—"By trewe inquisicion of lawfulle and trewe cristen men, and by dedez, munimentez, infeoffamentz, and other mony evidence, it is fonden that yer was Johan Banastre of Walton, wich hade issue Ric' Banastre (and) Johan Banastre, his brother; the wich

Johan was sum tyme preste dwellyng at Inglebe and Arnecliff in Clevelond. The wich Ric' had issue Laur' Banastre of Altham, his heyr; the wich Laur' hade Thomas Banastre his heyr; the wich Thomas hade and hase Ric' B. his heyr. So at the forsayde Johan Banastre and Ric' Banastre, son of Thomas Banastre aforsaide ar of kyn and blode at the first and the fowrt."

JOHN THORPE was presented in 1439 at the same place for breaking the rule of the plebiscite against the *Statute of Byrball*.¹ In 1440 he was defendant in three suits of trespass on the land of John Brawby. In one of these suits the plaintiff alleged that his garden, which had been sown with linseed, had been damaged by the chaplain's young pigs to the value of 2s. Thorpe was also presented at the same time for selling beer contrary to the assize.

ROBERT SMYTH was presented in 1443 for having his buildings in bad repair. In 1445 a cottage formerly in the tenure of Robert Smyth, was let to Thomas Roter at 2s. per annum.

ROGER MOREBY was witness in 1444 to a charter of John Mayre, of Yngilby-under-Arnecliffe, granting lands in the same place to Robert Jakson and William Barbour. In 1448 he and John Plummer were presented for having twenty animals and horses in the lord's several (*separali*) in the Kirkloninges, Alexander Hill, and the Falgh' Field. In 1451 he was witness to a charter by which William Pemberton, barber, and Elizabeth his wife, relict of John Lowick, of Ingleby-by-Arncliffe, granted to Thomas Lowick, son of the said John and Elizabeth, and to Joan, daughter of the said Thomas and Isabel, formerly his wife, lately deceased, lands in Ingleby-by-Arncliffe, Harlsey, and Sawcock.

JOHN THORNHILL was fined 3*d.* in the Manor Court in the summer of 1460, for unlawfully taking firewood from the lord's wood. His house was also in disrepair, but it was found by the jury that it ought to be repaired at the lord's cost, as John Hall, the former tenant, had paid 3*s.* 4*d.* for damages.

JOHN CON was fined 6*d.* in the autumn of 1460 for his servant, who had taken firewood from the *Newhagg*. In 1462 he was fined a penny for letting his pigs run in the corn of lady Joan Mauleverer. Still chaplain in 1465.

JOHN SMITH "cappellanus parochialis de Ingilby," and William Maynerd of the same place, granted in 1467, to John Mayrr (son of William Mayr late of Ingleby, and heir of John Mayr his grandfather), and to Matilda, his wife, a toft with a croft called Lawmp' Hows.

..... SQWIER, chaplain, occurs in 1475 (*Manor Rolls*).

HENRY TRENHOLME was a tenant of the manor in 1479. In February 1489-90 he was fined 6*d.* for having in the common field two beasts beyond his proper number or stint (*extentam*).²

¹ Perhaps Byrvall', a word of doubtful meaning; but, like the word by-law, something to do with the law regulating the by or township.

² Common without stint, common "sans nombre." The word is found in

Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, Sect. 23—"Men's works have an age, like themselves; and though they outlive their authors, yet have they a "stint" or period to their duration."

RICHARD LOKWODE, chaplain, fined 12*d.* in 1495 for not cleaning out his part of the Cardyke.

HENRY MODY, chaplain, took a cottage and three *fronts* from the lord of the manor in 1498 for three years, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

WILLIAM HOWGYLL, chaplain, occurs in 1524.

RICHARD ROBINSON, chaplain, in 1537.

HENRY WATTERTON, chaplain, in 1540. As curate he was witness to the will of William Fillop of Inglebie-Arnecliff, dated October 20, 1546, who desired to be buried in the "churche earthe" there. Proved March 5, 1546-7 (*Reg. Test.* xiii. 267).

RICHARD ROBINSON, clerk, successfully defended an action of debt in 1581, as surety of Robert Wilkinson, against Brian Roger (*Manor Rolls*). Occurs as witness to a deed dated 1584.

JOHN HEWIT, "curate of Inglebie-Arnecliffe, clerke," made his will on February 9, 2 Jas. I., 1604-5. "My soule to Almighty God, trustinge in the death, passion and bloudshedinge of my saviour, Jesus Christe, his sonne, who hath redeemed me, to be receaved and accompted amongst the number of the true electe children of God, and my bodie to be buried in the church, where yt shall please God to call me from this transitorie world. To the person or minister who shall burie me xij*d.*, and to the fower men which carrieth me to my buriall, iiij*d.* every one of them. To the poore people which shall come to my funerall xiijs. iiij*d.*, to be divided amongst them equally at the discretion of iiij honest and substantiall men of that place, where yt shall chaunce me to be buried. My master, William Bate,¹ oweth me of my wages for these last two years v*l.* xiijs. iiij*d.* at the least, and all reckonings that he can charge me with made clere, of which I give him xxs., yf he pay the rest without sute." He mentions his sister, Alice, sister's son, Thomas Hillam, of Acaster Malbis, executor, and John Hewitt the younger. Will proved December 31, 1605 (*Reg. Test.*, xxix. 743).

1708²—Peter Alcock on the nomination of Sir William Foulis, Bart.

1715—John Nicholson.

1722—Philip Kitchen.

1736—John Hudson on the nomination of William Cooper Esq. He had been curate of Faceby 1730-6 (Graves's *Cleveland*, p. 157).

¹ The lay rector.

² From this point to the year 1782 Mr. Graves, in his *History of Cleveland* (p. 127), is my authority.

His burial is entered in the East Harlsey Registers. "The Reverend John Hudson forty-eight years minister of this parish, and fifty years minister of the parish of Ingleby-Arncliffe, died on the 13th and was buried on the 17th of June, 1782, in the 85th year of his age." He took a marriage at Arncliffe on April 4 before he died.

1782—Jonathan Steel, nominated by Cooper Abbs, clerk. Buried at East Harlsey, July 11, 1806.¹

1807—Alexander Bayne. Went to Kilham in the East Riding.

1814—W. Richards.

1817—Jos. Hodgson.

1818—Jonathan Walkden Steele. Buried at East Harlsey.

1855—Richard Jackson Steele on the nomination of the Rev. Cooper Abbs.

The history of the parish, as is generally the case, commences with the Great Survey. Who the Ingialld² was to whom the parish owes one of its names, we have no record. He, or more probably a fellow Dane, gave his name to Ingelby Berwick, otherwise Ingleby-Loreng³ or Cold Ingleby, and Ingleby Greenhow, all in Cleveland. Arncliffe is repeated in the Arncliffe Woods near Glaisdale Station, well known to Whitby visitors, and in a parish in Craven. The meaning of this name is not difficult to determine. The latter half of the word explains itself. The first comes from the Norse *arn*⁴, an eagle, which kind of birds, or perhaps it may only have been large hawks, made their nests in the rock above the hall. The name of the place Egglescliffe, a few miles northwards across the Tees, has an entirely

¹ Mr. Steele, who took pupils, and, amongst others, Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, had assistant curates to help him in his work. John Wilson occurs between the years 1798 and 1803, and Mark Longbotham 1805-6.

² In the curious account of the colonization of Iceland in the eleventh century, contained in the *Landnama-bok*, three places are mentioned, which derived their designation from a person of this name. They are Ingialldsgnúpr, Ingialldsandr, and Ingialldshváll, meaning respectively Ingialld's hill, sand, and valley. The name was a very common one amongst the Norsemen, as, for example, in the Saga of Burnt Njal, one of the most prominent characters is Ingialld, son of Hauskuld the White, who dwelt at the Springs. The name lingered on in North

Yorkshire until the fourteenth century. In a return to a grant of a fifteenth to Edward I., in the 30th year of his reign, I find three instances of it, but clearly is then becoming obsolete, never being the name of a living person, only of a taxpayer's father; thus Robert, son of Ingald, is named in Snainton, and Thomas, son of Ingald, in Swinton, in the parish of Masham (*Yorkshire Lay Subsidies*, 30 Edward I., Yorkshire Record Series, 57, 98).

³ Also written "Loereng." It derived its name from William Loreng, who gave land in Caldingleby to Guisbrough Priory early in the reign of Henry III. (*Guisbrough Chartulary*, i., 96). Loreng means an inhabitant of Lorraine.

⁴ Erne is still the name of the white-tailed eagle.

different meaning, and has no possible connection with the imperial bird.¹

In Domesday (1086-7) we get the earliest mention of Ingleby and Arncliffe, which at that time were separate manors, the former being the west of the parish and the latter the east. They were at that date still in the king's hands. The following are the entries relating to them:—

Manerium. In Englebi Malgrin vi carucates ad geldum. Terra ad iii carucas. xxs.

Manerium. In Gerneclif Malgrin ii carucatas ad geldum. Terra ad dimidiam carucam.²

This means that Malgrin held two manors under the king, rated respectively at six carucates and two carucates apiece. The carucate contained a variable quantity of land depending on the quality of the soil, but we have evidence³ that in Ingleby-Arncliffe it was reckoned at 120 acres, so that at the time of Domesday there were about 960 acres which paid the Danegeld. Like the rest of Cleveland, and indeed all England north of the Trent, these manors were waste, but the Commissioners declared that under more favourable circumstances there was work for three plough teams in Ingleby, and for a half team in Arncliffe. The normal number of oxen employed to draw a plough, such as is referred to in Domesday, was eight, so that thirty oxen would be required to do the work in the parish. The twenty shillings at the end of the Ingleby entry refers, I believe, to the value of the manor in the reign of the Confessor, inclusive perhaps of the manor of Morton in East Harlsey, which immediately precedes it. Besides Ingleby and Arncliffe Malgrin had manors in West Harlsey in the parish of Osmotherley, and in Morton and Bordleby, now Mount Grace, in the parish of East Harlsey, and perhaps in Smeaton.

In another portion of the book (fo. 85) Englebi and Ierneclif are comprised in the wapentake of Allerton, although at a period very little later than Domesday, and ever since, they have been reckoned

¹ The spelling of Eaglescliffe, unfortunately adopted by the North-Eastern Railway Company, has been very powerful in propagating this error. The word is derived from a Norse personal name, Eggir or Uggr, and is found in Eggleston (there being two places of that name higher up the Tees) and Ugthorpe, near Whitby. The word "uggr" means fear, and it is from the same root we get the words "awe" and "ugly." Bishop Latimer uses the obsolete word "ug-

some," meaning fearful. "An ugsome thing and an horrible image must it nedes be that is brought in by such a thyng so hated of God, yea this face of death and hell is so terrible, that suche as hath bene wycked men had rather be hanged than a byde it" (*Seven Sermons before Edward VI.*, Arber's Edition, p. 187).

² *Domesday* (Facsimile Edition), fo. 6b.

³ See p. 127 before, and *Guisbro' Char-tulary*, ii., 285.

Ingram of Arncliffe and Dale.

Arms: *Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or* (Nicolas's *Roll of Arms, temp. Edward III.*, p. 25).

William Ingram, living 1090 =

William Ingram, living 1119 =

John, s. of William I., gave to Guisbrough, by the counsel of his wife, and consent of Adelina, his dau. and h., a car. at Ayresome (Harusum), with places for fisheries in the Tees (*a*). They with Robert Fitz Erneis were benefactors to Whitby (*b*) =

Adelina, dau. and h. = Robert Fitz Erneis. He and his son-in-law were witnesses with Robert, dean of York, Everard de Ros, etc., to a charter of William Engelram, confirming a gift of his father, Walter E., of lands at Welbury to Rievaulx (*c*)

A daughter mar. Simon de Crivequer. She was alive and a widow in 1186 (*d*)

..... Ingram = Matildis, avia Willelmi filii Walteri Engelram.

She had land in East Heslerton (*e*)

Walter I., living about 1170 = Holdeard, heiress of Welbury (*f*)

(1)=WILLIAM I., living in=(2)who had lands at Thwing, in the East Riding. Her two daughters were alive; married in 1224 (2)

1194.(g)Had a release from Walter, abbot of Byland, of 2 bov. in Dale, Henry Rede- man being then sheriff of Yorks., 1211-15 (h)

Beatricia mar. Alan de Percy

Hallisia mar. Thomas de Giseburne

JOAN, dau. of John Arundel,=ROBERT I. was married in 1224 (k). Party to a fine in 1241 with Henry, abbot of Byland, by which he confirmed to that Abbey certain privileges granted by his father, William (whose heir he was), concerning lands at Morton, in Hawnby (l). Had a grant of free warren at Arncliffe, etc., in 1255

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JOHN I., o.s.p. It was found that the heirs of John Ingeram had free warren in East Heslarton (r). See also *Kirkby's Inquest*, 98*n*. Sir Robert de Meignill of Rounton, Sir John Engram, Sir Thomas Mansel, and others, were witnesses to an undated charter of Thomas de Salkoc giving his nephew, Walter de Salkoc, five acres in the meadow of Arncliffe, in the meadow called Killingholme, on the east, (which William de S., Thomas's brother, had given him by Andrew de Kyllingholme); paying Dyonis, the donor's daughter, a penny yearly on St. Oswald's Day. Seal bears a cock, with a flower above it. Dominus Joh. Ingeram was witness to a deed of Will. Malebyse, dated 1265 (s). In 13 Edward I. (1284-5) Will. Colville empowered Will. Acclum to give dower to the widow of John Ingram (q).

THOMAS FRATER ROB. ENGERAM was witness, with his brother and Peter de Brus I., to a charter by William Fitz Hugh, granting two bovates at Ingleby Arncliffe to his lord, William Engeram (q)

INGELISA I.= (1) William Fitz Robert, o.s.p.
=(2) Philip de Colville

NOTES.

- (a) Guisbro' Chartulary, ii., 302.

(b) Whitby Chartulary, i., 105, 107.

(c) Rievaulx Chartulary, 74

(d) Yorkshire Archæological Journal, iv., 242.

(e) Rievaulx Chartulary, 75.

(f) Ibid., 55, 73.

(g') Rotuli Curia Regis, i., 132.

(h) Arncliffe MSS.

(i) Coram Rege Henr. III., No. 19, m. 32.

(j) Yorkshire Assize Roll, 15 Henr. III., m. 84d.
- (k) Excerpta è Rotulis Finium, i., 116.

(l) Pedes Finium Ebor., 25-30, Henr. III., No. 212.

(m) Rievaulx Chartulary, 74.

(n) Ibid.

(o) Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, 378.

(p) Excerpta è Rotulis Finium, i., 46.

(q) Arncliffe MSS.

(r) Rotuli Hundredorum, i., 120.

(s) Rievaulx Chartulary, 237

in Langbargh. In this place it is stated, but probably erroneously, that there was only one carucate in Arncliffe subject to the tax, instead of two as mentioned above. Some time after the Great Survey was made, but almost certainly early in the reign of Henry I., the royal possessions in Ernecliue and Englebia were given to Robert de Brus, who at the same time received a large number of other manors, chiefly situated in north-east Yorkshire.¹ The Bruces, and their descendants, the Fauconbergs and Conyers, continued to be the tenants-in-chief of Ingleby-Arncliffe until after the conclusion of the middle ages. At first it was held by the mesne tenant by knight service, he rendering such services as were due for half a knight's fee, where the knight's fee consisted of twelve carucates, and paying 5s. 10d. to the king's bailiff for the fine for the wapentake of Langburgh. The manor was held of the castle of Skelton-in-Cleveland, which became the *caput baroniæ* of the Bruce fee after the castle at Castleton near Danby was deserted.² Later the tenure³ by military service was converted into socage, which was equivalent to freehold, and the only rent payable to the chief lord was a pair of gilt spurs or 8d.

From the time of the grant to Robert Bruce till towards the close of the twelfth century, the history of the place remains a blank. Some time in this century a family named Ingram became possessed of the manor as subfeudatories of the Bruces. The earliest mention of the Ingrams in connection with the place occurs in the grant of the advowson of the church to the priory of Guisbrough, by a charter printed before on p. 126, which may be assigned to about the year 1170. The family of Ingram, or as it was then more usually written, Ingelram, Ingeram or Engeram, was descended from William Ingram, who held a carucate of the bishop of Durham at Werbeshal about 1090.⁴ A person of the same name, probably his son, gave a carucate at Ayresome to Guisbrough when the priory was founded in 1119.⁵ By the pedigree on pp. 154-5 it will be seen that the male line of this branch of the family became extinct in the last-named

¹ The entry commences thus—"Hic est feudum Rotberti de Bruis, quod fuit datum postquam liber de Wintonia scriptus fuit (fo. 70)." The writing is perfectly different from that ordinarily found in *Domesday*, and may, from the style, be as late as the middle of the twelfth century.

² *Kirkby's Inquest*, Surtees Society, xlix., 126.

³ *Inq. p. m.* of Sir William Mauleverer, knight, taken at Wetherby on September 30, 5 Edward VI. (1551).

⁴ This is, I apprehend, High Worsall, on the Tees, in Allertonshire. The entry occurs in a confirmation by William Rufus to bishop William of St. Carilef, of certain lands belonging to the see of Durham. "In Werbeshal i car. et dim. quam tenuit Helrandus fil. Forni, et modo tenet Willelmus Ingelram" (*Liber Vitæ*, Surtees Society, 77). It is very probable that Werbeshal is a misreading or mistake for Werkeshal, the usual medieval form.

⁵ *Guisbro' Chartulary*, i., 5; ii., 302.

William's son John, whose daughter and heiress Adelina married Robert fitz Erneis. This last-mentioned William Ingram was undoubtedly the paternal uncle (*patruus*) of the donor of Arncliffe Church to Guisbrough Priory, who is the earliest known member of that line. The family continued here until shortly after 1272, but there is little to record of their deeds. Walter Ingram and his son William were generous benefactors to the neighbouring religious houses at Guisbrough, Byland, and Rievaulx. A memorial of most of these donations appears in Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, but none of them however calls for particular mention. The escallops in their arms¹ clearly show that some member of the family had been a pilgrim to St. James of Compostella in Galicia. It is quite possible that when Peter de Brus II.² went to the Holy Land in 1240 and died at Marseilles, he was accompanied by his good knight and retainer Robert Ingram, who returned home by the north of Spain.³ This inference is curiously confirmed by the existence of the wild tulip (*tulipa sylvestris*) in the hall gardens. That plant occurs very sporadically in England, and is believed to have been introduced from the south of Europe or the East. Robert Ingram occurs as a witness to deeds of the three persons named Peter de Brus,⁴ who were in possession of the Barony of Skelton between the years 1199 and 1270. This long period of time makes it possible that there was more than one person bearing the name of Robert Ingram, but of this there is no proof. If there was more than one, the first Robert was living as late as 1246, when he confirmed an agreement made in the reign of John between his father, William Ingram, and Thomas de Dale and Idonia, his wife, about lands in Dale.⁵ This same Robert had a grant from Henry III. in 1255 of free warren in his demesne lands in Heslerton, Dale, and Arncliffe.⁶ The relationship

¹ "Robert Ingram port de ermyn une fees de goules et trois cokils d'or en la fees" is the entry in a Roll of Arms, attributed to the reign of Edward III., printed in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, ii., 328, which is confirmed by another roll of the same reign, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas (p. 25). In Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Roll the "cokils" or escallops are tinctured argent (*The Antiquary*, i., 90). These rolls, though of later date than the Ingram family, contain matter relating to an earlier period.

² *Excerpta é Rotulis Finium*, i., 332. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi., 267.

³ The cockles were also worn by pilgrims who had been to Mont Saint-Michel, whence the French proverb, "Vendre ses coquilles à ceux de Saint-Michel;" something like our saying about taking coals to Newcastle.

⁴ *Guisbro' Chartulary*, ii., 120, 133, 162.

⁵ *Yorkshire Fines*, John, Surtees Society, xciv., 111.

⁶ In 1293 his heir, William de Colevile, was summoned by the King to shew under what title he claimed free warren in the above-named vills as well as in Ingleby, and amends for the breaking of the assize of beer there, and at Thimbleby

between John Ingram, the last male of the family, and his predecessor Robert is not clear. He seems to have had possession of the estate only for a very brief period. The manner in which Arncliffe passed from the Ingrams to the Colvilles is not certain. According to an old pedigree, printed in the Appendix,¹ it was through the marriage of Robert Ingram's daughter, Ingelisa,² with Philip de Colville. It should be his sister, as it is very unlikely that a man who was alive shortly before 1270, would have a daughter grown up and married for the second time in 1208.

The Colvilles, who succeeded the Ingrams in the possession of Arncliffe, seem by their armorial bearings³ to have been a younger branch of the baronial family of the same name, which was settled from an early period at Bytham Castle near Stamford in Lincolnshire.⁴ The earliest ancestor of the Arncliffe line is a certain Philip Colville, who held the offices of chamberlain and seneschal or steward to the celebrated Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, from 1153 to 1195. So pleased was the bishop with the way he discharged his duties, that he gave him as a reward for his good services, Thimbleby and Ellerbeck in the parish of Osmotherley, and Foxton in that of Sigston, all in Allertonshire, which then formed part of the possessions of the See of Durham.⁵ Very early in the thirteenth century

and Sigston. As to the free warren, Coleville stated that he claimed it under the charter above referred to, and asserted that his ancestor had enjoyed the other liberties from before legal memory. There was a dispute as to whether Ingleby was included in Arncliffe, Coleville alleging that it was, and that Ingram had it in his possession when the grant of free warren was made (P.R.O., *Yorkshire Assize Rolls*, N. 1, 16-2, fo. 1, and *Placita de quo warranto*, 203). The original charter of free warren, with the royal seal attached, though in a somewhat dilapidated condition, is still in existence

¹ No. 2.

² The only other occurrence of this name I have come across is in Lincolnshire, where Ingeleis, wife of Daniel, had land at Langton, in that county, in 1202 (*Lincoln Records. Final Concords*, i., 46).

³ In Nicolas's *Roll of Arms of the Reign of Edward III.* (pp. 24, 25), Sir Simon de Colvil bore a golden field, with a red fess *simpliciter*. These bearings, Colvill, lord of Cokewald (Coxwold), differenced by placing three white lions on the fess, and Sir William de Colvill, by three white crosslets botonée in the same position, whilst Colvill of Dale added three torteaux or red roundels in chief to the original coat.

⁴ The family of Wake by their arms, *Or two bars gules and in chief three torteaux*, show that they were originally either subinfeudatories or otherwise closely connected with the Colvilles (*Ibid.*, p. 36).

⁵ I have not been able to discover the original grant by bishop Pudsey, but there is an early confirmation at Durham by the prior and convent, probably made in the bishop's lifetime. "Omnibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, prior et conuentus Dunelm. salutem in Domino. Noueritis nos ratam et gratam habere illam donacionem et concessionem, quam venerabilis pater, dominus Hugo, Dei gracia Dunelm. episcopus, fecit Philippo de Coleuilla, militi suo, et heredibus suis in perp., pro homagio et seruicio suo, super villis de Thymelby et de Foxtona, cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamētis ad predictas villas pertinentibus, sicut in carta venerabilis patris, domini Hugonis, Dunelm. episcopi, quam dictus Philippus inde habet, plenius continetur. In cuius rei test. presenti scripto sigillum Capituli nostri apposui. Teste Capitulo nostro" (*Durham Cathedral MSS. Miscell.*, No. 486). Endorsed in a later hand, "Confirmacio carte domini Hugonis episcopi, quam fecit Philippo de Coleuyl super villis de Chymelby (*sic*) et Foxton."

Colville gave to the hospital of St. James at Northallerton two acres of his meadow in Dribdale, nearest his property of Ellerbeck, on condition that he had leave to take water for his mill at Foxton, and make supports for his mill-dam in Ellerbeck.¹ He also founded a nunnery at Thimbleby, dedicated to St. Stephen, about which very little is known.²

Of his son and grandson there is little to record, but his great grandson, Sir Robert Colville, was a personage of some importance in his day. He figured very prominently during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. in the long wars with Scotland. In 1300, when only an esquire, he was ordered to be present at the muster at Carlisle, on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th), when efforts were being made to reap the fruits of the victory won the year before at Falkirk.³ For more than twenty years from this time his name continually occurs as a commissioner of array in the county of York. In 1319 he was unable to act from illness, and his place was taken by Thomas de la Ryvere; but three years later he reappears in his old capacity. It is not quite certain whether he was present at the disastrous defeat of Bannockburn, but it is most probable, as he was a commissioner of array for the wapentake of Birdforth in that year (1314), and would naturally accompany the troops he had levied to the field.⁴ Such a high opinion was entertained of his abilities that in the critical times shortly preceding that fatal battle the bishop of Durham entrusted to his care the custody of "Norham's castled steep," a most important border fortress. His predecessor in the office of constable of this place was William de Gosewyke.⁵ He was twice summoned by Edward II. to give his advice on the arduous affairs of the realm. First in 1312 at York, and again in 1324, when he was ordered to attend the great Council at Westminster. Like so many in the north he was an adherent of the popular Earl of Lancaster, and had to obtain the king's pardon for assisting the earl in putting Gaveston, the royal favourite, to death. He seems to have retained his predilection for this cause to a late period, as we find him in 1324 one of the sureties of Nicholas de Stapelton on his discharge from prison, where he had been confined for his adherence

¹ *Bodleian Charters, Yorkshire*, No. 87.

² *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, ix., 334. I there erroneously attributed the foundation to the second Philip de Colville, instead of to his grandfather, the seneschal.

³ *Parliamentary Writs*, i., 544.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii., 705.

⁵ *Registrum Palatinum Dunelm.* (Rolls Series), i., 543, and iv., 383.

to Lancaster.¹ In 1317 he was in sufficiently good favour with the king to obtain a license to have a park at Arncliffe.² It is curious that the inquisitions, which were taken on the subject of this grant, assert that there were to be 2,200 acres in the proposed park, which is an impossibility, as there are only 1,893 in the whole parish. His landed estates were very considerable. He was the sole lord of the manors of East Heslerton, East Lutton, Dale, Ingleby Arncliffe, Thimbleby, Foxton, and Kirkby Sigston, and joint lord of West Heslerton, West Lutton, and Knapton, in Yorkshire,³ besides the manors of Budle and Spindleston, in Northumberland.

In the year 1302 a return for this parish to a grant made by Parliament to the king in 30 Edward I.,⁴ of a fifteenth part of all moveable property in the kingdom, gives us the names of all persons who at that time had any chattels in Arncliffe. Except Sir Robert Colville there seems to have been no one then residing at Arncliffe of much wealth. Only two callings are mentioned, the reeve or foreman (*prepositus*), of whom there were a couple, and a carter. Richard of Winton derived his name from a place so called in the parish of Kirkby Sigston, and not from Winchester. Henry of Hagerston was of Northumbrian origin, probably imported by the Colvilles from their property at Spindleston, whilst Richard of Rustun hailed from the East Riding. Altogether only eleven persons are mentioned, so that the population must have been but small. Still in proportion the amount per head was larger than in other places with more names, where the tax was more rigorously exacted. In some cases as small a sum as 1½*d.* was paid.

¹ *Parliamentary Writs*, ii., 705.

² Inq. ad quod damnum, 10 Edward II., No. 6. There were two inquisitions taken on this subject. The first at York on February 14th, 1316-7, before Nicholas de Gray, the sheriff; the jurors being William de Mowbray, Richard de Skutherskelfe, William de Wardehou, John de Hilderwelle, John, son of Thomas, Richard de Landemote, Richard, son of Ranulph, Robert de Neuby, Richard Maunsayl, John Olyver, Richard Wygote, and Edmund atte Kelde. The jurors on the second inquisition, which was taken on May 26th following, were—Thomas Sturmy, Richard de Landmote, William de Merske, Robert de Musgrave, William de Wonerhew, Robert de Merske, Richard, son of Ranulf, Robert de Foxoles junior, Roger, son of Robert, Galfrid de Thurkelby, John de Balne, and

John de Boyville. In the reign of Edward III. Sir Robert de Coleville of Arncliffe petitioned the king for redress against some unknown malefactors who had broken into his park at Ingleby under Arncliffe, and taken away his stags and does ("ses dames et daymes"), so that he had none left. For his remedy he was referred to the justices, "assignez en trailbaston," in the county of York, namely, Geoffrey Lescrope, Ralph de Blaumustre, Robert de Scardeburgh, and Adam de Hoperton (*Rotuli Parliamentorum*, ii., 404, and *Ancient Petitions*, No. 780).

³ *Nomina Villarum*, compiled in 1315-1316, and printed in *Kirkby's Inquest* (Surtees Society), 314, 315, 322, 329, 341.

⁴ *Yorkshire Lay Subsidies*, 30 Edward I. (Yorkshire Record Series), p. 36.

INGELBY IUXTA ERNECLIUE.

De Roberto de Coleuile, ¹	...	...	...	xijs. iij <i>d.</i> quad.
De Agnete de Coleuile	...	...	...	iijs. v <i>d.</i> quad.
De Ricardo de Wynton'	...	...	...	ijs. v <i>d.</i> quad.
De Geruasio	...	...	...	xviij <i>d.</i> quad.
De Ricardo Carectario	...	...	...	xviij <i>d.</i> ob.
De Henrico de Hagerston	...	...	...	... xxiiij <i>d.</i>
De Thoma preposito	...	...	...	... iiijs. ob.
De Ricardo de Rustun	...	...	...	xviij <i>d.</i> ob.
De Ricardo filio Simonis	...	...	ijs. viij <i>d.</i> ob. quad.	
De Rogero preposito	...	...	...	iiijs. iiiij <i>d.</i> ob.
De Stephano de Ernecliue	...	...	...	ijs. x <i>d.</i> ob.
Summa	...	...	xxxviijs. vij <i>d.</i> quad. ²	

The wealth of the family was further increased by the marriage of Sir Robert's son and heir, Robert Colville the younger, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Conyers, of Sockburn.³ By this alliance they became possessed of the manors of St. Helen's, Auckland, in Durham, and West Rounton, in the North Riding. In 1387 the rent-roll of Sir John Colville amounted to the handsome sum of £216 19s. 11¼*d.*, being made up of the following items:— Arncliffe, £17 16s.;⁴ Thimbleby, £19 3s. 3*d.*; Dale, £13 2s. 4*d.*; East Heslerton, £22 16s. 1*d.*; East Lutton, £15 17s. 10*d.*; St. Helen's Auckland and Bishop Auckland, £26 10s. 10¼*d.*; Budle,⁵ £11 7s. 3*d.*; Spindleston, £19 5s.; West Rounton, 8 marcs 8s. (£5 14s. 8*d.*); Clowcroft-in-Durham, a moiety, 100s.; Bishopton in the same county, £4; free tenants holding by military service, £43; Irby,⁶ 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8*d.*).

¹ He paid 6s. 4¾*d.*, and Agnes de Colville, probably his aunt, 11s. 7¾*d.*, in Thimbleby and Foxton (*Ibid.*, 66).

² In 1 Edward III. (1327) Richard Foreman (*prepositus*) and William Breuster paid twelve pence to the subsidy, and in 6 Edward III. (1332) Robert de Coleville paid 6s. 8*d.*; Juliana, widow of Robert Colville, 4s.; Richard Hinde, 5s. 4*d.*; William le Breuster, 2s. 5¼*d.*; sum, 18s. 7¼*d.* (P.R.O., *Ex. Lay Subsidies, Yorkshire, N.R.*, $\frac{211}{6}$, m. 19, and $\frac{211}{7a}$, m. 7).

³ This marriage must have taken place about 1330, when Sir John de Coygners, knight, lord of Sockburn, empowered Sir William de Hun(t)yngdon, rector of Sockburn, to deliver seisin of his mill

with the suit thereto, and of his other property in Westrungton, to Robert de Colville, son and heir of Sir Robert de Colville, and Elizabeth, his (the donor's) daughter. Elizabeth Conyers had a half sister, Petronel, who married Robert Herle, and died without issue (*Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584-5, p. 164).

⁴ This does not include the manor.

⁵ The land here and at Spindleston was divided into what were called husbandries. Thus at the last-mentioned place John Yhonghusband held at 40s. a year "ij terras husbandr'." The rent of the capital messuage here was only 2s.

⁶ In the parish of West Rounton. Colville was not to get the "dominium de Irby" until the death of Joan Irby.

This time of prosperity proved but of short duration. That "famous rebel and most valorous knight," as Sir John Colville is called in Shakespeare,¹ was tempted by the insecure title under which Henry IV. held the throne, to join in one of the numerous attempts to upset his rule. The rising was speedily crushed, and Colville, with Archbishop Scrope, Lords Mowbray and Hastings, and the other leaders in the rebellion, suffered death as the penalty of their ill-concerted treason. Shakespeare² makes Colville surrender himself prisoner to Sir John Falstaff, who was in no small degree elated at his victory. The worthy knight described it in his exultation, "I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the dale, a most furious knight and valorous enemy. But what of that? he saw me, and yielded; so that I may justly say, with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome, 'I came, saw, and overcame.'" As a matter of fact we are entirely ignorant of the name of the person who made Sir John Colville prisoner. The rebellion began in May, 1405, in North Yorkshire, at Topcliffe and Northallerton, and in Cleveland, where some seven or eight thousand men were assembled together under the leadership of Sir John Fauconberge, Sir Ralph Hastings, Sir John Fitzrandolf, and Sir John Colville.³ The rebellion was soon crushed, and Hardyng in his chronicle states that they were beheaded at Durham⁴:—

"The lord Hastynges at Duresme was then take,
The lord Fauconbridge together in company,
Sir John Colvile of y^e Dale and his make,⁵
Sir John Ruthyn,⁶ that knights were full manly
To th' erle of Northumberland openly,
Were headed at Duresme foure vpon a daye,
And to Werkworth remeuid in grete araye."

The exact date of his execution at Durham was August 20, 1405.⁷

¹ 2 *Henry IV.*, Act iv., 3.

² 2 *Henry IV.*, Act iv., 3.

³ *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, iii., 604, 633.

⁴ *John Hardyng*. Chronicle (metrical) with continuation by R. Grafton (H. Ellis, 1812), p. 363. See also *John Stow's Annals* (London, 1615), p. 333, who says the king was in Durham when the rebels were convicted.

⁵ His wife, or "make," was Alice, daughter of John, lord Darcy. His mother was Joan Fauconberg; so he was cousin to one of the conspirators. The word *make* is now represented by *matc*. A similar change has taken place in the words *bat* (the flying mammal) and *apricot*, formerly *bakke* and *apricock*.

⁶ Sir John Griffith, according to another reading.

⁷ On the authority of his *Inquisitio post mortem* (3 *Henry V.*, No. 43) one of the Arncliffe documents, endorsed "Recuperacio per Johannem Coluille Chr', facta extra manus domini Regis," places it on the 20th of July, and the act of treason on first of May. Shakespeare is in error when he asserts that he was beheaded at York. The "Recuperacio" is an order from Sir Richard Redman, the king's escheator, dated Monday after Ascension Day, 4 *Henry V.* (June 1, 1416), ordering the restoration of the forfeited lands to Sir John's grandson and heir, another John Colville.

By his attainder his estates became forfeited, and were demised in 1409 during the minority of his grandson, John Colville, to Sir William Fulthorpe, the young heir's grandfather, at an annual rent of £29 6s. 8d.¹ The latter, on attaining his majority in 1415, took steps to recover his ancestral patrimony from the king, by virtue of an entail which had been created in 1376 in favour of his ancestor Sir William Colville and Joan his wife.² This was very soon effected, and directly afterwards he hurried over to France, where Henry V. had just won the glorious victory of Agincourt. He only lived a short time, dying before October 31, 1418, at Harfleur in Normandy. His will³ is dated April 27, 1418, and was most probably executed in France whilst on some expedition. He seems to have had a presentiment of his approaching end, as he makes in it certain provisions about Sigston and other manors in case of his dying before his return to his *hostel*. Besides temporal matters his will provided for the establishment of a chantry in Arncliffe Church, which is referred to previously.⁴ He also left an estate in tail male in the manors of Arncliffe and Heslerton, on the failure of a prior limitation in favour of his cousin, the younger son of John Wandesford, Esq., to John Colville, son of William Colville, son of Sir Philip Colville. According to the Colville pedigree, which is of very little later date than the will, Sir Philip Colville, who had a life-estate in Thimbleby, is stated to have died without issue. From this devise it would appear that the pedigree on this point is incorrect, and that Sir John was not the last male of the Colvilles of Arncliffe.

On his death without issue his estates became divisible between his aunts and coheirs, Isabel, wife of John Wandesford, of Kirklington, and Joan, wife of Sir William Mauleverer, of Wothersome. In the partition of the Colville inheritance Arncliffe fell to the lot of the younger sister, Joan Mauleverer.⁵

Sir William Mauleverer, the new owner of Arncliffe, was descended from a family long settled in the neighbourhood of Leeds.⁶ The earliest ancestor I have been able to discover is William, son of

¹ P. R. O., *Parliamentary Petitions*, No. 3398, and the *Recuperacio*.

² *Inq. p. m.*, 3 Henry V., No. 43. He was aged twenty years and upwards on the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 7), 1414.

³ *Appendix*, No. 3.

⁴ See p. 133.

⁵ *Appendix*, No. 5.

⁶ The name Mauleverer is said to mean "malus leporarius," or the bad hare-hunter, which name was given to the founder of the family from his having

tried to course with three greyhounds coupled together, which not unnaturally ended in their being strangled. The greyhounds in their coat are a canting allusion to the supposed meaning of the name. The earliest mention of these arms occurs in an *Heraldic Roll of the Reign of Edward II.*, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas (p. 96), where Sir William Mauleverer has attributed to him "de argent a iij leverers de goules." He would be one of the Allerton line, who generally bore the colours reversed.

Pedigree of Colville of Arncliffe and Dale.

Arms: *Or a fess gules in chief three torteaux.*

Motto: *Droit desir.*

PHILIP DE COLVILLE founded Thimbleby Priory. Living 1197-1213 (a)=Engelisa, dau. and h. of Robert Ingram, and widow of William Plaintiff in a suit in 1230 against Jordan Hayrun about a wood in Thimbleby (b)

Fitz Robert. She and her second husband alive in 1208.

WILLIAM DE C. Party to a fine in 1240 with Richard Ruter and Laderina, his wife, about land in Foxton in Kirkby Sigston (c). Had licence to have a chantry in his chapel at Thimbleby in 1247 (d)=Constable of Norham Castle in 1243 (e)

PHILIP DE C. called to warranty in 1268 by John Fitz Michael and Joan his wife, in a fine with William and Laderana de Foxton, about the above-mentioned wood (f)

Joan mar. John Fitz Michael (de Ryhill).
Had land in Foxton in 1268

(1) WILLIAM DE C. In 1270 Richard de Malebisse demised to Simon de Clerevall "totum ten," which John Engeram once held of Sir William de Malebisse in Dale, until the full age of William, son of Phillip de C., heir of the said John (g). In 1280 he paid a fine of £10 for a respite from knighthood for three years (h). Defendant in a "quo warranto" about free warren at Arncliffe, etc., in 1293 (i). O.s.p.²

(3) PHILIP DE C. had a grant from his brother William of the manors of Budle and Spindleston, on his marriage with Agnes, dau. of Sir Peter de Mordington of Mordington, in Berwickshire. O.s.p. His widow remarried Henry de Haliburton, a Scot (k). In 1306 they released for £10 to Robert de C. all claim to the manor of Dale and lands in Arncliffe (l)

(2) Sir ROBERT DE C. occurs between 1300 and 1324 (j)=

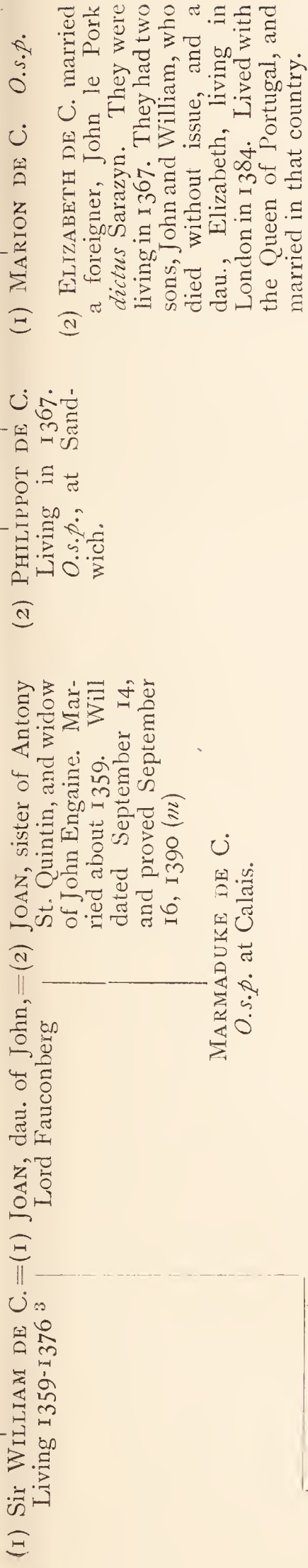
(1) Sir ROBERT DE C., *le esne.* O.s.p.

(3) Sir PHILIP DE C. had Thimbleby for life.
Living 1354-1375. O.s.p.

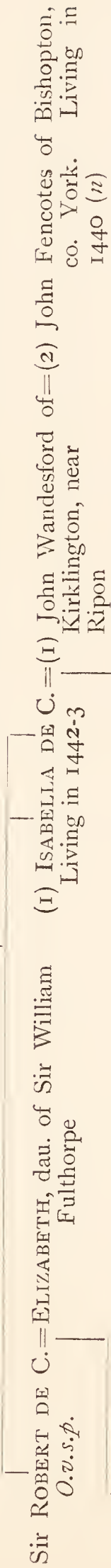
(2) Sir ROBERT DE C., *le puisne*,=ELIZABETH, dau. and h. of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn, by whom He and his wife alive in 1330 came St. Helen's, Auckland, and West Rounton

(4) WILLIAM DE C. esq., had Sigston for life.
O.s.p.

ELIZABETH DE C. mar. John, son and h. of Sir Alex. de Percy of Ormesby³



(2) Will. C.4 Sir JOHN DE C., beheaded at Durham,=ALICE, dau. of John, Lord Darcy. In 1375 she and her husband had a grant in tail of the manors of Thimbleby, Clowcroft, Sigston, W. Rounton, etc.



Sir JOHN DE C., aged 20 on July 7, 1414. O.s.p. in 1418. Mar. ISABEL, dau. of Sir Peter Tilyolf. She, as his widow in 1437, released all claim to dower in Dale, Arncliffe and Ingleby, to Sir William Mauleverer and Joan his wife

John Wandesford. Died May 4, 1463. M.I. at= Alienora Kirklington

Christopher Wandesford=

(2) JOAN DE C.=Sir William Mauleverer of Wothersome

- (a) Boldon Buke., x. xxiii.
- (b) Coram Rege, Henr. III., No. 36, m. 2d.
- (c) Pedes Finium Ebor., 20-24 Henr. III., No. 85.
- (d) Archbishop Gray's Register, 257.
- (e) Raine's North Durham, 45.
- (f) Pedes Finium Ebor., 51-56 Henr. III., No. 51
- (g) Kirkby's Inquest, 98n.

(1) See also Appendix, No. 2, for further proofs.
(2) On the ides of November (November 13), 1314, the archbishop gave leave to the prioress and convent of Swine to admit Agnes, daughter of Sir William de Coleville, knight, "ad perhendingandum in domo, sumptibus tamen amicorum suorum, si nondum attigerit xij annum etatis sue, et non sit ad dampnum vel gravamen monasterii, quousque compleverit xij annum etatis sue" (Reg. Greenfield, ii., 123d). Can this Agnes be a daughter of William de Colville, who died before 1300, apparently without issue?
(3) In the Depositions in the Ecclesiastical Court of York, under the year 1323, is a suit brought by Alexander de Percy, knight, against Robert de Colville, knight, for breach of contract. The promise was to give 180 marcs for a marriage between John, son and heir of Sir Alexander, and

- (h) Parliamentary Writs, i., 545.
- (i) Placita de Quo Warranto, 203.
- (j) Parliamentary Writs, 1544, ii., 705.
- (k) Calendarium Genealogicum, ii., 591, Douglas's Peerage i., 687, and Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Transactions, xvi., 317.
- (l) Pedes Finium Ebor., 32-35 Edward I., No. 50.
- (m) Test. Ebor., i., 135.
- (n) Appendix, No. 5.

Colville's daughter, Elizabeth. The promise was made in the house of Stephen de Mauley, archdeacon of Cleveland, at York. The two were married, and lived together at Ormesby. No decision is given (Rev. Canon Raine). According to a carefully compiled pedigree of the Percy family given in the *Whitby Charters* (ii., 706), John de Percy had an elder brother, William, who was living in 1342, and died leaving issue.
(4) In 1419 William Rymen and Elizabeth his wife sued for the execution of a fine, levied in 50 Edward III. (1376), respecting the manors of Arncliffe, Dale, East Heslerton, and East Lutton, and set out a pedigree, which alleged that Elizabeth was daughter of William, son of William Colville, by his wife Joan (De Banco. Mich., 7 Henry V., m. 613d., printed in *The Genealogist* (N.S.), xvi., 229).

Robert Mauleverer, who had land at Potternewton in 1333. It is all but certain he was a scion, either mediate or immediate, of the Allerton Mauleverer house, probably through the Beamsley line, though there is no direct proof of the fact. The arms of the two families were very similar, the only difference being in the tincture of the field, which in the Allerton coat was gules, and in the Arncliffe and Beamsley one sable. The family remained poor and obscure until the close of the fourteenth century, when Robert Mauleverer, father of Sir William and grandson of the above-named William, advanced it by his industry and energy. In the civil wars in the reign of Henry IV. he distinguished himself on the royal side, and as a reward for good service done against Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Bardolf, and the other rebels, he had a grant for life from the king in 1408 of the mills beneath York Castle, which were valued at £12 a year. In the Mauleverer Chartulary,¹ which is a long parchment roll, are a number of deeds recording divers of his acquisitions. Amongst other places he got possession of Wothersome in the parish of Bardsey, whither he removed the family seat from Potternewton. He must have attained a very considerable age, as he was alive and of age as early as 1377, and did not die until 1443.²

His son, Sir William, who married Joan Colville, did not obtain his share of the Colville property without a contest. It appears that Sir John Colville had granted during the short time he lived, after

In the same Roll (p. 94) a Sir John Mauleverer has for his bearings, "de goules, od la chef de or, a un baston gobonne de argent et de azure." In 1584 the Mauleverers of Allerton quartered these arms. There can be no doubt these last-mentioned Mauleverers were the main line. They descended from a certain William Mauleverer whose son Richard founded the priory at Allerton Mauleverer, in the reign of Henry II. Most probably they came from Maulévrier, in the Department of Maine and Loire, and *arrondissement* and *canton* of Cholet, in La Vendée, which Henry II. inherited from his father, Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. There were some of the family living in Anjou as late as 1200, when King John gave William Mauleverer licence to marry his sister, Emma, to Reginald, son of Reginald de Castro Gunterii (*Rotuli Chartarum*, 70). There are two other places in France called Maulévrier; one on the Seine, near Caudebec, in Normandy, whence they may possibly have sprung;

and another a castle in the Department of Saône and Loire, and commune of Melay. Besides the Allerton Mauleverers, there was another family of the same name seated at an early period at Beamsley, in the West Riding. They founded a chantry in Bolton Priory, where they and their representatives, the Claphams, were buried upright. Like the Arncliffe family, they bore a black field in their coat, which renders it probable that they were their immediate ancestors.

¹ The charters are arranged under the following places:—Clifford, More Allerton, Chapel Allerton, de terris Willelmi Brerelay in villis de Chapelle Allerton et Newton, Allerton Gledhowe, Neuton Potter, Dale iuxta Hawmby, Kerby et Folyfate, the tale (*i.e.* tail) of ye manor of Wodosom, Chapelle Allertun, Cordlay landes. The greater part of it was written about 1450, with additions some twenty years later.

² *Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584 and 1612, Foster's Edition, p. 464.

he came of age, divers interests in his property to his relatives the Fulthorpes, although it is not easy to state with any accuracy what was their nature. Eventually the Fulthorpes were induced to confine their claims to St. Helen's, Auckland, which was afterwards held in thirds between them and the representatives of the two co-heiresses. The patronage of Ralph Neville, the mighty Earl of Westmoreland, was a powerful factor on the Mauleverers' side, in persuading their opponents to compromise the matter. Even with this help the proceedings lasted for many years and gave rise to a great deal of expense, so much so that Sir William was obliged to sell Kirkby Sigston,¹ and was otherwise much crippled in his means.

There is no need to refer particularly to any of his successors until we come to Sir William Mauleverer, who was flourishing in the reign of Henry VIII. He was one of those selected for the honour of being made a Knight of the Bath at the time of the marriage of Prince Arthur and Katherine of Arragon. The prospect of receiving this title, or rather perhaps of having to pay the fees which would have been incurred by accepting it, was a very unwelcome one to the proposed recipient, who was glad to pay £7 10s. ready money, which the king's necessities compelled him to accept, as a composition for the fine of £15 he ought to have paid, for a pardon "to be relissed from the order of the Bath at the marriage of my lord Arthur, late Prince." A dozen years later he was dubbed a knight by the Earl of Surrey on Flodden Field as a reward for his brave

¹ In an undated letter or petition to his worshipful cousinage (nephew), Edmond Mauleverer of Wothersome, his poor uncle and namesake, Edmond Mauleverer, says: "My fader w^t grete aventur and chargeable costage; contenuy^d his possession (that is, of the Colville inheritance) as in the right of my moder and hyr comparconer; and or the feffe; myght be entretid to release vn to his possession (pa)y^d ccc marke and more for the dettes of the seid sir Johan Coluyll, and (was) also put to grete labore and coste for his chargeable sute at London for the recouery in the Eschequer, the Common Place, and other, of Bodelle, Spyndelstane, and Dale." This letter is on the subject of an annuity, which had been granted to the uncle by his father, Sir William Mauleverer, and which his nephew had refused to pay. One of the reasons he alleges why he had a claim on his nephew's goodwill was that he had

prevented a marriage between him and a daughter of John of Thwaytes, although 300 mares had been proffered as her portion, and had forwarded the match between him and his wife, "my right worshipfulle nece, doghter of my reuerent and fulle worshipfulle maister, Syr Jamys Strangways, knyght." To his argument that he ought to aid, support, and relieve his own children before any other, the uncle retorts that "it is not requesyte to amenysse, or alestyue, nor take frome Petyr, and to releif or supporte Paule." He also recalls to mind his promise to his (the uncle's) mother before her death, when she said to the young squire, "Son, see be my son and heyr, and also I helpyd to make youe a Kyrstynman, recording the holy sacraments of baptyme, perfowromde in your person." And that he made her full promise and behest to perform her desire, insomuch she took affiance of his hands.

conduct, when, as a contemporary ballad expresses it, he and so many more of his fellow north countrymen—

“All dyd manlye ffyght
By the helpe of S. George, owr Lady’s knyghte.”¹

He was made High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 13 Henry VIII. (1521),² and appears in all the Commissions of the Peace for the West Riding during the reign of that king and of his successor. During his lifetime the Mauleverers attained a higher degree of wealth and prosperity than at any other period. As early as 1523 he had become a person of such importance and credit, that Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, judged it prudent to attach him to his party. This great nobleman, in addition to extensive estates in Northumberland, was possessed of large landed property in Yorkshire, where his chief seats were the castles of Wressle, Spofforth, and Leconfield. To shew his good will to his heartily-beloved Sir William Malivory, he ordered the master forester of his game and the keeper of his park at Spofforth, to kill a doe of season within the park, and to give it to Sir William to make merry with on the twelfth day after Christmas, “bicaus of his louyng fauour that I perceyue he doith alwaies beare vnto me.” He survived until 5 Edward VI., and died on August 10, 1551, full of days, riches, and honour. Acquiescing in, if not agreeing with, the numerous changes in religion of those times, it would be interesting if we could ascertain what were his own opinions on this most important topic. His will, which was made in the strongly Protestant times of Edward VI., is very neutral, and would equally suit a Roman Catholic or a Reformer. Even the execution of his stepson, Sir Francis Bigod of Settrington,³ for his

¹ *Gentleman’s Magazine* (N.S.), ii., 158, and Metcalfe’s *Book of Knights* (Harleian Society), 56, 224. At the same time Sir Ninian Markenfield and Sir Christopher Danby, whose daughters Mauleverer’s son and grandson respectively married, received the like honour. He himself married the sister of Sir Thomas Strangways, who was then made a knight (*Book of Knights*, 57); and his great-grandson, William Mauleverer, married the descendant of Sir Richard Aldburgh, who was also present at the battle, but who had been knighted in Scotland by Surrey on an earlier occasion (*Gentleman’s Magazine* (N.S.), ii., 159, and *Book of Knights*, 31).

² The roll of accounts for the year of his shrievalty is still in existence. It is very dry and uninteresting.

³ He was the author of a tract entitled “A Treatise Concernynge Impropriations of Benefices,” published about 1534. He there styles himself of Mogreve Castle, in Blakemore, *i.e.* Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby. There is a notice of it in Mr. Arber’s Reprint of *Sermons by Thomas Lever*, p. 12, where the editor says: “In this farrago of creeds, Bygod calls Henry the ‘supreme hed,’ the Pope the ‘gret drassacke of Rome,’ approves ‘of the preaching of the Gospel,’ and yet talks of the ‘blessed Mass.’ Notwithstanding all this, Bygod—apparently then a ‘Six Articles’ man—could write to good purpose on his grievance.” Then is quoted a long passage, in which Bigod vehemently denounces the iniquity of impropriations. The author was hanged at Tyburn in June, 1537 (Froude’s *History of England*, iii., 193. Ed. 1858).

participation in the Pilgrimage of Grace, failed to move him from his prudent attachment to the royal cause. Most probably in his heart he still remained a Roman Catholic, as all his immediate relations clung to the old faith. His son Robert bequeaths his soul to our lady Saint Mary and unto all the saints in heaven, as does also his son's widow, Alice Mauleverer. His second wife predeceased him, so we have no will of hers; but remembering her eldest son's fate we can hardly believe that she had any sympathy with the religious changes then going on. Even as late as 1571, when Sir William's grandson, Sir Edmund, made his will, the family seems still to be Roman Catholic, but by the end of that century they had changed, and William Mauleverer, who died in 1618, makes a strongly Protestant will. At a date as late as this a very large minority of the country gentry of the northern counties still remained Roman Catholics, and it required all the severity of the different Statutes directed against Recusants, to enable the Reformation to triumph.

His *Inq. p. m.*, taken at Wetherby, September 20th, 5 Edward VI. (1551), finds that he died possessed of the following estates, the manor of Arncliffe, with lands in Arncliffe, Ingleby and Westleys (Westlaythfield), the manors of Thorner, Dale Town in Hawnby, Manston, Wothersome, and Eltofts, with lands there and in Clifford, Bramham, Tadcaster, Potternewton, Hawkesworth, Drighlington, Adwalton, Clawcroft, Follifoot (Folifate), Newby-by Stokesley, Otley, Kirkby, held of Richard Stapleton of Carlton, Leeds, West Garforth, Church Garforth, and Austhorpe. Besides these Yorkshire properties he possessed the manors of Budle and Spindleston in Northumberland, one third of the manor of St. Helen's, Auckland, in Durham, and in right of his second wife, the manor of Eckington in Derbyshire.

By a family arrangement the issue of his eldest son James, who were all females, were excluded, and the bulk of his estates descended to Edmund Mauleverer, the eldest son of his second son Robert, in whom the representation of the family continued. Sir Edmund's affairs soon became very much involved, but whether this arose from his having to buy his cousins out or from other causes there is no evidence to show. In his *Inq. p. m.*, which was taken April 27, 1571, is a melancholy list of leases which had been improvidently granted to raise money to meet his necessities. His grandson, James Mauleverer, in one of his petitions to the Long Parliament, the draft of which is among the Arncliffe papers, attributed his grandfather's embarrassments to his having raised troops at his own expense in Queen Mary's time to fight against the Scotch. He also asserts that he took a town from them, the name of which is left blank. This

statement is probably true, as Sir Edmund was knighted in the first year of Queen Mary (1553),¹ and in 1558 Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, by a letter dated at Alnwick on the 23rd of August, ordered the Commissioners for levying footmen within the wapentake of Claro, to deliver to "Sir Edmund Malleverey, captenne and conductour of c fotemen, in the king and quenes maties service northewardes," ninety footmen to be added to six from his own household, and four from his estates at Dale Town.

At the time of Sir Edmund's death his son and heir, William, was a minor of the age of fourteen and upwards. His wardship ultimately became vested in his kinsman, Arthur Aldburgh of Aldburgh and Humburton, who married him to his daughter Eleanor, a lady some three years his senior and unable even to sign her name. Notwithstanding this disparity of age and education they lived very happily together, and had a family of fifteen children. She survived her husband some years, not dying until 1642.

It was during this Mr. Mauleverer's lifetime that the greatest change which has happened in the material condition of the parish in modern times, took place; namely, the extinction of the old and immemorial method of agriculture. Up to that time farming had been carried on under what is known as the common field system, that is, the parish fields were divided into a three-course shift, and each tenant of the manor had a piece or pieces of land allotted to him in each of the three different parts. If we take the case of a man with three acres, he would have three separate acres in three different localities, perhaps each at least a mile from the other. This again might be divided into smaller portions, and even if he should acquire more land within the manor by purchase or descent it most likely would not be contiguous to his own property. At Arncliffe the people anticipated the change to a more economical method of agriculture towards the end of the sixteenth century, whilst at Hutton Rudby,² a few miles distant, it did not take place till nearly fifty years later, and the numerous Enclosure Acts of the eighteenth century shew that the old system continued in vogue for nearly two centuries longer over a large portion of the country. At Arncliffe the change was made in 1595, when an agreement was entered into between the lord of the manor and the freeholders for that purpose. They give as their reason for taking this step the fact that the several grounds in the township were lying dispersed and the desirability of having their land together, that is, the tillage by itself, the meadow by itself, and

¹ Metcalfe's *Book of Knights*, 109.

² *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xv., 505.

the pasture by itself; which they effected by mutually granting one another leases, perpetually renewable. Mr. Mauleverer was a very energetic magistrate, and from the accounts and papers he has left behind, it is very clear he was an excellent man of business. The parish book during his life is a model of neatness and accuracy. We can judge in what esteem he was held by his brother magistrates from an entry in the Quarter Sessions Rolls for the North Riding in 1616.¹ At that court an order was made to attach Christopher Lazenby, of Whitwell-in-the-Whinnes, a man of very dissolute behaviour, for uttering and speaking "many raling and opprobrious speeches against Will. Mauleverer esq., an *ancient and renowned Justice of Peace within the North Riding*, that is to saie, that he, the said William Mauleverer, is a knave and a badd Justice of Peace, with manie other vile, scandalous, and leaud speeches against the said Mr. Mauleverer, which is not thought fytting by this Court to be tollerated and suffered without some [*illegible*] punishment and reproofe in a man of so leaud condition as the said Lazenby is. And also the Court is informed by credible report that he useth daly to ride swaggeringe up and downe the cuntry with a pistoll charged att his girdle and a long staffe, and two or thre swaggeringe companions (like unto himselfe) in his companie with gunnes charged, to the terror of his Maties subjectes and ill example of others." Mauleverer was himself present as a magistrate, but as he did not sign the Roll, and it was merely an order to cause the accused to appear, the trial taking place at another court, the maxim, "Nemo debet esse judex in propriâ causâ," would not be violated.

Like most country gentlemen of the day he was well versed in heraldry and genealogy. His genealogical vagaries are worth a short notice. He drew up two accounts of his family. The one made in 1591, and vouched and signed "Per me Lancaster Harold at Armes," is, as Mr. Longstaffe truly observes,² "characterized by much of that inventive romance, which the less scrupulous officers of the College (of Heralds) in the reign of Elizabeth were too ready to encourage and practice." This pedigree commences with Sir Richard Mauleverer, who came over in the orthodox way with the Conqueror, and was by him appointed "Maister of y^e forests, parks, and chaces, Trent northward," a mythical personage holding an improbable office. Then follows a long genealogy with alliances that never took place,

¹ *North Riding Record Society*, ii., 135.

² *The Herald and Genealogist*, ii., 304.

and coats of arms before heraldry existed. So inflated did he become with the glories of his imaginary descent, that he burst out into his one piece of poetry:—

Quiett in thy prosperity study thy self to show,
For that, the more thow maiste, the more to do, thy dewty
know.

But if thy substans be but small, seke thy self to solase,
Leaste thow in all mens eyes do seam to live in wretched case.
Tell not of others profittes when thyne owne thow doste bewale,
Leste thow a person envious be thoughte of ther availe.
Love alwayes well to learne, nor of thy care lett it be moste,
Of whom thow learnste, it is ynoughe that learnde away thow
goste.

That which thou knowes, to others who would learne it, do thow
teache :

Remember that thy learninge firste from others thou didst
reache.

And now, o Thaley,¹ of our woorke an end I pray the make,
To singe thinges more commodious thow, tyme to cum shalte
take.

Grante perdon, gentill reader, if too farr I waded have,
For but that she may profitt the, my muse doth nothing crave.

Finis.

Mensis Februarij die decimo quarto. Anno Salutis 1581.

Etatis mee 24.

per me Will'm Malleuerer.

The other “pettiegree collected and contrived out of myne auncient and newe evidences” in 1601, is perfectly accurate and duly supported with proofs *in extenso* for every generation.

This “renowned Justice” was one of the few gentlemen of position and family in the county who managed to escape the then degraded honour of knighthood. It was so freely showered on unfitting persons, that many a one, as Bishop Earle remarks² in his character of an Upstart Country Knight, “bare the king’s sword before he had arms to wield it.” A glance at the list of magistrates for the North Riding in the reign of James I. will show how large a proportion were knights—at many Sessions even a majority of the justices present.

On his death the estates fell to his son James, who then was over 26 years old. There had been an elder son, William, who would have been the heir. In one of the pedigrees he is said to

¹ The muse, “Thalia.”

² Earle’s *Micro-Cosmographie* (Arber’s Edition), p. 38.

have been lost in London ; but in another place¹ a darker fate seems to be hinted at. In this deed a remainder over is limited to him in case he be "alive and in the king's favour," as though he had been outlawed or committed a felony. Nothing certain is known of his fate.

At an early period in Charles I.'s reign James Mauleverer became involved in a quarrel with the Crown. When all the country was full of discontent at the various innovations introduced by the Stewarts, he was one of the very few, who, by strenuous resistance to what he considered illegal demands on the part of the Crown, prepared the way for the triumph of the popular party in the Long Parliament ; this, too, before John Hampden had raised the question of Ship Money. The question at issue between Mr. Mauleverer and the Crown was whether he should pay a composition instead of being knighted. In this, as in many of the supposed innovations introduced by Charles I., the letter of the law was on the king's side. There can be no doubt that in early times every one, possessing lands of 40*li.* annual value, could be summoned to receive knighthood, or to pay a composition instead. If proof were wanting, Mr. Mauleverer might have found in his own charter chest, the composition mentioned before between his ancestor, Sir William Mauleverer, and Henry VII. It seems however to have fallen into desuetude long before this period, so that Mr. Mauleverer was morally, if not legally, justified in resisting the king's claim. He and his compatriot, Henry Moyser of Farlington, near Easingwold, met with small success in their bold attempt to defend their country's liberties. Forced at last to try and make a composition, he was obliged to go to the Court of Exchequer, where his plea, that living as he did 180 miles from Westminster, he had not had time to get there within the period limited by the proclamation for attendance, was peremptorily overruled, and his case referred to the Commissioners in Yorkshire, who speedily fined him £2,000 and costs.² This, with the loss of the rents of his estates whilst they were in the king's hands, amounted to a very considerable sum. His wife told her brother, Matthew Hutton, "that in the beginning of these troubles which befell his estate for his knighthood money, he was in very little debt, and within two years he was forced to borrow several considerable sums

¹ The settlement made November 27, 11 James I., 1613, on the marriage of James Mauleverer and Beatrice, daughter of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske, knight. The lady's portion was £800. The trustees of the deed were : Thomas Hutton of Poppleton, John Calverley of

Little Burne, in the county palatine of Duresme, Marmaduke Wyvell of Richmond, son of Christopher Wyvell of Constable Burton, esquires, and Francis Pinckney of Nether Silton, gentleman.

² *Rushworth's Collections*, ii., 71, 135.

of money upon hard terms, and felled much wood to his great prejudice. Besides he was forced (the better to follow this business) wholly to neglect his affairs at home and in other parts of his estates, which consisted much upon his own manning." In the beginning of the Civil Wars the debts were still unsatisfied.

The king was equally severe in punishing any one who expressed sympathy with Mr. Mauleverer in his patriotic efforts. Sir David Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, a few miles from Arncliffe, was heavily fined for asserting at Sir Thomas Layton's house (at Sexhow), "That the said James Mauleverer was the wisest and worthiest man in the country, and that he was a brave spirit and a true Yorkshireman, and that none durst show himself stoutly for the good of the country but the said Mr. Mauleverer, and he was to be honoured therefore."¹ When the Long Parliament met Mauleverer got justice for the wrongs done him. On the motion of Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, who made a speech on his behalf, he had a vote against the estates of the Barons of the Exchequer for £3,509, as a *solatium* for his sufferings. After such experience no one will be surprised at learning that he took the side of the Parliament, becoming a colonel in their service.

James Mauleverer seems to have been a man of a very speculative turn. He laid claim to the estates of the Markenfield and Strangways families, whose heir he asserted he was. He certainly was related to them, but as far as there is any evidence on the matter he had no claim whatever to represent either of these houses. One of his speculations caused him heavy loss. Shortly before the Civil Wars he bought the manor of Ayton in Pickering Lythe of Lord Eure, and also all his wood at Easthorpe-by-Malton. Hostilities commenced before he was able to fell and remove the trees, and the Royalist commander, the Earl of Newcastle, very naturally would not allow him to derive any benefit from his purchase. This threw him into great difficulties, as he had borrowed money to pay for the wood, and calculated on selling part of his purchase to meet his payments when they became due. Newcastle's veto upset this plan, and was one of the principal causes which led to his becoming bankrupt. He eventually died a prisoner for debt in York Castle, leaving no assets.

Notwithstanding his sanguine and speculative disposition it is impossible not to like and respect him for his kindly, patriotic disposition.² The following letters could only have been written to

¹ *Ibid.*, ii., 216.

² The following are the names of the horses he had on March 25, 1639:—Catchpowle, Clegg of Cleveland, Buck-

braines, Silkewoorme, Pesgod, Make-shifte, Twitchbell (Earwig), Pepperboxe, Sugerlippes, Honni Combe, and Canonball.

and by one whom his relatives regarded with trust and affection. Their probable date is about 1630.

Good Nephew,

After my kind respect to you and all yo^{rs} remembred, this is to intreate you to certefie me by this bearer, whether you haue spoken wth your kinsman touchinge the motion you propounded to me concerninge his daughter, or not. For that my brother S^r Talbot is verye desirous to knowe what successe it is likelye to haue, in respect that he thinkes he weakens verye fast; yet is desirous (if it pleaseth God), to see my sonne bestowed before his death, and hath diuerse times moued me to send vnto you concerninge that businesse, w^{ch} I was loath to haue done, knowinge too well your too manye occasions at this tyme. But I feared he should haue thought I had too much neglected the good of my owne child. Wherefore I desire you to lett me knowe your minde by this bearer in two wordes, and I shall be euer redye to requite your love, wherein I am able. Thus committinge you to Godes mercifull protection, I rest now and euer.

Yo^r assured loueinge Aunt

Anne: Bowes.¹

Addressed:—

To the wor^{ll} my assured
Loueinge nephew James
Maleuerye Esq^r att
Arnecliffe these
present.

The seal, a good deal broken, bears a quiver of arrows.

His answer is as follows:—

Most loving Aunt, that the occasion you^u named stoped so longe for an answer was my being att Yorke att the Assizes, wher I mett wth my Cosin Aldbroughe, and motioned the match vnto him as of myselfe; w^{ch} he entertained kindly wth great good likinge. He tould me that lately ther was a suiter for his daughter, brought vnto his house by M^r W^m Darcy. The gentleman's name was M^r W^m Selby, a gentleman who every way gave him very good content, but his daughter by noe meanes could be perswaded to affect him. And yet since that ther is another motion made by one M^r Henry Darby for S^r Tho: Nottcliffe's sonne,² wher he as yett standes ingaged. He desireth time vntill the weeke after Easter, att w^{ch} time he has promised me an absolute answer.

¹ James Mauleverer's wife, Beatrice, was a daughter of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam. One of Lady Hutton's brothers was called Talbot, after his mother, Jane, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, co. Worcester. The writer of the above letter was a daughter of Thomas Warcop of Tanfield,

and wife of Sir Talbot's brother, Thomas Bowes of Streatlam, who died about 1628. Her eldest son, Talbot, whom it is most likely this letter refers to, died unmarried (*Foster's Durham Visitations*, 39).

² The match with Sir Thomas Norcliffe's son never came off (*Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire* (Surtees Society), 341).

For within that time he will either goe throughe with Mr. Nottcliffe, or otherwaes he will be absolutely disingaged. Thus standes the busines for this present, and when I knowe more yo^u shall presently hear from me. And so with the remembrance of my service to Sr Talbott, and due respectes to all the rest, wishinge all health and happines amongst yo^u, I rest,

Yo^r ever loving Nephew
J. M.

On James Mauleverer's bankruptcy in 1651 his estates were taken over by his eldest surviving son, Timothy. The latter had a hard fight to keep things together, and at first with only partial success.¹ In 1652, as he notes, he was arrested on July the 8th at 10 in the morning. He soon got out of prison, having to pay £3 15s. for costs. He tried to improve his circumstances by dabbling in alchemy, and had his fortune been equal to his industry he would have died a wealthy man. The only results of his experiments appear to be a number of neatly-written notebooks among the Arncliffe papers. Amongst his other notes is a recipe for what was called a sympathetic salve, which was to be applied to the weapon and not to the wound. Some of the components, as moss from a dead man's skull, must have been rather difficult to obtain.

A WEAPON-SALVE.

R. 5 ss.² of well clarified bear's grease, the elder the better. 5 ss. of wild swine's grease. And melt them to gether in a little redd wine, y^t s' 2 years old, in a brass or earthen pann; and being well melted power it into a bason of faire water. And being cold take it from y^e water, and lay it on a cleane trencher, y^t y^e water may draine from it. Then take 5 ss. of the moss of a dead man's scull, 5 ss. of blood stone, 5 ss. of redd sand, 5 ss. of y^e powder of red earth wormes. Beat all theese in to a very fine powder, and mix them thorowly with the grease prepared as above said. If it wax drie, mixe it againe as above.

Use when either man or beast is wounded with any kind of weapon by wound or stabb. If it be a cutt besmeare the blade from the back to the edge; but if a stabb, then from y^e point upward. Then lapp a cleane lining clothe about the weapon, and lay it in a warme place free from dust, and lett y^e wounded partie keep a cleane lining cloth about y^e wound, and use temperance in his diet, and it shall heale in a short time. But if y^e wound be deepe and dangerous, you may annoint

¹ His estate was so small in 1660, that in that year he got a letter from the Commissioners for levying the Poll Money in the North Riding, to testify that his estate was not sufficient to justify his being rated for the degree of an esquire. It is signed by Geo. Marwood; arms, *a chevron ermine between three goats' heads*

erased; crest, *a ram couchant*. Robert Laton; arms, *two bars and three birds in chief*; crest, *a bird*. Charles Tankrede; arms, 1 and 4, *a chevron between three escallops*; 2, *a chevron between three birds*, perhaps owls; 3, *two bars in chief three annulets*.

² Drachm.

y^e weapon the 2^d time y^e 3^d or 4th day, wiping y^e old salve of. But if you cannot get y^e weapon, if y^e party can endure, take a tuck¹ or other weapon or instrument, and put it into y^e wound and make it bloody therewith, and then annoint it as abovesaid.

Timothy Mauleverer also gives a remedy for staying blood. A rag was to be wetted in the bleeding wound and then stopped close down in a glass filled with an unguent composed of the mie² of Lysmiaka,³ hore-stale,⁴ cummin⁵ tempered with vinegar, flower-gentle,⁶ golden rod,⁷ red wine, and hemp-leaves. To be coloured with mare's blood, if desired. If the unguent miscarry, he proceeds, "you may boil it in a pan of water with straw at y^e bottome." But his sovereign remedy was the cœlestial stone, which was to be put in rose water a "paternoster while." This lotion he found of singular virtue for films, slimes, running redness, and blood-shed in the eyes of man or horse, for the itch, ringworms, and tettare,⁸ and for piles or hemrodes. When powdered it cured old sores, fistulas, and bruises, and its very touch put toothache to flight. This panacea was sold at y^e Blackmoores head nearre Pye Corner, or at y^e Lane Hospital, London.⁹

His only son, Timothy, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James Bellingham, of Over Levens in Westmoreland, by his first wife;

¹ A rapier, from the French "estoc," the stock of a tree, a rapier, or tuck.

² French "mie," now more usually "miette," a crumb or very small piece. From the Latin "mica," with the same sense. Here the word seems to mean some particular part of the plant.

³ The common loosestrife, "Lysimachia vulgaris."

⁴ Common horsetail, "Equisetum vulgare."

⁵ "Cuminum sylvestre." "Wilde cumin. It standeth bleeding at the nose, being transfused with vinegar, and smelt unto" (Gerarde's *Herbal*, s.v.).

⁶ "Amaranthus," the common Love-lies-bleeding.

⁷ "Solidago Virga-aurea," the common Golden Rod.

⁸ Herpes, or shingles.

⁹ The following method of catching trout will probably be new to anglers. It was written about 1650. "Tanner's owse (y^e reder y^e better got after y^e frosty season be over and strong of y^e bark) is y^e onely principall liq^r to anoint Bramblings wth to catch troots; or put y^e worms in y^e s^d liq^r y^e nicht before you go

to angle. If y^e worms be very long in y^e owse it will kill y^m. It makes y^e worms of an high ruddy colour. When y^e bait your hook, nip off y^e tail end of y^e worm till you see a whitish part, yⁿ put in y^e point of y^e hook thereat, and slip y^e worm on so upon y^e hook, yⁿ again nip off y^e head of y^e worm halfe way twixt y^e head and y^e knott, and there you will see allso a fatt blewish part of y^e worm head to turn out fleshy and full, w^{ch} must hang down from y^e hook an inch, and so trail it up y^e water, having a rod 5 yards long, and a line onely a yard. Purge y^e bramblings in red soft moss and wth water onely till they be cleer, one night before you angle. This is all y^e art vsed by y^e Brecking men of Leeds and Tyres. Denton hooks of Pontefract, 2s. per 100, are y^e best. A woman makes y^m. Mr Baines, Jack of all trades in Stonegate in York, sells y^m. A gill bottle of this tanner's owse will serve above a year's angling. You may get store of troots wth it in any wat^r, where troots are, and at any season of y^e yeare. Maximum secretum est."

or as he calls her "the Lady Elizabeth of that noble and auspicious family of the Bellinghams." I give below some extracts from the father's account-book for the years 1651-1655:—

Lancelott Pinkney and Mary Metcalfe, and Henry Crosland and Katherine Metcalfe,¹ were both couples married at Aiton, Decembr the 24, 1651, by ffr. Rymer.

Beatrice, my daughter, borne the 6th day of Jan., 1651-2.

1651, Oct. 6, when Jamy² went to Cambridge, I gave him £8.

1652, July 5, for Ned, charges with Nelly³ at London, £2 12s. July 7, Rob. Turner for chamber rent in y^e Upper Bench, when I was discharged, £3 15s.⁴ Dec. 7, Ned for a suite, £2.

1653, April 28, Jamy by the carrier, £5. June 10, Betty in cloth, 10s. Sept. 1, Mr. Wright for Betty, £1. Item for making her gowne and drawing her fustian, 8s. Sept. 21, Will Rickarby at his drinking, 5s. Oct. 3, Jamy to Mr. Wright, which was due halfe a yeare since, a watch £6, and £4 8s. 4d. more, in all £10 8s. 4d. Nov. 3, Neddy to York, £1 10s. Nov. 8, to London, £5.

1653-4, Jan. 10, Mr Mar. Blakiston in gloves, 5s.⁵ Neddy, by my uncle Blakiston at London, £5. To him by Nelly, £2 10s.

1654, March 26, Rob. Rymer for my gray cloake at Malton, £2 16s. April 18, Jamy when he came from Cambridge, £1. May 16, Neddy when he came in at Scarbrough, £7. Item a pillow and two shirts. May 17, Ant. Eston for 2 whies, £3 2s. Will. Passman for 1 bullock, £1 12s. Will. Barley for 2 bullocks, £3 3s. 4d. Phil. Wilkinson for 2 kine, 1 whye, £4 13s. 4d. Steven Sheffield 2 oxen, £5 12s. 4d. May 25, Jamy by Rich. Loftus for making his stuff suite, 18s. Will. Stuby for a mare, £3 11s. 6d. June 2, my sister Nowers per bond, £100. June 11, Ned 1 case of iron pistols. June 12, Kickerus' *Ars Magna*,⁶ £2. Gloves, stockings, and band-strings, £1 2s. Shoes, drawers, &c., 15s. Chamber rent and maid, 13s. Hat and case, £1 8s. June 27, Ned, two shirts, 11s. A paire of shoes, 3s. July 17, W. Wivell for trimming of a suite, £4 7s. 10d. Mr. Tyerman for the cloth, £2. Betty more than £1, y^t she

¹ She and her sister were daughters of George Metcalfe of Northallerton, and sisters of Mrs. Mauleverer (*Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire* (Surtees Society), 177). Lancelot Pinckney died on December 16, 1682, and his widow shortly afterwards married Thomas Calvert of Stallingbusk, in the parish of Aisgarth, gentleman. She died about 1697, leaving a daughter, Ellen, apparently by her first husband. The Ayton meant is in Pickering Lythe.

² His brother James, who was a pensioner at St. John's, Cambridge, his tutor being Dr. Wright, who later on married his sister Beatrice.

³ Ned is his brother Edmund, and Nelly his sister Eleanor.

⁴ This sum was made up of the following items:—Bailiffs, £1 5s.; a coach, 1s. 6d.; my attorney in that busines, £2 2s. 6d.; charges with the bailiffs, 6s. This was not his first experience of prison, as he had already been arrested on February 10, 1651-2, before seven at the clock in the morning.

⁵ Will of Marmaduke Blakeston of Monk Fryston, gentleman, proved in 1659 by his daughters Margaret and Alice (*Yorkshire Record Series*, i., 227). Gloves were the usual present made to judges or to persons acting in a judicial capacity. In 1654-5 he makes his commissioners against Edmund Maulever a present of gloves costing 11s.

⁶ Called below "Kicker's *Ars Magnetica*."

gave me for her pillion-cloth, 8s. July 22, my sister Bessy of her allowance beforehand, £1. Aug. 17, Jammy in ruled paper, 1s. Aug. 21, Tho. Casse, &c., tooke a male deere from the dogs, witness He : Stockton. Sept. 12, Edmond, £2. To him Blundevill's *Mathematics*, Hall's *History of England*, 8s. Sept. 22, Tho : Stockdale went and delivered a warrant to the constables of Osmotherley and Harlsey for apprehending of Tho : Cass, Will. Aersam, James Lakin, Rich: Mennell, Rob. Maukin, Chr. Wilson, for deere stealing, to appeare before Mr. Turner. Item a tupp¹ of Will. Freer cozen, 12s. 4d. Will. Thompson and Chr. Lambert bought at Allerton faire this day 20 ewes of Rob. Bell of Whitwell i'th' Whinnes for £9. Sept. 28, Henry Ducket of my coz. Dodgshon, £1. Oct. 12, an earnest to Will. Miles, when I hired him £4 wages, 2s. 6d. Oct. 17, I brought, in silver to Malton, when I went to London, with me in one bag, £50; in another £16², where I disbursed to my sister Blakiston in full of Mich. allowance, £2, Jammy £1, Edmond, when he was sick, £4. Oct. 22, charges betweene Yorke and London, poast, £3 10s. Oct. 23, Kicker's *Ars Magnetica*, £1 4s. A paire of stockings, 7s. 6d. A paire of gloves, 4s. 6d. Socinus and Ernestus, 1s. Shoes, 4s. 6d. De pulvere febrifugo, 1s. Trumbull and I laid a wager of 5s., I that the Parliament should sit till Xtmas even.³ Dec. 12, bought of Edward Shilleto his gray gelding, *teste* H. Blakeston, £8. Mr. Wolrich for a silver can, £5 15s. For a doz. spoones, £5 15s. For mending the brass watch, 4s. Pembroke's *Arcadia*, 13s. 4d. A dictionary, 13s. 4d. Charlton, 12s. 4d. Gold, £5 13s. Mr. Wivell for my brother James' bill, £9. My father in sack, 3s. Dec. 21, Ned for his periwig, 15s. To him by my wife, £2. Dec. 8, Peg Bawmbrough per bill, £6 13s. A gratuity more than her wages for staying at Ayton, 5s. Will. Miles for his mare, £6 13s. For saddle cloth and bridle, 10s.

1654-5, for 2 paire of gloves for my Com^{rs} against Ed. Mauleverer, 11s.⁴ Jan. 6, Jamy in viol strings, 6s. Jan. 19, I brought to Yorke with me when I went to London in silver £64, in gold in one box £20, in another about £4, whereof disbursed to my father £3.⁵ Ned Shillito for his stond nagg, £10. Jan. 21, Joseph Raynold for earnest for the organ (£9 to pay), £2. Jan. 30, in a coat with gold buttons, £2. My coz. Toby Blackston per bill, £2 13s. 6d. Feb. 5, I received a letter from Dr. Wright to Neddy, y^t he was married with Betty.⁶ Feb. 6, for 6 yarges,

¹ A ram.

² We can hardly wonder that there were numerous highwaymen about when it was the custom to convey such large sums on one's person on long journeys. Here Mr. Mauleverer has £66 with him, and the next spring he carried £88 in specie.

³ Mr. Mauleverer won his wager, as the Parliament sat until January 22nd in 1655. This was the first Parliament during the Protectorate.

⁴ His uncle, the rector of Marske, in Richmondshire (*Yorkshire Archæological*

Journal, vi., 191). There was a lengthy lawsuit between the parson and his brother, and later on his nephew, about the annuity given him by his father's will in 1618.

⁵ After James Mauleverer's bankruptcy he seems to have received an allowance from his son. In these accounts are numerous entries of payments by the son to the father.

⁶ His sister Beatrice married George Wright, of Bolton-upon-Swale, and St. John's College, Cambridge.

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ of Genoa flowerd tabby for my wife's gowne, £7 8s. For 16 ounces $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ of silver lace, being 17 yards, £3 10s. *Medicina pauperum*, 2s. 6d. Markam's *Compleat Horsman*, 13s. 6d. A book of fowling, 1s. Feb. 9, Tom Lee, the taylour, for his bill of Bessie's gowne, £2 2s. Feb. 20, Betty from my wife, a feather bed, bolster, and a rugg: 1 doz. of new napkins, a tablecloth, 2 pewter dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard holland. Item to her from my selfe for part of her allowance, £10. March 13, to my father by Duke Paterson, £4.

In 1662-3 the Hearth Tax Rolls for 14 Catherine II. give us a passing glimpse of the state of the place. At that period there were forty-two houses in the parish, containing sixty-three hearths. The hall had eleven hearths, and Henry Cotterill, gent.,¹ had five in his house. The only other one with more than two was Mrs. Margery Potter's, which had three. Five had two hearths, and the remainder one apiece.

There remains little more to tell of the owners of Arncliffe. The various exactions they had suffered, and expenses they had incurred during the Civil Wars, seem to have reduced them to great poverty, so that all the estates passed out of their possession except Arncliffe Hall and the demesnes, and even these were bought back by the family on the bankruptcy of James Mauleverer. The marriages of the last two male representatives of the family with heiresses greatly restored its prosperity, and enabled them to repurchase a considerable portion of the lands alienated by their ancestors. The family became extinct in the male line in 1785 on the death of Thomas Mauleverer, who left five daughters surviving him, who became his co-heiresses. Mary, the survivor of the two daughters who never married, devised her fifth of the property, and the one formerly belonging to her sister, Frances, to her nephew William Gowan, her sister Anne's second son, on condition of his taking the arms and name of Mauleverer. Captain Gowan consequently assumed his mother's family name, and by purchase from his cousins became possessed of the Arncliffe estate. On his death in 1857 it descended to his two daughters, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Meynell, of the Fryarage, Yarm, and Georgina Helen, wife of Mr. Douglas Brown, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, the latter of whom ultimately acquired the whole estate by purchase from her sister. The estate has been sold in the present year by his son to Sir J. Lowthian Bell, Bart., of Rounton Grange.

¹ The old house on the hill between the two villages, referred to before, and supposed to have been built by Thomas Stockton in 1620, is no doubt the one inhabited by Mr. Cotterill. 1725. Elizabeth, wife of Marmaduke Cotterell,

gentleman, (buried) July 17th, 1741-2. Marmaduke Cotterell, gentleman, was buried February y^e 9th. Georgius Cottrell fillius Henry Cottrell sepulta (*sic*) vicesimo septimo Octobris 1671 (Ingleby Arncliffe Registers).

Pedigree of Mauleverer.¹

² ARMS :—1 *Sable three greyhounds in pale courant argent, collared or.* Mauleverer of Wothersome.

2 *Or a fess gules, in chief three torteaux.* Colville of Dale.

3 *Azure a maunche or.* Conyers of Sockburn.

4 *Ermine on a fess gules three escallops or.* Ingram of Arncliffe.

5 *Or a cross quarter pierced, five cinquefoils vert.* Hodgkinson of Preston.

6 *Argent, an eagle displayed sable.* Wilberfosse of Gainsborough.

CREST :—*A maple leaf springing from a trunk, all proper.*

MOTTO :—*En dieu ma foi.*

Robert M. This Robert is the earliest ancestor of the Arncliffe and Wothersome Mauleverers, of whom there is any mention, to whose son William and Mariot his wife, William, son of Richard Attewode, gave a toft and a bovaté of land in Allerton Gledhowe with three acres in Shortebutflatt, and an acre and an half in Molde Rode, in tail, with remainder to William M.'s right heirs. The deed is without date, the witnesses being Thomas Chaumbrelayn, Thomas le Wayte, Thomas de Caldecotes, William Scotte, Thomas de Allerton, and others, so it appears he had issue :—

¹ The above pedigree is taken with amplifications from "my pettiegree collected and contrived out of myne auncient and new evidences by me Will'm Mauleverer esq^r, an. r. regine Elizabeth, &c., quadragesimo tercio, 1601. Etatis mee quadragesimo quinto, Aug. xj." It has been printed under the editorship of Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe in the *Herald and Genealogist*, iii., 304-311; and also by Mr. J. J. Howard in the *Miscellanea Genealogica*, ii., 73. In the latter place are also printed the false pedigree made by Mr. Mauleverer in 1591, the pedigree contributed by him to the Visitation of 1584-5, and the entries relative to the Mauleverers in the family bible, and the parish registers of Bardsey and Ingleby Arncliffe.

² Besides these arms they claimed to quarter, *Gules on a chevron argent between*

three eagles displayed as many crosses crosslet sable, for Berley of Wothersome, on the ground that Elizabeth, wife of Robert Mauleverer, who was living circa 1377-1443, was daughter and heiress of John Berley of Wothersome. As a matter of fact her family name is not known, and most probably Robert Mauleverer bought Wothersome. In a north country Roll of Arms, temp. Richard II., John Berley had attributed to him as his coat, *Gules two mullets pierced or, and a canton ermine* (*Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, ii., 342). Another coat, *Argent a cross moline sable*, for Fulthorpe, is sometimes found amongst the Mauleverer quarterings, but wrongly, as Elizabeth Fulthorpe, wife of Sir Robert Colville, was not an heiress herself, nor were the Mauleverers descended from that couple, but from Colville's sister, Joan Mauleverer.

William M., who was witness to a demise by Richard Brown of Allerton to his brother, John Brown, of a moiety of nine acres and three roods in Brown Hill¹ in Moor Allerton (which he held under a lease from the abbey of Kirkstall), for twenty-five years from Martinmas, 1325, at a rent of 3s. 11d. per annum. He married Mariot, widow of Richard att Wodd, and mother of William att Wodd; for Thomas, son of Alexander of Allerton, released the marriage of William att Wodd, her son, to her, by his deed bearing date the Sunday after Martinmas day, 6 Edward III. (November 15, 1332): which William att Wodd therefore made the deed above-mentioned. So it seems that this William M. by this marriage of a wealthy widow was first advanced.² The same William M. of Potternewton made a lease of a messuage and eight acres of arable land in Gledowe Allerton to Agnes, widow of Roger de Caldecotes, from Martinmas, 1336, for five years, at 13s. 4d. a year. In November, 1344, he granted a lease to last during his life "in subsidium elemosine pauperum Christi ad portam," to the abbot of Kirkstall, of lands, etc., in Allerton Gledhowe; namely, a messuage and eight acres held for a term by Robert Darlyng, a messuage and two acres held for a term by William Taylor (*cissor*), two cottages formerly held by William Malanhawe, and then by Margaret Fox, and fifteen acres, five of which lay in Molderode and Shortebutteflat and in the Moor, one in the croft of Robert Darlyng's said messuage, half an acre in Caldewelle, three acres in Toftes and Okanholtfeld, three and a half acres in Gildsandfeld, and two acres in Coteflat. He granted another lease in 1346 to the abbot of the same house, of a culture in More Allerton. On March 28, 1345 (*le lundi en la sepmaine de Paschez, l'an du reagne le roy Edward tierce puis le conquest dis et neofyme*), Adam Emmeson executed a general release to William M. of Potternewton, and Robert, his son. He was a witness on St. Juliana the Virgin's day (May 22), 1348, to a deed by John, son of Richard Browne of Moor Allerton, demising to his brother Henry Browne, for the term of his life, an acre of arable land in Bramhull in Moor Allerton. The other witnesses were: John Chambreleyn of Newton, William Scott, William Killyngbek, and Robert Browne. He had issue:—

1 Robert M., of whom hereafter.

¹ Probably the same place as Bramhull, mentioned a little lower down, now known as Broomhill.

² On Saturday after St. Andrew's Day, 15 Ric. II. (December 2, 1391) William Sowter of Scolles, and Agnes his

wife, sister and heir of Ralph Atwod of Allerton Gledhowe, made a release to Robert Mauleverer of Newton, of all right to any lands in Gledhowe Allerton, Chapell Allerton, More Allerton, and Shadwell.

- 2 William M., who, under the style of William M., son of William M. of Potternewton, released to his brother Robert, for twelve marcs, all the moveable goods Mariot his mother had that day given him, “preter pannos nostros et hernasia corpora nostra concernencia, lanam, unam cistam quondam patris mei, unam vaccam matris mee, duas sues, et unum par rotarum plaustrarium, usibus nostris applianda.” The deed was executed on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 35 Edward III. (June 24, 1361), at St. Oswald’s (Nostell), in the cellarer’s chamber, in the presence of Adam de Allerton, cellarer of Nostell, William de Birkyn, and Robert de Mar.

Robert M. of Potternewton married one Margaret. They had a grant in 1367 in tail male, with remainder to Robert’s right heirs, from Henry de Clesby, William de Brandon, and Richard de Bautre, chaplains, of a tenement in Potternewton, which they (the feoffees) had had granted them by Sir William Chaumberlayn, priest. In 1365 Archbishop Thoresby gave Robert M. and William de Cordelay, parishioners of the parish church of Leeds, leave to have divine service celebrated in a chapel at Allerton on feast days for one year, whenever they should be hindered by floods from going to their parish church.¹ There is a deed from Robert M. of Potternewton to John de Amyas the elder, John de Amyas the younger, Ralphe Browne, chaplain, and Richard Swalowe of all his lands, etc., in Stubbus, More Allerton, Gledow Allerton, and Potternewton, dated September 7, 43 Edward III. (1369), whereby it is plain he had lands in all these towns at that time. He had issue:—

- 1 Robert M. See below.

- 2 John M. of Cushworth and Isabel. On April 12, 1377 (*die dominica prox. post clausum Pasche*, 51 Edward III.), John Fraunke and his wife, Margaret, entailed a tenement and seven acres of land in Newton, on Robert, son of Robert

¹ March 26, 1365, anno pontificatus 13. Johannes etc., dilectis filiis, Roberto Mauleverer et Willelmo de Cordelay, parochianis ecclesie parochialis de Ledes, nostre dioc., salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Precibus vestris favorabiliter inclinati, ut per unum annum a data presentium continue numerandum, in honesta capella de Allerton infra dictam parochiam scituata, diebus ferialibus, et si contingat inundacio aquarum quominus

ad dictam ecclesiam vestram parochialem de Ledes diebus festivalibus licite accedere valeatis, ut durante inundacione hujusmodi diebus festivalibus divina per capellanum idoneum licite valeatis facere celebrari, dumtamen consensus vicarii dicte ecclesie de Ledes ad id interveniat, et cum hoc prejudicium aliquod dicte ecclesie parochiali nullatenus generatur ea occasione (*Registrum Thoresby*, fo. 135).

M. of Newton, with remainders to John, his brother, Isabel, his sister, and the right heirs of Robert. John M. esq. by his will, dated 1451, directs that his body shall be interred in the church of St. Francis of the Friars Minor at Doncaster, and that William Rawlyn, chaplain, shall celebrate for three years after his death, during which time he shall have his gilt cup, which shall afterwards revert to Alvery his son at Cusworth (*Hunter's S. Yorkshire*, i. 18). John M. had bought the manor of Cusworth in 1403 of Richard Leeds. It was sold in 1461 by his grandson Robert M., gent., son and heir of William M., late of Doncaster, esq., to Ralph de Kniveton (*Ibid.*, i. 349).

Robert M. was a minor and under age in 1372 when the abbot of Kirkstall brought an action against John Amyas senior, John Amyas junior, Robert, vicar of the church of Marnham,¹ and Richard Swalowe, for the custody of the land and heir of Robert M. of Potternewton, which he alleged belonged to him, as Robert held his land of him by knight service (*Monastic Notes*, Yorkshire Record Series, i. 114). He was living in 1377, and also all Richard II.'s days, for on May 12, 1399 (*die Lune prox. ante festum Pentecostes*, 22 Ric. II.), William Brereley and Emma, his wife, made a deed to him of lands in More Allerton, which they had got from Robert Parker of Kirkstall, and Henry Brown. And Robert Harrison of Thorner and Agnes his wife, daughter of Henry Cartwright, of Shadwell, gave him and his wife Elizabeth by deed all their lands in Shadwell and elsewhere, dated anno 20 Ric. II. (1396-7). On August 12, 1400, he granted to John Amyas of Shitlington, John Mauleverer, John Scotte, Sir John de Snyttall, vicar of Leeds, Robert de Newton, chaplain, and Richard Sclawlon of Thurnscoe (Trynnescowe), all his property in Potter Newton, Allerton, Stubbus in the parish of Harewood, Eltofts, and Shadwell in the parish of Thorner. And on June 17, 1403 (*die Lune prox. ante festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste*, 4 Henr. IV.), William de Brerelay, son of Thomas de Brerelay of Newton Potter, and Agnes, Thomas's wife, granted to Robert M., Edmond Fraunke of Allerton, John M., Robert's brother, and Robert Newton, chaplain, the reversion of their lands in Newton Potter after their deaths. So both Robert and John were then alive. And King Henry IV. gave him for his good service done against Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and Thomas Bardolf, and other rebels, the mills at

¹ Perhaps a mistake for Bramham. There is no such parish as Marnham in the neighbourhood.

York for his life, by his Letters Patent, dated May 11th, *anno regni ejus* (1408), which grant was confirmed to him November 30, 2 Henr. V. (1414). In the eighth year of Henry IV. (1406-7), John Boswell of Ardesley, to whom Thomas Brerelay (heir thereof by ancient charters to his ancestors from Mowbray, Moorvill, Stuteville, and others)¹ gave Wothersome by deed, dated there, January 7, 2 Richard II. (1378-9), to the use as it may seem, of the said Robert M., to certain feoffees, one whereof was John M., the forenamed brother of Robert, and to his heirs, dated 8 Henry IV.;² which John, called John of Cusworth, did release all his right and interest therein to his brother Robert M., by his deed dated 4 Henry V. (1416-7). And on July 10, 10 Henry V. (1422), Geoffrey Taillour of Selby, and Beatrix his wife, daughter and heiress of John Brown of Moor Allerton, made a deed to Robert M. of Wothersome esq., of a messuage and bovaté of land and meadow in Moor Allerton. So it seemeth he lived so long, and began to be Mauleverer of Wothersome, whereas before they were of Potter Newton. In 1437, being the fifteenth year of Henry VI., he obtained a general pardon from the king. Nay, it appeareth plainly he was living in 20 Henry VI. (1441-2), for he made a deed to his brother John and others, to the intent that they should enfeof his wife, Elizabeth, of Wothersome, for her life, remainder to Sir William M., his son (the first knight), in tail male, with remainder to John M.; Eltofts, Thorner, Shadwell, and Britby, to Robert, son and heir of Sir William aforesaid, in tail male, remainders to Sir William and John. Dated and written at Wothersome, Friday next after the Ascension, 20 Henry VI. (May 18, 1442), which he made in manner of a will with all. They made the feoffment accordingly, January 12, 22 Henry VI. (1443-4), to dame Elizabeth his widow.³ He died in July, 1443, and was

¹ Mr. Mauleverer in 1602 states that he had these deeds. The only early deeds now among the Arncliffe documents, relating to Wothersome, are as follows:— (1) A confirmation by Roger de Mubrai to Roger, son of Haldane de Berlai, of the confirmation which Richard de Moreville made him about his holding in Wodehusum. (2) A grant by Nigel de Mubrai to John, son of Robert de Daiville, of his father's land. Name of place not given, but apparently Wothersome. (3) Grant by Ralph, abbot of Kirkstall (1182-1188), to Henry de Berlai of all Wodehus. (4) An agreement in 1344 between William, abbot of Kirkstall, and William, son and heir of Sir Richard de Berlay,

knight, about certain services and commons in Wodsome. The deeds mentioned above relating to the transfer of Wothersome to the Mauleverers cannot now be found.

² So in the original pedigree. There seems to be some omission here. Unluckily the charters referred to are now non-existent, so that the mistake cannot be rectified.

³ The deed to the feoffees is wanting, but copies of the document carrying out its provisions are still extant. The feoffees were John Mauleverer of Cusworth, William Scott of Newton, and Robert Gray of Toulston, esquires.

buried at Leeds. In 1585 Glover, whilst engaged in his *Visitation of Yorkshire*, found the following inscription in the church there, which has since disappeared. "Orate pro animabus Roberti Maleverer, armigeri, quondam d'ni de Wodesham, et Elizabethæ uxoris eius, qui obiit iii. die mensis Julii, A^o D'ni mccccxliii, xxxi., Henr. VI. The armes gone" (*Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584 and 1612, p. 464). It has not been accurately copied, as it should be 21 and not 31 Henry VI. Then, too, it is doubtful whether the day of the month is the 3rd or 13th of July. His widow survived him and was living in 1446. She is said to have been the daughter and heiress of John Berley of Wothersome, but no authority is given for this statement, which for other reasons is unlikely. They had issue only one son:—

Sir William M., who married Joan, one of the daughters and heiresses of Sir John Colville, knight, by Alice, daughter of John, Lord Darcy, as appeareth by deed of partition (Appendix, No. v.); by which deed he obtained Arncliffe and other lands. They were married as early as October 31, 6 Henry V. (1418), when Thomas Robeas of Hoyton, one of Sir John Colville's feoffees, released to William M. and Joan his wife, all claim to the manor of Ernclyff and the vill of Ingylby under Ernclyff. He and his wife had a general pardon from the king on July 4, 24 Henry VI. (1446). He is mentioned in the will of his son, Robert M., which was made in 1458 (Appendix, No. vii.). His widow survived him, and was living in 1463. They may have been buried in Northallerton Church, where in 1585 were the arms of Mauleverer with a golden label of three points, impaling Colville (*Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584 and 1612, Foster's Edition, p. 462). They had issue:—

1 Sir Robert M. See below.

2 William M., on whom on March 1, 31 Henry VI. (1452-3) his father entailed lands in Newton Potter, Chapel Allerton, Moor Allerton, Clifford, and Allerton Gledhow, which were confirmed to him in 1463 by his nephew "Edmond, son and heir of Sir Robert M., knight, late son and heir of Sir William M., knight, and dame Joan his wife," with the said dame Joan's assent. In 1459 his parents granted him a messuage in Dale, called Sarezyn Hall. In the same year he and John Killingbek of Chapel Allerton entered into an agreement about certain lands in Chapel Allerton formerly belonging to John Cordlay, parson of the parish church of Bramham, which had been granted to his grandfather,

Robert M., in 1424 by Alfred de Manston, William Scargyll, and Thomas de Hawksworth. There was a William M., who was living in 1476 and 1488, who married Joan, widow of Robert Manston. He is probably identical with the above-named William.¹

- 3 John M. had a grant from his father in 1452-3 of lands in Otley, Newhall, and Mensington, with a parcel of meadow in "Farneley juxta Newall," formerly held by Alienora Pawson. Died without issue before 1463.
- 4 Henry M. had a similar grant of lands in Rawdon and Yeadon, with a croft in Farnley, late in the tenure of Robert Lawson, called Busterdcroft, and a parcel of land called Penkenett, and half an acre called Hesilhill, late in the tenure of William Cote. Confirmed as above in 1463.
- 5 Edmund M. had a similar grant of lands in "Kyerby super Wharff," and of a messuage with certain acres of land in Farnley, late in the tenure of Thomas Angrom, with a parcel of meadow in the same vill called Adam Carr, late in the tenure of Robert Hamlyne. Confirmed as above in 1463.
- 1 Beatrix M. married Richard Wyman esq. Prenuptial settlement dated February 10, 31 Henry VI. (1452-3). See Appendix, No. vi.

Sir Robert M. had a lease in 1446 from his father for the term of the lessor's life, of the manor of Woodsom, "paying yerely to dame Elizabeth M., moder to the said sir William, the ferme of viii marcs, which the seid sir William afore to hir payd: and also beryng the charge of suytes and othour labures that belongeth in defence of the seid maner." He was also to receive the profits and farms of the lands, etc., in Sigston and Dale for two years, paying his brother William seven marcs a year. "And ower that hit is agreed that wheer the seid Robert hath and perceywith an annuel rente of iiij marcs 3eerly of the house of Ryvaux, that when

¹ There was also a William Mauleverer living in 1448, who was interested in lands at Etton in the East Riding in right of his wife, Margaret (P.R.O., *Yorkshire Feet of Fines*, 21-32 Henr. VI., No. 55). William Mauleverer of Uppingham made his will in 1442, (date of probate not known), and left his property to his wife Margaret, so it seems likely these two Williams were the same person (Gibbon's

Early Lincoln Wills, p. 169, from Bishop Alnwick's Register, fo. 39). The William Mauleverer of Etton was undoubtedly the father of Robert Mauleverer of Letwell, who in 1469 gave lands at Willerby to Haltemprice Priory, for the good of the souls of Isabel, his wife, William, his father, and Margaret, his mother (Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*, 317).

hit by the grace of Godd salle happyn' the seid Robert to take a wife and be weddid, then the seid William to haue and perceyue the seid annuel rente of iiij marcs. His will is dated "ye Monunday next after ye xv^{oun} of Seynt Michelle," 37 Henry VI. (October 16, 1458). See Appendix, No. vii. He seems to have predeceased his father, and was certainly dead in 1463, when his mother Joan was party to a deed in which he is spoken of as "Sir Robert M., knight, late s. and h. of Sir William M., knight, and dame Joan his wife." His wife's name was Joan, who is mentioned in his will. Her parentage is unknown. In the church at Northallerton there were formerly the arms of Mauleverer impaling, *argent on a chevron three martlets*, but I am unable to state to whom these arms belonged. (*Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584-5 and 1612, p. 462). They had issue:—

1 Edmund M. See below.

2 William M., to whom his father left by will in 1458 lands in Fockerby, Eastoft, Swinefleet, and Thorner. (Appendix, No. vii.)

1 Margaret M., mentioned in her father's will (*Ibid*).

2 Joan M., mentioned in her brother Edmund's will, dated 1488 (*Test. Ebor.*, iv. 40).

Edmund M. In 1454 lands in Drighlington, Wothersome, Adwalton, and Scoylcrofte, were settled by his father and grandfather on him and his wife Alionora in special tail (P. R. O., *Pedes Fin. Ebor.*, 33-39 Henr. VI., No. xiii.). He had Letters of Protection from Edward IV. in the first year of his reign (May 10, 1461), in which he is styled "Edmund M. de com. Ebor. gentilman." In 1463 (April 8, 3 Edward IV.), he confirmed his grandfather's gifts to his uncles, William, Henry, and Edmund. In 1472 he and his consort Elinor had letters of confraternity from Thomas, provincial prior of the Order of Hermit Brethren of St. Augustine in England. In the manor court of King Edward IV. for Barwick-in-Elmete, Scholes, and Roundhay, held in 1481, Edmund M., esq., was allowed to approve a parcel of waste ground (in Barwick) called Birkes, containing seven acres of land. By his will, dated October 7, 1488, and proved January 29, 1493-4, he desired to be buried on the north side of Bardsey church, in the churchyard between the vestry and the Lady Altar. (Appendix, No. viii.) His wife Eleanor or Alionora was a daughter of Sir James Strangways of Harlsey Castle, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1 Edward IV. She was one of his executors, and survived him. They had issue:—

- 1 Robert M. See below.
- 2 Thomas M., as appeareth by a deed dated May 4, 9 Henry VII. (1494).¹
- 3 James M. On February 4, 5 Henry VII. (1489-90), an inquisition was taken in the manor court of Arncliffe, to assess the amount due to Edmund M. for the damages done to his demesne, which he had let to Gilbert Gy, Thomas Gy, and Anthony Hoghschon. The following is the finding of the jury, which is curious and unusual, being in English. After giving the jurors' names it proceeds, "Whiche said y^t ye said thre tenauntz trespassyd in ye sprynges (the young wood) w^t yair catelle to ye valew of vjs. viij^d. Item for fellyng of wode w^tout deliuere, ijs. Item for reparacons of ye place, thak, stone, and stree, xiijs. iiij^d. And as for alle other trespasses es doon, either by ye lord to ye tenauntz, or the tenauntz to ye lord, ye said twelf men awardethe nothyng to be gyfyn ne recompensed, but sett one hurt agaynes one other. Wiche verdett was gyffyn in wryttyng to sir James Stra(n)ways, knyght, and ye said sir James resavyd ye aboue wryttyn xxijs., and deliuered it to James Malleuere, son to ye said Edmond." In his will (dated May 11 and proved June 28, 1517), in which he describes himself as of Seamer near Scarborough, gent., he desires to be buried in the choir of the chapel of St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor, there (*Test. Ebor.*, v. 83). His wife Joan, who was his executrix, survived him (*Ibid.*). He had issue (1) Ralph, mentioned in his father's will, prior of the Charterhouse at the Reformation. Supervisor of the will of his cousin Sir William M. in 1549. His will was dated April 2 and proved April 29, 1551. (2) Anne, mentioned in her father's will. Married first as his second wife Thomas Layton of Sexhow, in the parish of Hutton Rudby (*Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584, p. 541), and secondly by licence, at Kirkdale, in 1526, John Elwike of Seaton near Market Weighton (*Test. Ebor.*, iii. 374). (3) Another daughter who married Sutton.
- 4 William M., uncle to Sir William M., is mentioned in 1524 in the marriage settlement of Robert M. and Alice Markenfield.

¹ I have not been able to find this charter, but by an undated deed William Mauleverer of Wothersome, esq., granted to Thomas Mauleverer the younger, his

uncle, lands and houses in Ingleby Arncliffe, giving William Howgyll power to deliver seisin.

- 1 Joan M. married John Hopton of Armley. Mentioned in her father's will dated 1488.
- 2 Isabel M. married Arthington.¹
- 3 Marjory M.
- 4 Beatrice M.

Robert M., son and heir apparent of Edmund M., esq., and Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour (of Hazlewood), knight, had a grant in special tail on November 20, 13 Edward IV. (1473), from John Vavasour senior,² William Vavasour, John Popeley, and Robert Marshall, of certain lands in Dale Town, in which they had been infeoffed by the said Edmund M. and Alianora his wife. His *Inq. p. m.* was taken at York Castle before William Crowche, the escheator, on October 24, 17 Henry VII. (1501), in which it was found he died on March 10, 11 Henry VII. (1495-6), his son William, of the age of thirty and upwards, being his heir. By his will, which was proved on February 25, 1496-7, he desired "to be beried in the church of Allhalous at Bardsay, in the same place where my fader lieth" (*Test. Ebor.*, iv. 40n). [His wife survived him.³ He had issue:—

- 1 William M. See below.
- 2 Edmund M. On January 13, 22 Henry VIII. (1530-1), Thomas Middleton and the other feoffees of Sir William M., knight, granted to Leonard M., son of Edmund M., tenements in Keyrbie for life, with remainder to Robert M. in fee.
- 3 Leonard M.
- 4 Peter M. These three younger "brether of the seyde Sir William," are mentioned in 1524 in the marriage settlement of Robert M. and Alice Markenfield.

Three Daughters referred to in their father's will.⁴

¹ John Ardyngton, esq., was witness to a charter of Edmund Mauleverer of Wodosom, esq., dated April 1, 18 Edward IV. (1478).

² One of the seals to this deed bears an animal's head, probably a goat's, for Vavasour (*Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584, p. 235).

³ Query as to whether she did not remarry John Shipton, against whom and Joan his wife, and William Mauleverer, esq., the manor of Eltoft was recovered in 1510 (Mich., 2 Henr. VIII.), by Sir William Bulmer, knight, Leonard

Vavasour, clerk, and William Middleton, John Arderne, John Menvell, William Thwaites, Thomas Tempest, and John Bentley, esquires.

⁴ Licence was granted on August 15, 1489, to the vicar of Bardsey, to marry William Thwaite of parish Hutton Wansley or Marston, and Margery Mauleverer of parish of Hutton, in the chapel of the manor-house of Woodsome, banns being published twice (*Test. Ebor.*, iii., 354, and *Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584-5 and 1612, p. 93). This Margery Mauleverer is most likely one of the three daughters referred to above.

Sir William M. On May 28, 7 Henry VII. (1492), Edmund M., esq., granted to John Vavasour, Richard Goldisburgh, John Hopton, Peter Bygod, Thomas Crawthorne, and Edmund Thwaytes, certain lands, etc., in Ynggylby near Arncliffe, the manor of Daylle Town, and lands in Bysshopton and Seynt Eleyne Awkland, in Durham, "ad intencionem et effectum quarundam indenturarum maritagii inter dictum Edmundum M. et Robertum M. ex vna parte, et Annam Conyers ex altera parte confectarum." On the authority apparently of this deed he is said to have married Anne, daughter of William Conyers of Sockburn, and Anne his widow. This is very probable, although there is no absolute proof of the fact. As I have not been able to find any further mention of her it is likely she died early, although as far as I can discover all his children were by his first wife. He was knighted at Flodden in 1513, and made High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 13 Henry VIII. (1521). On November 7, 1522, he had license to marry in the chapel at Wothersome his second wife, Joan, widow of Sir John Bigod of Settrington, who was one of the daughters of Sir James Strangways of Harlsey Castle, by Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Lord Scrope of Masham, and aunt and co-heiress of the last Sir James Strangways (*Test. Ebor.*, III. 372).¹ There appears to have been no issue by this marriage, as they must have been both over middle age at the time it was contracted. She died on November 15, 1546, when her capital messuage, etc., in Bainton, escheated to the Crown by reason of the attainder of her son and heir, Sir Francis Bigod (P. R. O., *Exchequer Inquisitions, Yorkshire*, 38 Henry VIII. to 1 Edward VI., *Comptus Thome Raynoldes, Escaetoris*, m. 8). She was buried at Bardsey on November 26, 1547 (*Bardsey Registers*). Sir William died on August 10, 1551, when it was found by his *Inq. p. m.*, taken at Wetherby, September 20, 5 Edward VI. (1551), before William Davell, the escheator, that his nearest relations and heirs were: Joan, wife of Peter Slingsby, gent., aged 40; Anne, wife of Thomas Gower, aged 39; and Katherine, wife of William Conyers, aged 38; that is, daughters and co-heirs of Sir James M., knight, deceased, son and heir of Sir William. He was buried at Bardsey, August 13, having had issue:—

¹ The licence for her first marriage at the chapel within the manor-house at Harlsey by the vicar of Osmotherley is dated January 20, 1488-9. As she and Bigod were related in the fourth degree, they had to have a dispensation to marry

(*Test. Ebor.* iii., 354). In the spring of 1523-4 she and her second husband had to get a Papal dispensation to legalise their marriage, as they were related in the third and fourth degrees (*Arncliffe MSS.*).

1 James M. married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Ralph Wycliffe of Wycliffe (*Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584-5 and 1612, p. 377). In March, 1509-10, Sir William M. conveyed his property in Adwaldon, Drighlington, Clowcroft, Follifoot, and Newby-by-Seamer, to Sir William Bulmer, knight, William Middilton, John Ardern, William Thwayt, John Menvyle, esquires, Leonard Vavasour, clerk, and Thomas Tempest and John Bentley, gentlemen, upon trust for his son and daughter-in-law in tail. James M. must have soon died. His widow had her jointure enlarged and confirmed in 1524 and 1527. She was still alive in 1536. They had issue (1) Joan, who married first Richard Aldburgh of Aldburgh, near Boroughbridge, and had issue Richard and others. In 1536, in a deed in which she signed herself "Jane Aldbowrgh," she resigned all claim to the lands she might have inherited in right of her father. She married secondly Peter Slingsby, gent. (2) Anne married Thomas Gower of Stittenham, and died without issue. (3) Katherine married William Conyers of Marske. In 1525 Sir William M. and Ralph Wyclyffe, esq., paid William Conyers, the bridegroom's father, 200 marcs for this marriage. She had one daughter, who married Arthur Phillip, of Brignall (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vi. 226).

2 Robert M. See below.

3 William M., mentioned in an entail made in 1541 of a purparty of the manor of St. Helen's, Auckland, in Durham, and of the manor of Walkringham in Yorkshire. In 1550 a remainder in tail male in the Yorkshire properties was limited to William M., son of William M., late of Thorner, deceased, who was probably his son (*Yorkshire Fines*, i. 152). William M. of Traneholme, was fined 3s. 4d. in 1552 for not cleansing and repairing his ditch at Fowkeld (*Arncliffe Manor Rolls*).

4 Leonard M. appears to have died early. His daughters Eleanor M.¹ and Alice Busse are mentioned in his father's will.

¹ On June 28, 1557, Richard Hushwaite and Elinor Mauleverer were married at Bardsey (*Bardsey Registers*).

In 1561 they were tenants of Sir Edmund Mauleverer in Arncliffe.

5 Henry M., B.A., June 27, 1530; B.C.L., June 30, 1535; B. Can. L., July 12, 1535 (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, iii. 962). Vicar of Ainderby Steeple, 1548 and 1554 (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xiv. 397). Instituted to the rectory of Thurnscoe in South Yorkshire at the presentation of his relative, William Vavasour of Hazlewood. He died rector there, his successor being instituted in 1583 (Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii. 156).

1 Anne M. married John Roccliffe of Cowthorpe, esq., and had an only daughter and heiress, Anne, who married Sir Ingram Clifford. (*Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584-5 and 1612, p. 285.)

2 Catharine M. married Henry Wombwell, of Wombwell, esq.

3 Another daughter, who married Barker, to whose daughter Alice Sir William M. in his will gave £20 towards the preferment of her marriage.

Robert M. married Alice, daughter of Sir Ninian Markenfield of Markenfield, knight. Their marriage settlement was made on October 16, 16 Henry VIII. (1524), when it was agreed that they should marry afore the feast of the Purification of our Lady (February 2) next coming. Her portion was 350 marcs.¹ On the first of December following Cardinal Wolsey granted them a dispensation for marriage, as they were related in the fourth degrees. He made his will December 6, 1540, which was proved by his widow on June 22 following. He was buried at Bardsey the last day of January, 1540-1. Her will is dated March 4, 1552-3, and proved on the seventh of the same month. Both desired in their wills to be buried at Bardsey. They had issue:—

1 William M. married about the spring of 1537, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Hopton of Armley, when lands in Thorner, Thorp Hawksworth, etc., were settled on them in tail. He died without issue in 1539, and was buried on April 25 at Bardsey. His widow married Peter Roos, a second son of the Ingmanthorpe family (*Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584-5, p. 42).

2 Robert M. died young.

3 Edmund M. See below.

4 Thomas M. Living 1541 and 1552. *O. s. p.*

¹ The trustees of the settlement were William Ingleby, John Roccliffe, Henry Wombwell, esquires, John Markenfield, gentleman, and Thomas Sparling. Her

portion was to be paid by instalments of fifty marcs at a time, in the chapel at Wothersome, afore the image of St. Lawrence.

1 Dorothy M. married John Kaye of Woodsome, near Huddersfield, esq., and had issue. They were married at Bardsey, January 21st, 1542-3, "being both xv yeares olde" (*Bardsey Registers*).

2 Anne M. married Thomas Leigh of Middleton, near Leeds, and had issue:—"1542. Filius Domini Leighe aetatis vj annos (*sic*) et Anna M. ix. annom (*sic*), were married the xxvjth of October predicto." (*Bardsey Registers*.)

Sir Edmund M. married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby, of Thorp Perrow, near Bedale. The covenant for their marriage, which was made between the two fathers-in-law, is dated September 30, 33 Henry VIII. (1541); whereby it was thereby covenanted "that Edmond M., son and heyre of Robert M. layte deceased, by the grace and sufferance of Almyghty God shall of this syde and before the feast of Eester next for to comme after the day of the dayte heirof, mary and take to his wyff Mary Danby, oon of the doughters of the sayd Sir Christofer Danby, yff the sayd Mary wyll theirunto agree and consent, and the lawes of holy church e wyll suffer the same"; and after a similar covenant in regard to the lady it "was further couenaunted, concluded, grauntyd, and agreyd betwene the sayd partyes that the sayd Sir Christofer Danby shall haue the custodie, rewle, and gouernaunce of the sayd E. M. vnto suche tyme as the sayd E. M. do accomplysshe thage of eightene yeres." Sir William agreed to settle lands to the value of forty marcs a year on the young couple in Northumberland and Durham, and the lady was to have four hundred marcs as her portion. Sir Edmund was knighted in 1553, and died on April 27, 13 Elizabeth (1571), being buried at Bardsey the same day. He left issue by his wife, who survived him:—

1 William M. See below.

2 John M. baptized at Bardsey, January 6, 1571-2. A posthumous child.

1 Elizabeth M. baptized at Bardsey, May 27, 1558, married Ralph Gower, fifth son of Richard Gower, who was the second son of Sir Edward Gower, of Stittenham. They had five children (1) William, who married a lady named Mountney; (2) George, to whom his uncle, William M., left in 1618 £20 in consideration of all the debts he owed him; (3) Ellenor married to Robert Sadler of Northumberland; (4) Mary; (5) Margaret, whose portion her uncle willed should be made up to £20. She married Thomas Dowker of Newbiggin in Northumberland, clerk.

- ² Katherine M. baptized at Bramham 6th, 1560 (*Bramham Registers*). *O. s. p.*

William M., born April 30, and baptized the next day in Bardsey Church. His father, about a fortnight before his death in April, 1571, entered into an agreement for his marriage with Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Richard Aldburgh of Humburton, near Boroughbridge, which was to be solemnized before the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, otherwise called Lammas (August 1) then next, if each party should thereunto consent and agree. The bride and bridegroom were to appear at the wedding in such apparel as should be meet and convenient for their estate and degree; a convenient dinner being provided on the day of the wedding by the lady's father. She had been born about Michaelmas, 1553, and brought £300 as her portion. After Sir Edmund's death his widow confirmed this arrangement, and it was further agreed between her and Aldburgh that she should have the custody of her son until he was eighteen, she doing her reasonable endeavour to bring him up at the school or at one of the universities. On June 7, 1571, his father-in-law bought his wardship for £100 from Henry Cary, K.G., Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick, and lord warden of the East Marchs of England *foreanempst* Scotland. According to his *Inq. post mortem*¹ he died on April 9, 16 James I. (1618), but this is clearly an error, as his will is dated on the 14th of that month. He certainly died somewhere about this month, for there is a deed dated April 27 in the same year by which his widow and four unmarried daughters, Martha, Mary, Dorothy, and Elizabeth, agreed to carry out the trusts of his will and to contribute towards the costs of any suit which might arise in connection therewith. He was buried at Arncliffe in the *queare* of the church, for which a fee of 6s. 8d. had to be paid, besides 10s. for a mortuary. By his wife, who is believed to have survived until 1642, he had issue:—

- ¹ William M. born November 24, 1585. Admitted to Lincoln's Inn, October 23, 1605. Lost in London.
- ² James M. See below.
- ³ Lancelot M. born April 19, buried April 26, 1593.
- ⁴ Christopher M. born February 21, 1595-6. Married Anne, daughter of George Todd of Trenholme, in Cleveland, and had issue Timothy and Ellenor. His widow in 1657 took out letters of administration to her father (*Yorkshire Record Series*, i. 184).

¹ P.R.O., *Inq. p. m.* (*Court of Wards*), 16 James I., lix., No. 194.

- 5 Edmund M. born November 26, 1600. The following is the account given of him by the Rev. Canon Raine in his *History of Marske* (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vi. 191), to which I can add nothing. "His father in his will, dated in 1618, states that he had given him forty marks per ann. out of Arncliffe, for his life, in accordance with a deed made between Sir Timothy Hutton and himself. Mr. M. was rector of Crosby Garrett¹ in Westmoreland in 1636-46. There is among the papers in the House of Lords an application, dated February 6, 1646-7, for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Edmund M. to the rectory of Marske, with a certificate of his fitness (Lords' Papers, Hist. Commission). Mr. M. seems to have left Marske for the more bustling and important living of Spalding in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1664.

(1) Frances, dau. of Philip Ford, = Edmund M., rector of =	(2) Elizabeth, wid. of Fr.
rector of Nunburnholme.	Marske. Buried at
Married there 15th May,	Spalding, co. Lin-
1638 ²	coln, 3rd Septem-
	ber, 1664, as minis-
	ter of that parish

William, bap. at Crosby Garrett,	Eleanor, bap. ibid., 20 July, 1639
March 9, 1642-3	Frances, bap. ibid., 25 May, 1641
Philip, bap. ibid., March 26, 1645	Beatrice, bap. at Marske, Feb. 20, 1647-8
	Barbara, bap. ibid., 22 May, 1651

- 1 Alice M. born April 18, 1578. On October 31, 37 Elizabeth (1595), her father granted her a lease, revocable at pleasure, for a nominal consideration, of the lower ends of Peaselands, as they butteth upon Ingleby Moor: and in the spring of the next year she had a similar lease of a piece of land on the south-east end of Ingleby Moor, commonly called the Thorns, adjoining upon Redcar and Ingleby Beck, newly taken out of Ingleby Moor aforesaid, by reason of the partition of the said town of Ingleby, and due unto the said William for and in consideration of the common raines and balks and other his grounds and demains in the field of the said town of Ingleby, as it is now divided, severed, and set out from the rest of Ingleby Moor. She married Richard, son and heir of Richard Tempest of Tong, in the

¹ 1636, December 10. Institution of Edmund Mauleverer, clerk, to the rectory of Crosby Garret, vacant by the death of Richard Fallowfield, on the presentation of Sir Philip Musgrave, knight and baronet.

² "1654-5, February 8, Francis, the al deare (wife) of Edmund Mauleverer, was interred in the chancell of Marske." This date is obviously incorrect.

West Riding. Their postnuptial settlement is dated October 7, 41 Elizabeth (1599).¹ She had £450 as her portion. They had many children.

- 2 Ann M. born February 26, 1579-80, married as his second wife Francis Pinkney of Silton Paynell, otherwise Nether Silton. His first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Spenser, was buried at Leake, February 11, 1601-2. They had issue William, Lancelot, and Anne, and others. (*Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584, p. 214, and 1666, p. 326).
- 3 Ellinor M. born May 20, 1581; buried July 9, 1582.
- 4 Martha M. born August 2, 1584. On February 11, 17 James I. (1619-20), Peter Denton of Stobbelee, in the county of Durham, gent., conveyed two capital messuages in Stobbelee² to his brothers-in-law, James Mauleverer and Francis Pinkney, upon trust for Martha M. for life, in consideration of the marriage which was to be solemnized between them. The licence for their marriage is dated in the same year (*Add. MSS.*, 29670, p. 172). He was the fourth son of Lancelot Denton of Kirkby Moorside (Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 63).
- 5 Katherine M. born January 15, buried January 18, 1586-7.
- 6 Elizabeth M. born May 28, buried November 21, 1588.
- 7 Dorothy M. born September 18, 1589. Married Crosthwaite.
- 8 Mary M. born March 24, 1592-3. Married Henry Blakiston of Old Malton. In 1658 Henry Blakiston of Ingleby-under-Arncliffe, gent., used as his arms, *two bars with three birds in chief*, and as his crest, *a bird*. In an old pedigree at Arncliffe she is stated to have married Emerson of Wardell (Weardale) in Durham.

¹ The trustees were Richard Tempest of East Haigh, William Shirtcliffe of North Bierley, gentleman, William Hartley of Bramhope, gentleman, and William Hewthwaite of Ingleby under Arncliffe, yeoman. The following are the names of the closes of land in Tong conveyed to the uses of the settlement: The Birks, the Hill Green, the Wheatroid, Cliff Ing, the Broad Ing, the Ox Close, the Nether Hobroid, the Long Ing, the Cony Close, the Well Croft Ing, the New Lands, the Moor Close, the Hollings Pasture, the

Smithy Close, the Ox Pasture, the Coal Stubb Ing, the Moor Close with the Dammes, the Ring Hey, and a house called Hill Green House.

² In 4 James I. (1606-7) William Denton, clerk, had licence from Tobias Matthew, bishop of Durham, to convey two messuages and lands in East Stobbeley, West Stobbeley, and Danyell Leas, to Peter Denton, of Farnton hall, gentleman, in fee simple (*37th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, 163).

9 Katherine M. born November 16, 1597. Licence for her marriage in 1616 with Ralph Tunstall of Coatham, in the parish of Long Newton in Durham, gent.¹ (*Add. MSS.*, 29670, p. 147).

10 Elizabeth M. born February 24, 1598. Married at Darlington in 1620 Matthew Rymer of Romanby (Longstaffe's *History of Darlington*, 230).

James M. born February 1, 1590-1. Married at Richmond, November 27, 1613, Beatrice, eldest daughter of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske, knight. She was baptized at St. Olave's, York, June 24, 1596 (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vi. 238), so that she was only seventeen at the time of her marriage. She appears to have died about 1640-2. The following are the verses addressed to her on her father's tomb in Richmond Church:—

Felici nimium tu prole beata Beatrix,
 Tam pia tu conjux quam pia mater eras.
 Vitam habuit in patientia, mortem in desiderio.

Her husband was buried at St. Mary's, Castlegate, York. "April 25, 1664, James M. esq., prisoner in York Castle buried." They had issue:—

1 Timothy M. born July 12, 1615. Died an infant.

2 William M. born December 10, 1617. In February, 13 Car. I. (1637-8) he and his cousin John Dodsworth, took a garret in Gray's Inn over against Gray's Inn Lane, late in the occupation of Sir Edward Fisher, knight, containing an outward and inner chamber, and a study; being at the north end of the new pile of buildings between Ellis's Buildings and Judge Yelverton's Chambers. *O. v. s. p.*

3 Matthew M. born January 6, 1619-20. Ob. infans.

4 John M. born May 10, 1620. Ob. infans.

5 Timothy M. See below.

6 James M. born at Arncliffe. Educated at Ripon. Admitted a pensioner of St. John's, Cambridge, October 14, 1651, when he was twenty-two years old, his tutor and surety being Dominus Wright (J. E. B. Mayor's *Admissions to St. John's, Cambridge*, 103). Appointed an ensign in the Foot

¹ M.A. of Cambridge. Son and heir of Thomas Tunstall of Coatham Mandeville in the co. of Durham, by Dorothy,

daughter of Robert Place of Dinsdale (*Foster's Visitations of Durham*, 313).

Guards, Colonel Russell being in command of the regiment on July 19, 1669 (*English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, i. 102).¹ Made one of the Poor Knights at Windsor, 1677; Governor 1685. In his will, which is dated April 10, 1703, he described himself as of Windsor Castle, gent., and desired to be decently buried in the cloisters there. It was proved at Windsor, May 5 following, by his nephew and executor, Timothy M. According to the family bible he died at Windsor, April 17, 1703, in the year of his age 75, by cutting off his leg. There is a monumental inscription to his memory on the north side of the great cloister at St. George's, Windsor.

- 7 Edmund M. married according to the custom of the Society of Friends, at Kirkby Grindalythe, on the first of the third month, 1616,² Anne Peirson of Mowthorpe, and had one daughter. He lived at West Ayton in the parish of Hutton Bushell, near Scarborough. Both he and his wife were Quakers. He died November 27, 1679,³ of consumption, leaving an only child Anne, born on the 26th of the second month, 1678, at Scarborough. The widow married the 7th of the seventh month, 1681, Matthew Watson, both being of Scarborough,⁴ and the next year they and her child went to the province of West New Jersey. In 1696 Anna M. married John Abbott, and had with other issue a son Timothy, named after his granduncle, Timothy Mauleverer of Arncliffe. Descendants of this marriage are still living in the State of New Jersey.

- 1 Elizabeth M. born October 25, 1616. In 1638 a licence was granted for her marriage at Ingleby Arncliffe with Peter Blakiston, 24, merchant (Paver's Marriage Licences, B. M. *Add. MSS.*, 29670, p. 313). He was of Newton in Durham, and in 1665 of Ingleby Arncliffe. They had issue Peter and Beatrix, and William and Duke, who died young.

- 2 Mary M. born August 19, 1621. *O. s. p.*

- 3 Elliner M. born October 2, 1622. Married Anthony Nowers, of Pluckley in Kent, and had issue many.

¹ Francis Mauleverer was appointed ensign to a company of foot in Windsor Castle, Prince Rupert being captain of the company, on April 30, 1675; and Richard Mauleverer, cornet in his Royal Highness' regiment of horse, earl of

Peterbro' colonel, on February 16, 1678 (*Ibid.*, i. 183, and iii. 202).

² Hull Monthly Meeting.

³ Edmund Mauleverer, of Pickering Monthly Meeting, buried 28th of ninth month, 1679.

⁴ Pickering Monthly Meeting.

- 4 Beatrice M. born October 13, 1624. Married George Wright, of Bolton-upon-Swale (*Dugdale's Visitation*, 97, 98). He was educated at Danby-on-Yore under Mr. Smelt, and on May 14, 1647, when he was fifteen, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's, Cambridge, his tutor and surety being Mr. Pauson. His elder brother Francis Wright, aged eighteen, who died without issue, being admitted as a fellow commoner at the same time (Mayor's *Admissions to St. John's, Cambridge*, 83).

Timothy M. born May 12, 1627. Educated at Easington under Mr. Smelt. Admitted a pensioner at St. John's, Cambridge, March 26, 1647, when he was eighteen, his tutor and surety being Mr. Pauson (*Ibid.*, 82). Married December 19, 1650, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Metcalfe, of Northallerton (*Dugdale's Visitation*, 177). She died May 22, 1674, about six o'clock at night, in the 49th year of her age, and was buried in the choir at Arncliffe by Mr. Lith. Her M. I. is given on p. 139. He died January 24, 1686-7, in the 59th year of his age, about four in the morning, of a consumption and gout, and was buried at Arncliffe on the 27th. They had issue:—

1 Timothy M. See below.

2 Beatrice M. born January 6, 1651-2. Died July 14, 1691, about twelve o'clock at noon, and in the 40th year of her age, in a consumption.

3 Elizabeth M. born January 11, and buried at Arncliffe, January 16, 1664-5.

Timothy M. born February 25, 1652-3. Licence in 1672 for the marriage at Kendal of Timothy M., 19, and Elizabeth Bellingham, 22 (*Paver*, p. 471). She was the eldest daughter of James Bellingham, son and heir of Alan Bellingham, of Over Levens in Westmoreland. They were married the 31st of December in that year. The trustees of their marriage settlement were Henry Marwood of Little Busby, esq., Henry Bellingham of Over Levens, gent., James M. of the city of York, esq., Richard Metcalfe of Haram, esq., her portion being £1,000. "My dearest, dear husband, T. M., died of an apoplexy y^e 16th of February, at twelve at night, in the year of his age 50, wanting nine days, and in the year 1702-3," and was buried at Arncliffe on the 18th. He died intestate, his widow taking out Letters of Administration. She survived until 1710, and was buried on September 11 in that year at Arncliffe. They had issue:—

- 1 James M. born October 23, and baptized at Arncliffe, November 1, 1675. Died April 22, at five o'clock in the morning, 1700, and in the 25th year of his age. Buried at Arncliffe the same day.
- 2 Timothy M. See below.
- 3 William M. born December 28, 1682, and baptized at Arncliffe, January 4 following. Died December 6, 1697, of the small-pox, between ten and eleven at night, and at the 15th year of his age. Buried at Arncliffe on the 8th.
- 4 Allan M. born September 25, 1684, and died the same day.
- 5 Thomas M. born September 26, and baptized at Arncliffe, October 4, 1687. In 1704 one hundred guineas were paid to Mr. James Coke of Stockton, for placing Thomas M. with him as an apprentice. He was a merchant there in 1719. Died November 14, 1724, of a fever, aged 37 years, 1 month, and 8 days.
- 6 Bellingham M. born August 10, 1689, baptized at Arncliffe, August 20 following. Collated to the rectory of Maghera, county Derry, Ireland, April 3, 1723, whither he had gone as chaplain to Bishop Nicolson, who had been translated from Carlisle to Derry, and ultimately became archbishop of Cashel. He married Elizabeth, third daughter of that prelate, and by her had issue, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Bellingham,¹ Catherine, John, James, Anne, Jane, Dorothy, Susannah, Alice, and Richard. Descendants of Bellingham M. are still living in Ireland, and are now the only male representatives of the family.
- 1 Dorothy M. born December 13, baptized at Arncliffe, December 26, 1677. Died February 22, between the hours of twelve and one at night, 1685-6, and in the ninth year of her age.
- 2 Elizabeth M. born April 13, baptized at Arncliffe, April 22, 1679. Died September 21, 1690, at seven o'clock in the morning, of a consumption, in the twelfth year of her age.

¹ Bellingham Mauleverer, described as of St. Lawrence Jewry, married Thoma-zine, daughter of, and had issue James Cuninghame Mauleverer, baptised 8 July, 1759, and buried August,

1759, at St. Lawrence Jewry; and a daughter Elizabeth baptised there, June 2, 1762 (*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, ii. 474n).

Timothy M. born July 10, and baptized at Arncliffe, July 13, 1680. Educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. Had a commission as captain of the Trained Bands of Foot in the North Riding in 1707 from John, Duke of Newcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of the Riding. Married July 2, 1711, Jane, daughter of Thomas Hodgkinson of Preston, and sister, and co-heir with her sister, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Mercer, rector of Ecclestone in Lancashire, of Richard Hodgkinson. The trustees of their settlement were William Bellingham of Rufford in Lancashire, esq., and Richard Foster of Preston, esq. Mr. Mauleverer was buried at Arncliffe June 22, 1753. His wife died at Darlington September 3, 1766, aged 77, and was buried at Arncliffe on September 6. By his will, dated June 26, 1751, he left each of his unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Dorothy £1,100 apiece, to be paid on their marriage with his wife's consent, and until then interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. They were not to intermarry with Samuel Howlett of Stokesley, merchant. He had issue:—

- 1 William M. born May 24, 1716, about ten at night. Died January 23, 1732-3, and buried at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, January 25.¹
- 2 Timothy M. born September 25, 1717, about seven at night, and died in the same year.
- 3 Thomas M. See below.
- 4 Henry M. born March 3, 1719-20, about nine at night. Buried at St. Mary-le-Bow, August 25, 1728. According to the family bible he died April 24, 1726.
- 5 Timothy M. born May 17, 1724, half an hour past four in the morning. Baptized at Arncliffe, June 2 following. Died August 3, 1725, about half an hour past five in the afternoon, and buried at St. Mary-le-Bow, August 4.
- 1 Elizabeth M. born May 2, and baptized at Arncliffe, May 12, 1712. April 28, 1756, Mrs. Elizabeth Mauleverer buried (*Northallerton Registers*).
- 2 Jane M. born February 15, 1713-4. Married Zachariah Marsingale of Carlton-in-Cleveland, who used as his arms, *a stag's head affrontèe*. Marriage settlement dated September 1, 1742. They had an only child, Jane, who married the well-known Doctor Samuel Parr of Stanmore, county Middlesex. The doctor used as his arms in 1772, *a pale between two birds*.

¹ I am indebted to the kindness of the late Rev. Canon Raine for the extracts from the St. Mary-le-Bow Registers.

- 3 Mary M. born August 26, 1722, about one in the morning. Buried at Arncliffe, June 25, 1763. She resided latterly at Darlington. Her niece Jane Parr was her executrix.
- 4 Catherine M. born April 26, 1726, about seven o'clock at night, and baptized at St. Mary-le-Bow, May 6. Married at Arncliffe by licence January 5, 1746-7, Thomas Stones of Eckington, county Derby, esq. The trustees of the marriage settlement, dated December 27, 1746, were Thomas M. of Gray's Inn, esq., and Godfrey Heathcote of Chesterfield, gent. She settled £500, and he lands in Mosbrough and Plumley in Eckington, subject to his mother Hannah's life interest.
- 5 Dorothy M. born about four o'clock in the afternoon April 18, and baptized at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, May 4, 1728.

Thomas M. born September 19, 1718, about seven in the morning. Educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Barrister-at-Law and member of Gray's Inn. Chairman of the North Riding magistrates. Married at Gainsbrough, October 24, 1752, Sarah Pawson, daughter and co-heir of John Wilberfoss of Gainsbrough,¹ by Sarah, daughter of Elias Pawson, alderman of York. He died at Leeds, April 27, 1785, at five o'clock in the afternoon of the stone, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried at Arncliffe. His widow died July 13, 1810, aged 77, and was buried at Arncliffe. They had issue:—

- 1 Thomas M. born early in the morning, August 3, 1757, at Arncliffe. Christened September 12 following at Arncliffe Church. Sponsors, Mr. Wilberfoss, Mr. Cooper, and Lady Wray. Died April 7th, in 1768, at Arncliffe.
- 2 John M. born at Arncliffe between five and six in the afternoon of Sunday, May 6, 1759. Christened June 8 following at Arncliffe Church. Sponsors, Sir Bellingham Graham, Mr. Peirse of Bedale, and Mrs. Turner of Busby. Died December 22, 1766, about seven in the morning, at Gainsbrough, and was buried in the vault there.
- 3 Richard M. born at Arncliffe on April 11, 1768. Died an infant February 12, 1770.

¹ Mrs. Mauleverer had three sisters: Dorothy married William Cooper of London, merchant; Elizabeth married John Preston of Leeds, merchant, from whom come the Prestons of Flasby in Craven; and Anna or Hannah married Anthony Wharton of Carhouse, near Doncaster, esq.

- 1 Jane born Tuesday, July 24, 1753, a little past eight in the morning, at North Stainley, in the parish of Ripon. Christened at West Tanfield in the North Riding. Sponsors, Mr. Wilberfoss, Mrs. (Jane) Mauleverer, and Mrs. Woolmer. Married at Arncliffe by licence June 20, 1775, Robert Lindesay of Loughry, in the parish of Derryloran, county Tyrone, esq. She died April 18, 1824, and was buried on the 25th at Desertcreat in the same county. Her husband died at the age of 85, on January 6, 1832, and was buried beside his wife on January 13. They left issue.
- 2 Sarah born in the night of the 9th, or betwixt 9th and 10th of August, 1754, at North Stainley. Christened September 11 following at West Tanfield. Sponsors, Mr. Wilberfoss, and Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Preston, her aunts. Married at Arncliffe by license, July 21, 1778, John Arthur Worsop of Alverley Grange, near Doncaster, and Howden, esq., aged 27. She died March 31, 1790, and was buried at Luddington in Lincolnshire. Her husband survived her many years, and dying August 29, 1818, was buried with his wife. They left issue.
- 3 Anne born May 28, 1756, in the morning between the hours of nine and ten at Gainsbrough. Christened there June 29. Sponsors, Rev. Joseph Harrison of Pontefract, Mrs. Duncalf of Highgate, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilberfoss. Married at Arncliffe, September 14, 1780, Clotworthy Gowan of Bessingby, near Bridlington, esq., and of the East India Service. He died September 25, 1809, having attained the rank of Colonel, and was buried at Weston, near Bath. His widow died June 1, 1832, and was buried at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on June 7. They had issue.
- 4 Frances M. born in the afternoon of October 8, 1760, at Gainsbrough. Christened November 8 following at Gainsbrough Church. Sponsors, Mr. Wharton, Mrs. Frances Ellsley, and Miss Mercer. Died unmarried at Arncliffe, January 21, 1827, and buried there. M. I.
- 5 Mary M. born between eleven and twelve in the morning of September 3, 1766, at Arncliffe. Christened there October 8. Sponsors, Mr. Hildyard of Great Grimsby, Mrs. Burton of Beverley, and Mrs. Mary Wilberfoss. Died unmarried May 16, 1833, aged 66, and was buried at Arncliffe. M. I.
- 6 Elizabeth M. born at Arncliffe, June 8, 1769, about 6.30 a.m. Died an infant August, 1769.

APPENDIX.

I.

THE FOURTEEN ARTICLES.¹

To be diligently enquired of, and particularly answered in writing, by the High Constable in every Hundred, and by the Petty Constables and Tithing men, of every several Parish, Town, and Hamlet, at the assizes to be holden for the County of York, at the Castle of York, on the—day of—, 1824.

I. You shall enquire and present the names of all Popish Recusants within your parish, above the age of sixteen years, who shall forbear to repair to Church according to Law, in this manner, you shall distinctly set down the Names of the Master, Mistress or Dame of the Family, and the Names of the Servants, by their Surnames, etc., the Names of Baptism, and of Sojourners, and above the rest the names of the Schoolmasters; you shall present the names of all such who do not resort to Divine Service every Sunday according to Law, and Certify whether the Twelve-pence on Sunday forfeited be received and duly employed for the Poor, or of whom it hath been received and by whom neglected.

II. You shall enquire what Felonies have been committed in your several Hundreds, Parishes, and Towns which come to your knowledge, by whom, against whom, and in what kind of nature, and who hath presented the same, and what concealments or connivances have been, and by whom, in pursuance of any such Felonies; and if any such Robberies since the Assize have been committed, and you shall certify whether any Hue and Cries have been made, and the same been prosecuted by Horsemen and Footmen, or by whose Default or Neglect the same hath failed to be duly prosecuted; and also whether Watch hath been duly kept for the apprehending of Felons and Vagrants, and by whose Default the same hath been neglected.

III. You shall certify what Vagabond Persons and Rogues have been apprehended within the several Parishes since the time aforesaid, and what let pass not apprehended or punished, who have been sent to the House of Correction, when and how they have been delivered from thence, and by whose neglect the same hath happened, and who have relieved such Rogues with Meat.

¹ The above was contributed to the *Yorkshire Post* of July 19, 1890, by A.R., Whitby, who prefaces them thus:—“Anyone perusing Old Parish Constables’ accounts must have noticed the items ‘To ye return of 14 articles,’ or

‘Paid for 14 articles,’ and would naturally ask to what they refer. To such inquirers the following, which is taken from an old MS. copy, may not be without interest.”

IV. You shall enquire and certify what Cottages have been erected, by whom, and by what means, contrary to the Statute of Queen Elizabeth,¹ and what Inmates are entertained in Towns not corporate, and by whom.

V. You shall certify how many Taverns, Inns, Alehouses, and Tipling-houses there are within your several Parishes, who keep the same, and how long they have kept them, and which of these Alehouses are licensed, and which are not, and whether they sell their Ale and Beer according to Assize or not, which of these entertain neighbours at Alehouses, who have been drunk since the last Assizes, in what Inns or Alehouses the same hath happened, and who hath maintained any unlawful games there, and whether the number of any such Inns or Alehouses in any one Parish be burthensome and more than is convenient, and which of them may be spared, and whether the Houses stand in convenient Places, or which of them be situated in Nooks, Bye-lanes, Woods, or any other secret Places, and likely to be dangerous to People, in respect to entertainments and shelter for Thieves and Robbers and other lewd company.

VI. You are to present all unlawful Weights and Measures that shall be used within your Hundred, and whether the lawful Assize of bread be kept and observed, and to present all persons within your Precinct that offend therein.

VII. You are to enquire who shall have been, since the time aforesaid, Trespassers, Forestallers, Regrators² of Corn within the said county, or any other county, who dwell or reside within a poor Precinct; and what kind of Grain, or quantity they have been Ingrossers, Forestallers, or Regrators² of, and who are Maltsters in your said Parish to sell Malt again, and who use common Brewhouses for Ale and Beer within your Parish, and which of them sell Ale to any unlicensed Alehouse.

VIII. You are to certify all names of Petty Constables, and their abilities, and by whom they have been made, nominated, and chosen, to the end that men of ability and good discretion may be chosen.

IX. You are to enquire what kind of Servants have been out of their Service, or have put themselves out of Service, their Term not being expired, where this hath happened, and what hath become of such Servants; and what unmarried Persons of able body be out of Service, and whether they have any means to live without labour, if they labour for their Livings, who set them to Work.

X. You shall enquire what Bridges, Causeways, and Highways are in decay in every such Parish, and through whose Default the same hath happened, and who ought to repair them, if you doubt whether, present both.

¹ 31 Elizabeth, c. 7. Penalty for building a cottage without four acres of land to it, and the like for placing or receiving inmates. The inmates were called under-settles in North Yorkshire (*North Riding Record Society*, i., 95).

² *Regulators*. See 5 and 6 Edw. VI., cap. 14. Who shall be judged a forestaller, who a regrator, and who an ingrosser, and the punishment of them.

XI. You shall enquire what Stocks are provided in every Parish for setting the Poor to Work, and what means the Poor are set to Work in every Parish, what Apprentices have been placed or bound forth in every Parish, and who have refused to receive or keep any Apprentice so ordered to be put forth by the Justices of the Peace, what Bastards have been born within every several Parish, who are the reputed Fathers, and how they have been punished, and how the Bastards are provided.

XII. You shall present all profane Swearers and Cursers within your Hundreds and Liberties, if they have been punished according to Law, and the Penalties levied and distributed to the use of the Poor, as the Law requireth.

XIII. You shall enquire what Riots, Routs, and unlawful Assemblies, Batteries, and Affrays have been committed, raised and done in every Parish, within the time aforesaid, by whom and when, and how the same have been punished.

XIV. You are to enquire what Constables neglect to punish Rogues and wandering persons, and do other things belonging to the Duty of their Office, especially those who have neglected to bring in their presents, and in all your presentments you are to set down the day (as near as you can), and the year, and the Town, when the said offences have been committed.

II.

PEDIGREE OF COLVILLE.¹

M^d qe en temps le Roy Dengleterre Henry second apres le conquest, autrement appelle Henry fytz Emperisse,² estoit demourant ouesqe leuesqe de Duresme, appelle Hugh' Puissant, vn chiualer appelle monsire Phelipp' Coluyll', son seneschalle et chaumbreleyn.³ Et pur le bon seruice qe luy auoit fait il luy donast lez vilez de Thymylby, Foxton', et Ellirbek,⁴ a luy et a sez heirez pur toutz iours, sicoun appiert plus pleinement par diuersez chartres, euidencez, et munimentez ent faitz. Et le dit monsire Phelipp' auoit issue vn monsire William Coluyll' son fitz et heir. Et le dit monsire William Coluyll' auoit issue vn autre monsire Phelipp' Coluyll', fitz et heir, le quel monsire Phelipp' esposast Engelize, file et heir a monsire Robert Engerame, seigneur

¹ This pedigree, which must have been drawn up between 1418, the date of the death of Sir John Colville, and 1440, when his estates were divided between his aunts, is fairly accurate, and appears to be derived from materials which have since been lost or destroyed. The few errors in it are corrected in the notes. The probable object of the document was to assist Mauleverer and Wandesford in asserting their rights to the Colville.

inheritance against Fulthorpe and Conyers, who claimed St. Helens, Auckland.

² Henry II.

³ His name occurs as a witness to charters of bishop Pudsey, but always towards the end of his episcopate, probably about 1190 (*Chartulary of Finchale Priory*, Surtees Society, 44, and *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.*, 206n).

⁴ Thimbleby and Ellerbeck in Osmotherly parish, and Foxton in Sigston, all in Allertonshire in North Yorkshire.

de Erneclyf, Dale, et Estheselerton.¹ Et auoit issue del dite Engelesse vn monsire William Coluyll' son fitz et heir. Et le dit monsire William Coluyll'² auoit issue vn monsire Robert Coluyll', son fitz et heir. Et le dit monsire Robert Coluyll' auoit issue vn autre monsire Robert son esne fitz et heir, vn Monsire Robert le puisne, et deux autrez fitz, cestassaur, vn monsire Phelipp' de Coluyll', qi auoit le manoir de Themylby pur terme de sa vie del doune le dit monsire Robert, son pier, et auxi vn autre fitz, appelle William Coluyll' esquier, quy auoit Syggeston pur terme de sa vie del doun le dit monsire Robert, son pier; et lez ambedeux monsire Phelipp' et William devient³ sanz heirz de lours corps engendrez. Et le dit monsire Robert Coluyll' le puisne auoit issue de Elisabeth', sa femme, file a monsire Johan Conyers, vn monsire William Coluyll', son esne fitz et heir, et (vn) autre fitz de mesme la femme, appelle Phelippott Coluyll' esquier, qi mourust a Sandewythe sanz heir de son corps engendre. Et plus outre le dit monsire Robert Coluyll' le puisne auoit deux filez de Elisabeth', sa femme auant dite, cestassauoir, Elisabeth' et Marion. Marion mourust sanz heir, qar ele vnques ne fuist espose. Et la dite Elisabeth' fuist marrie a vn esquier appelle Henry Sarazyn, neez en lez partez de outre le meir.⁴ Et le dit Henry auoit issue del dit Elisabeth' sa femme vne Elisabeth' Sarazin, sa file et heir, qi puis demouroit ouesqe la Roigne de Portyngaile en Portyngale,⁵ et fuist marrie ouesqe vn esquier on chiualer, ne scey my son noun. Et le dit monsire William Coluyll', fitz et heir le dit monsire Robert Coluyll', le puisne, auoit issue son fitz et heir, vn monsire Johan Coluyll', engendrez de Johane, file a monsire Johan Sire de Faucomberg. Et auxi le dit mon sire William Coluyll' auoit vn autre fitz appelle Marmeduk, engendrez de Johane, sa seconde femme, soer a meistre Antoyne Seynt Quintyn⁶; le quel Marmeduc mourust a

¹ This must be a mistake, as Philip de Colville and Ingelisa his wife were plaintiffs in a fine in 1208 against William Esturmi, about the dower she claimed in right of her first husband, William Fitz Robert, in lands and rent in Faicesby, Crambum, and Newesum. At the same time they were parties to another fine with Stephen Goer on the same subject (*Yorkshire Fines*, John (Surtees Society), xciv., 145, 146). The marriage should be attributed to the first Philip Colville. As has been already pointed out, Engelisa must have been a sister and not a daughter of Robert Ingram.

² William Colville died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Robert (*Cal. Gen.*, ii., 591).

³ From the obsolete verb *dévier*, to die, which was formed from *vie*. Cf. German *ableben*.

⁴ The earliest mention I can find of this name is in the will of Lucia de Thweng, wife of Sir Bartholomew de Fanacourt, made in 1346, who left to her maid Alice,

wife of Sarazin, "robam meam de dorre cum omnibus apparatis predictæ robæ pertinentibus" (*Test. Ebor.*, i., 32). Fanacourt was a foreigner himself, and may have brought Sarazin to this country. They gave their name to a place they possessed in Dale called Sarzynhall.

⁵ Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt and sister of Henry IV., married John I. king of Portugal, 1388, died 1415, and was buried near her husband in the abbey of Batalha.

⁶ Her *Inq. p. m.* was taken at Eton in Bedfordshire, Monday after All Saints' Day, 14 Richard II. (November 7, 1390): from which it appears that the manor of Eton by St. Neots was settled by Sir John Dengayne on himself for life, with remainder to his son John and the above-named Joan, the younger John's then wife, in special tail, with remainder in fee to Sir John's right heirs. The son died without issue, and after the father's death Joan entered into possession of the manor, and died seised thereof. Besides John Sir

Caleys sanz heir, etc., come il est bien conu. Et le dit monsire Johan Coluyll' auoit issue son fitz et heir, vn monsire Robert Coluyll', engendrez de Aleyz, file a monsire Johan Sire Darcy, et Issabelle et Johannett. Et le dit monsire Robert Coluyll' auoit issue vn monsire Johan Coluyll', son fitz et heir,¹ qi darreyn² mourust a Harfleett en Normandy,³ engendrez de Elisabeth' file a mon(sire) William Fulthorp'.

Endorsed—Pedegre de Colevell'. (*Arncliffe MSS.*)

III.

WILL OF SIR JOHN COLVILLE, KNIGHT, 1418.

A tous yceux qe cestes presentes lettres verront ou orront endentez, Johan Colville de Dale, chiualer, saluz en Dieu. Schatent tous gentez qe come jeo, le dit sire Johan, par mon fait ay done et graunte a

John had another son named Thomas, who survived him and died without issue, and three daughters, Jocosa married to John Goldington of Essex; Elizabeth, who married Sir Lawrence Pabenham, and died leaving a son and heir Lawrence aged 17; and Maria married to Sir William Bernake. See also *The Genealogist*, N.S., xii., 29, where the three sisters are made the aunts and not the sisters of Thomas, and daughters of a Nicholas and Amice Engayne. Dame Joan Colville herself died about St. Matthew's Day, September 21, 1390, John St. Quentin being her brother and heir (*Inq. p. m.*, 14 Richard II., No. 14).

¹ He is said in another pedigree of later date to have married a daughter of Sir Peter Tilyolf, knight, to whom were assigned as his arms, *Sable three demi-greyhounds in pale argent*, the ordinary bearing of the Tilliols being, *Gules a lion rampant argent, debriused by a bend azure* (Powell Roll temp. Edward III. *Reliquary*, N.S., iv., 93). His wife's Christian name was Isabel, who was alive and still his widow in 1437. The assertion that she was a member of the Tilliol family is supported by the fact that in June, 1416, John, son of Sir Robert Colville, authorized John Feliskirk to deliver seisin of his lands in Ingleby and Arncliffe, to Sir Peter Tilyolf, knight, Thomas Crathorne, Nicholas Gower, John Banester, clerk, and John Thomson of Tunstall in Cleveland. It is strange that contemporary with or a little later than Sir John Colville of Arncliffe there was another John Colville, who married Isabella, sister and heir of Robert, son of Sir Peter Tilliol of Hayton Castle in Cumberland. His granddaughters and heiresses, Margaret and Phillis, married

Musgraves, and carried their estates into that family (*Plantagenet Harrison's History of Yorkshire*, i., 181, and *Burn and Nicholson's Cumberland*, ii., 154). There is no doubt, however, they were distinct persons, though almost contemporaries and with wives of the same Christian and family names. The Arncliffe John Colville had certainly some connection with Cumberland. His servant John Robeas came from Hoyton in that county, and Roger Whelpdale, one of the trustees of his will, was afterwards bishop of Carlisle. Still, it is very confusing to find that at the *Inq. p. m.* of Isabella Colville taken at Bishop Auckland, April 30th, 1439, it stated her heir was her son William, aged eighteen, and that she had died seised of the manor of Auckland St. Helen (44 *Dep. Keeper of Public Records Report*, 348).

² Darreyn means last, as in the phrase, *assize of darrein presentment*, *assis' a ultimæ presentationis*, which lies where I or my ancestors have presented a clerk to a church, and after the church being void by his death, or otherwise, a stranger presents his clerk to the same church in disturbance of me (*Manley's Interpreter*).

³ Harfleur, on the north side of the Seine, near its mouth. John de Assheby, a Lincolnshire esquire, also died at Harfleur about this time. According to his will, dated September 6, 1415, and proved the last day of the following February, he was struck by a stone and so killed. "In viagio domini nostri regis apud Harflew nuper existens, per ictum lapidis ibidem morte preventus" (Bishop Repingdon's Register, fo. 127, printed in Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 109).

William Fulthorpe, chiualer, Thomas Fulthorpe son fitz, mon uncle, Johan Bannastre, chaplain, Roger Whelpdale, clerke, Thomas Crathorne, esquier, Johan Durham, et Thomas Robeas, lez maners de Erynclyff et Hesterton' (*sic*) oue lez appurtenaunce en le counte d'Euerwyk, a auoir et tenir a eux, lour heirs et assignez a tous iours, come en le dit fait pluis pleynment est contenus. Et auxi come par vn fait jeo, le dit sire Johan Colville, ay done et graunte a Robert Egle, chiualer, Alisaundre Lound, chiualer, Thomas Neusome et Thomas Robeas, lez maners de Bodelle et Spyndilstan en le cunte de Northombr'¹ oue lez appurtenaunce, a auoir et tenir a eux, lour heirs, et assignez, a tous iours. Nientmayns jeo, le dit sire Johan Colville, monstre et declare ma pleyn volunte par ycestes, en le maner et forme q' ensuist. C'est assauoir, qe si jeo, le dit sire Johan, devie² saunz heir de mon corps engendre, qe adonques mez suisditz enfeffes de lez maners de Eryncliffe et Hesterton' ferrount un chauntre en lez glise³ parochalle de Eryncliffe suisdit, et pur un prestre i chaunter chescun iour perpetuelle illoquez pur ma alme et lez almez de Isabelle ma femme, de mez ancestres, et de mez heirs, et de tous Cristiens. Et pur le sustinaunce de ycelle jeo voille qe mez ditz enfeffez en lez maners de Eryncliffe et Hesterton suisditz ferrount al mortifi'nt⁴ de dise marcs de terre ou de rent, le quelle lour sembel le meus, en lez maners ou de lez maners suisditz; et ceo par⁵ advice de James Strangways, lez ditz William de Fulthorpe, Thomas, mon uncle, et Cristoffre Boynton. Et pur lez costagez et expensez entour le fesaunce de ycelle, et pur paier mez dettez, declarez en un endentur parentre moy (et) le dit Thomas Fulthorpe, par Thomas Robeas, mon seruant, jeo voille qe mez ditz enfeffez de lez maners de Eryncliffe et Hesterton suisdit prendront lez rentz et profitz de ycellez maners de troiez anez apres ma mort; et apres teux troys anes pleynment finez et acomplez ma pleyn volunte est, qe mez ditz enfeffez ferront astate de lez ditz maners de Eryncliffe et Hesterton a le fitz puisne Johan de Wande(s)forde esquier, sur tiel condicion qe use et port le non de Colville, a luy et a lez heirs malez de son corps issuantz. Et s'il refuse de porter le non de Colville, adonquez la state serra fait a John Colville, fitz William Colville, fitz mon sire Philip Colville, chiualer,⁶ a luy et a lez heirs malez de son corps engendre. Et pur defaute d'issue male de le ditz Johan Colville, fitz William, et de le dit fitz puisne de Wande(s)forde suisdit, lez ditz maners de Erynclyffe et Hesterton remeindront a mez droitz heirs pur touz iours, et autrement nemy. Purueu tout foitz, qe si le dit fitz puisne refuse le non de Colville, ou autrement ne use le dit non de Colville, qe nulle astate a

¹ Budle and Spindlestone in North-umberland, near Bamborough.

² See note on p. 211 on this word.

³ *i.e.* l'église.

⁴ The form of this word is doubtful, as the writing, which is always pale, becomes here very blurred. It corresponds to the

Scotch law term a mortification, which is synonymous with the English mortmain. There is no record of the chantry ever having been founded.

⁵ *Pur.*

⁶ See No. ii., where it is stated that Sir Philip Colville died without issue.

luy serra fait de lez maners suisditz. Et pur la ou¹ jeo, le dit sire Johan Colville, par mon fait endente ay relesse a Johan Schyplay esquier, tout le droit qe j'ay en lez maners de Thymylby, Syggeston et Roungeton, oue lour appurtenaunce, neintmayns ma volunte est, qe le dit Johan Schyplay ferra inmediate astate de fefment in fee apres le reles a luy liuere, a Thomas Fulthorpe, mon uncle, Johan Banastre, chaplain, et Thomas Robeas, de lez suisditz maners de Thymylby, Syggeston et Rounton, oue lez appurtenaunce, a auoir et tenir a eux, lour heirs et assignez, en fee. Lez quellez Thomas Fulthorpe, Johan Bannastre et Thomas Robeas, ferront astate mormayn² inmediate a dit Johan Schiplay et a Alice sa femme, a auoir et tener as ditz Johan et Alice, sa femme, et a lour assignez, pur terme de vie du dit Alice. Et s'il aueigne, qe jeo, le dit sire Johan Colville, deuie deuaunt mon returne alle hostelle, ma playn volunte est tiel, qe lez maners de Siggeston et Rounton apres les deces du dit Alice, remeindront a mez droitz heirs, rem'e³ de Thymylby oue la ville rem' apres le deceste du dit Alice, a Thomas Fulthorpe, mon uncle, et a sez heirs a touz iours. Et en outre ma volunte est tiel, qe inmediate apres ma mort mes auaunt ditz enfeffez en lez suisditz maners de Bodelle et Spyndelstan, a Isabelle, ma femme, pur terme de sa vie, ferront astate en lez maners de Bodelle et Spyndelston' suisditz, le rem' ent a mez droitz heirs. En tesmoinaunce de quelle chose jeo, le dit sire Johan Colville, et Thomas Fulthorpe, mon uncle, a ycestes presentz endenturs auoms mys nostres sealx. Done le vint et septisme iour d'Aprille, l'an du regne le Roy Henry quint puis le conquest sisme.

Contemporary endorsement:—Wille of sir Johan Coluyllle y^t died in Normandy.⁴



¹ Query as to the meaning of this word. It may be *on* or *un*.

² The first letters doubtful, only the last three certain.

³ I am unable to expand this word. The meaning is, the reversion of Thimbleby with the vill will remain after the decease of the said Alice to Thomas Fulthorpe.

⁴ Circular seal of red wax, one inch in diameter, bearing a shield couché, with

the arms of Colville, *Or a fess gules and in chief three torteaux*, and above it a helmet supporting a dragon with a label depending from its mouth inscribed with the motto, "Droit desir." Circumscription, S : iohis : colvyll' de : dale : milit' : The original, now among the Arncliffe MS., is written on parchment, and although the document itself is in good condition, the writing is very much faded, and in one or two places the reading is doubtful.

IV.

RENTAL OF ARNCLIFFE 1434.¹

ERNCLYFFE. Rentale facta ibidem in festo (in) Cathedra S. Petri,
xij^{mo} Henr. VI. (Feb. 22, 1433-4).

Thomas Clynt tenet j ^m mes. cum j ^a bouata terre, et reddit per annum	vjs.
Idem tenet j cotagium edificatum, et reddit per annum	- xvij <i>℥</i> .
Item unum cot. edificatum in manu domini, quod solet reddere	
per annum - - - - -	- ijs.
Rob. Phelipson tenet j mes. cum j bouata et dim. terre, et reddit per	
annum - - - - -	- viijs.
Rob. Cuke tenet j mes. cum iiij ^{or} bouatis terre et j ^m cot. edificatum	
et reddit per annum - - - - -	- xx <i>s</i> .
Thomas Kendaille tenet j mes. cum ij bouatis terre, et reddit per	
annum - - - - -	- x <i>s</i> .
Joh. Northe tenet j mes. cum j ^a bouata terre, et reddit per annum	x <i>s</i> .
Will. Mayre tenet j mes. cum ij bouatis terre, et reddit per annum	xiijs.
Item unum vastum ² cum crofto in tenura Willelmi Hudson, et reddit	
per annum - - - - -	- xvij <i>℥</i> .
Joh. Tomson tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Item j ^m cot. in manu Johannis Wode, et reddit per annum	- xvij <i>℥</i> .
Rob. delle Hylle tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Joh. Plummer tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Item unum vastum in tenura Thome Hewthaithe, et reddit per annum	xvij <i>℥</i> .
Item j ^m vastum in tenura Ricardi Robe, et reddit per annum	xvij <i>℥</i> .
Thomas Heswelle tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Joh. delle Wode tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Joh. Mayre junior tenet j ^m cot. vastum cum crofto, et reddit per	
annum - - - - -	- xvij <i>℥</i> .
Rob. Pare tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Will. Hudson tenet j mes. cum iiij ^{bus} bouatis terre, et reddit per	
annum - - - - -	- xiijs.
Item unum cot. vastum in manu domini, quod solet reddere per	
annum - - - - -	- ijs.
Thomas Hewthaithe tenet j ^m mes. cum ij ^{bus} bouatis terre, et reddit	
per annum - - - - -	- x <i>s</i> .
Joh. Hirde tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Joh. Hewthaithe tenet j ^m mes. cum ij ^{bus} bouatis terre, et reddit	
per annum - - - - -	- x <i>s</i> .
Elena Colson tenet j ^m cot. edificatum, et reddit per annum	- ijs.
Ricardus Jacson tenet j ^m mes. cum iiij ^{or} bouatis terre, et reddit	
per annum - - - - -	- xx <i>s</i> .

¹ Besides the rental of Arncliffe, the rentals of Dale, £13 6*s*. 9*d*., Thimbleby, £10 5*s*., and Sigston, £5 12*s*. 2*d*., are given.

² That is a cottage, or rather the toft in which it stood, which was lying waste.

Cf. the "cotagium edificatum" of the next entry. Cottages were very movable matters in those days. They might be taken from one spot and set down in another. In that case the former site would be "vastum."

Idem Ric. tenet j ^m hedlande, ¹ et reddit per annum	-	-	-	iiij <i>℥</i> .
Item unum parcellum herbagii, vocatum Mylnhyll, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	iiij <i>℥</i> .
Item unum parcellum herbagii in manu Johannis Hudson, vocatum Ridkerdykes, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	iiij <i>℥</i> .
Item unum parcellum herbagii, vocatum Kyrkdykes, in manu Willelmi Maire, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	ijs.
Item unum parcellum herbagii, vocatum Brakanbark, ² in manu Thome Kendalle, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	v <i>℥</i> .
Item unum parcellum herbagii, vocatum Warmdaille, in manu Johannis Richardson, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	ijs. v <i>℥</i> .
Item unum parcellum prati, vocatum Waylandhedlandes, ³ in manu Ricardi Penros, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	xx <i>℥</i> .
Item unum parcellum prati, vocatum Speteleynges, ⁴ in manu Rogeri Leper, et reddit per annum	-	-	-	xvj <i>℥</i> .
Johannes Maire pro libero redditu per annum	-	-	-	j <i>℥</i> .
Will. Barbour pro eodem per annum	-	-	-	j <i>℥</i> .
Joh. Traunolme (<i>sic</i>) de Trainolme ⁵ pro libero redditu per annum j ^m libram piperis et j ^m libram ciminis.				
Item de libero redditu pro j ^a parcella prati, vocata Upsaleynges, per annum, j ^m par calcarum deauratorum, vel viij <i>℥</i> .	-	-	-	viij <i>℥</i> .
Item Rob. Halman de Parva Broghton debet annuatim de libero redditu tres (<i>sic</i>) capita sagittarum laterum, ad festum Natalis Domini, et sectam curie.				
Item Abbas Ryualis debet de libero redditu annuatim pro j ^o mes. in Bildesdaille, vocato Hewhyll	-	-	-	xij <i>℥</i> .

¹ In Mr. Seeböhm's work on *English Village Communities* (p. 4), he explains how that normally the arable land of the open field was divided into strips, 40 rods long by 4 wide, which gives the area of the standard acre, and that at the end of these 40 rods or furlong, that is a furrow-long, was a strip of ground within and along the furlong, and across the ends of the strips composing it, on which the plough was turned, and which was called the "headland," or in Latin *forera*.

² Usually written Brakanbergh, now Breckon Hill. "BRECKENS, BURK'NS. Ferns. The general name for the *Filix* tribe, but from its greater abundance especially applied to the common brakes or brackens (*Pteris aquilina*). Growing as these do in great luxuriance, and over spaces of many acres in extent, on our BANK-SIDES, they are carefully harvested in considerable quantities, and applied as litter by those who have insufficient supply of straw for the necessities of their pig or their cow" (Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*).

³ This word probably means "wheat-land"—headlands.

⁴ Spital, that is Hospital Ings, belonging to a lazaret-house for the reception of lepers. As the leper was living in the place, it would appear that there was a lazaret-house in the parish, although no mention of it occurs elsewhere. Otherwise one would suppose that the land belonged to some leper hospital, such as the one at Hutton Lowcross, near Guisborough. The occurrence of leprosy so late is worthy of note, as generally hospitals for this kind of disease disappear about the end of the thirteenth century.

⁵ Now Trenholme, a name depending on the Norse *trani*, a crane. Cf. Tranby in the East Riding, Tranmire in Bilsdale, and Traneberg in Ormesby near Middlesbrough. In 1322 Robert de Tranholm, chaplain, had a bird, probably a crane, on his seal.

⁶ *Latus*. The *sagitta lata* or broad arrow was the arrow with the plain, broad head; the *sagitta barbata* or barbed arrow had the wings projecting behind, so that the head could only be drawn with difficulty out of the flesh.

Item unum commune furnum in manu Johannis Wode, quod solet
reddere per annum - - - - - iijs.
Item unum molendinum ventriticum, quod solet reddere per
annum - - - - - xixs. vjd̄.
Item unum parcellum prati, vocatum Wawodgarthe, et reddit per
annum - - - - - vjd̄.
Item unum parcellum prati, vocatum Skarthfeldendes, continens¹
tres acras et dim., quod solet reddere per annum - - vijs.
Somma totalis per annum² - viijli. xvs. viijd̄.³

V.

PARTITION OF THE COLVILLE ESTATES, 1439-40.

Sept. 20, 18 Henr. VI. (1439). Nouerint uniuersi me, Willelmum Fencotes de Bisshopton' in com. Ebor. armigerum,⁴ teneri, et per presentes firmiter obligari Willelmo Maleverer militi, in centum libris legalis monete Anglie, soluendis eidem Willelmo aut suo certo attornato, her. seu executoribus suis, in festo S. Michaelis Archangeli prox. futuro post datam presencium. Ad quam quidemolucionem bene et fideliter faciendam, obligo me, heredes, et executores meos, per presentes sigillo meo signatas. Dat. vicesimo die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie decimo octauo.

In dorso. Condicion of this obligacion is this, that if within wretyn' William Fencotes stand to the ordenaunce of Robert Maleverer and Johan of Thwaytes as for making sure in fourme of lawe certyn' maneres, rentes and seruices w^t the appurtenaunce, whilk er deperted bytwene the forseyd William and sir William Maleverer, knyght, lyke as apperes in a peire billes indentid bitwene thaim made, whilk maneres, rentes and seruices thai have be the right of thair wyfes: yat yen yis obligacion bere no strengthe, and els it bere vertu. And in cas be, that the seyd Robert Maleverer and Johan of Thwaytes wille noghte take opon' yaim to make this mater sure, yat yen the same William to stand to oyer two men' like to yaim.⁵

This bille indentid wnesse that William Maleverer, knight, and William Fencotes, squyer, has depertid diuerse maneres, that is to sey, the maner of Arncliff w^t the towne of Ingilby under Arncliff, the maner of Dale towne in Blakamore, the maner of Siggeston' in the counte of Yorke, the maner of Bodille and Spyndilston' in the counte of North-

¹ *Continent'*.

² The amount should be £8 13s. 1d.

³ viijs., instead of viijd̄.

⁴ In the fifth year of Bishop Neville of Durham (1442-3) a writ of *scire facias* was issued against William Lomley of Ravenshelme, knight, at the suit of Isabella, relict of William Fencotes, and William Clerk of Ripon, administrators of the goods and chattels of the said William Fencotes (*34th Report of the Deputy Keeper of*

Public Records, 236). On August 2, 1441, letters of administration to the estate of William Fencotes of Bishopton, esq., were granted to Isabel, the relict, and William Clerk of Ripon (*Reg. Test.*, ii., 24). In 1365 John Fencotes bore as his arms, *A chevron engrailed charged with the three voided cinquefoils* (*Durham Miscell.*, No. 3857).

⁵ Seal of red wax, broken, bears a cinquefoil.

umbreland, w^t alle thair appurtenaunce, for to have to the seyde William Maleverer, knyght, Johanet, his wyfe, and to the heyres of thair two bodyes lawfully begetyn.' Also the maneres of Heslarton' and Lutton', the maner of Thymylby and West Rounton', in the counte of York, w^t alle thair appurtenaunce, for to have to the said William Fencotes, Isabelle, his wyfe, and to the heyres of the seyde Isabelle of hir body lawfully begetyn'. In witnesse whereof to this bill indentid the seyde William Fencotes has sett to his seal.¹

This indenture beris wittenes, that sir Johan Colvyle dyed seisyd of certayn maners, landes, tenementz, rentz and seruis wythe thare appurtenauncz, in ye countez of Yorke and Northumberland, that is to say, of the manerz of Heslarton', Lutton', Thymelby, West Rowngton', Arnecliff wythe ye towne of Ingylby, Dale in Blakamore, Sygeston', w^t ye appourtenaunce, in ye counte of Yorke, and ye manerz of Bodylle and Spyndelstone in ye counte of Northumbirland. Eftyr whose dede (*sic*) these saydz manerz, landez, tenementz, rentz and seruicez, wythe ye appourtenauncz, dissendyd to Isabelle and Jonet, sisters² and heirs to ye said sir Johan. The perticion of ye saydz manerz, landez, tenementz, rentz and seruicez w^t thare appourtenaunce, be assent and grement of William Fencotz and ye seyde Isabelle, his wyfe, one of ye hers of ye sayd sir Johan, and of William Mauleuerer, chiualer, and Jonet, his wyfe, tother of ye hers of ye sayd sir Johan, is put in award, and ordenaunce, and jugement of Johan Thwaytes and Robert Mauleuerer, als it apperes be ane obligacion' that ye sayd William Fencotez is bondon' in to the sayd sir William Mauleuerere in c marcs, berynge date xx day of Septembre, the zhere of Kyng Henry ye vj^{te} after ye conquest ye xvij^e. And sembleable wyse ye sayd sir William is bondon' by his obligacion' to ye sayd William Fencotez in c marcs, beryng date beforsayd. The saydez Johan Thwaytes and Robert is agreyd, ordanucez (*sic*), and awardez be assent of ye perties, be forsayd, and as it apperis be indenture made by the sayd perties, the sayd perticion' to be hade in ye fourme suying, That is to knowe to alle maner of people, that ye sayd William Fencotez and Isabelle his wyfe salle hafe and holde ye manerez of Heslarton' and Lutton', ye manerez of Thymelby and West Rowngton', wythe thare appourtenaunce, to ye saidez William Fencotez and Isabelle, and to ye hers of hir body begettyn'. And ye sayd sir William Mauleuerer and Jonet his wyfe salle hafe and holde ye manerez of Arnecliff wythe ye towne of Ingilby, ye manere of Dale towne in Blakamore, the manere of Sygeston', wythe yare appourtenaunce, in ye counte of Yorke, and ye manerez of Bodylle and Spyndelstone wythe ye appourtenaunce in ye counte of Northumbirland, to ye saydez sir William Mauleuerer and Jonet, and to ye hers of hir body begettyn'. And in fulfillyng of this awarde trewly to be keppyd, the saydez Johan and Robert awardez, ordanucez and demez, that the sayd sir William salle sewe a writte *de pertiscione facienda*, at ye costez of ye saidez perties, and this sayd perticion to be made be the

¹ Circular seal of red wax, bearing a cinquefoil.

² It should be aunts.

force of ye sayd writt, lyke als ye lawe wille, the next terme eftyr ye date of this awarde. And to ye wittenes of these indentures the saydez Johan and Robert hase seuerally sette to yer seales. Wryttyn' at Ripon' ye iiij^{te} day of May, the 5thhere Kyng Henry sext efter conquest xvij^e (1440).

Endorsed:—The perticion of Colvil's landes and how herby they came to Mauleverer.¹

VI.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF RICHARD WYMAN, ESQ.,² AND BEATRIX MAULEVERER, 1453.

M^d yat y^e x day of Feuerzeer, y^e 3^eeer of reign kyng Henry sext sithe y^e conquest xxxj, it is agreyd and accorded betweyne sir William Mauleuerer, knyght, and Richard Wyman³, esquier, yat is to say, y^t y^e said sir William hath grauntid his wille to y^e said Richard, to haue his doghtour Beatrix to his wyfe. And y^t he salle pay, or make to be payd, to y^e said Richard or his assignez xl*li*. in mariage w^t his said doghtour, and hir chaumbre. That is to say, first yat my lady, sir William wyfe, salle pay yerof x marc; and y^e said Richard salle haue of y^e said sir William fee at Kirkby Moreshed of Martynmas last past, cs., and of Whissonday next cummyng an oyer cs., and at y^e day of mariage x marc, and at Martynmesse next cummyng x marc, and at Martynmesse cum a twelmowth x*li*., at Kirkby Moreshed before said. And if it happe y^t y^e seid sir William dye w^t in y^e day of y^e last payment, or afore it, yat y^{en} y^e seid Richard schulle be paid by sich personez as are bounden to hym by two obligaconez. And more ouer y^e said Richard salle make a feffement to y^e said Beatrix, terme of hir lyve, in two placis of his w^t in Yorke, y^t is to say, oone on y^e Payment³ in ye holding of

⁴Brownflett, and one oyer in Mekillgate in ye holding of

⁴Sparowe. And yat y^e said Richard shalle wedd y^e said Beatrix afore y^e fest of y^e Inuencon of Holy Crosse⁵ next cummyng, or wⁱⁿ x days aftir. And yat yeiz appoyntementes to be fulfilled on ayther parte w^towt fraude or covyn,⁶ y^e said sir William byndys hym, his heirs,

¹ Two seals are attached to the deed, both of red wax. One is almost entirely destroyed. The other, which is in good condition, bears a greyhound passant, with "R" above and "M" below the animal, evidently the seal of Robert Mauleverer.

² Son of John Wyman of York. He became a freeman of that city in 1443-4 (*Freemen of York*, i., 64). The father made his will on February 20, 1432-3, proved March 2 in the same year. To be buried within the church of the Holy Trinity. Ten pounds of wax to be burnt around his body on the day of his burial. After many charitable bequests he leaves to his brother, Christopher, a green cloak with a cape, and to his son, Richard, a chest bound with iron, with a large bason

and waterpot (*cum magna pelve et lavacro*), and a psalter and primer. Residue to Alice, his wife, whom he appointed executor together with his son Richard, John Elvyngton, and Ralph Croxton (*Reg. Test.*, iii., 350d).

³ The Pavement. In Hilary Term, 2 Henry VII. (1486-7), Robert Wyman conveyed by a fine to Sir Richard York, knight, a messuage in the street called the Payment, in the parish of All Saints, York (*Yorkshire Tudor Fines*, i., 2).

⁴ Blank in the original.

⁵ May 3rd.

⁶ Covine is a deceitful assent or agreement between two, or more, to the prejudice of another. From the Middle French, *convant*, *couvent*; Latin, *conventis*.

and his executourz in *cli.*, to be payd to y^e said Richard or his assignez for his party. And in y^e same fourom y^e said Richard byndys hym to y^e said sir William in *cli.*, to be paid to y^e said sir William or his assignez; and y^{is} is to be doon by y^e advice of councelle of lernyd men by both y^e parties chosen. In wittenesse wheroff to othour party of theez indenturez enterch(a)ungeablye tha yer sealx has putt, y^e 3eer and day above seid.

VII.

WILL OF ROBERT MAULEVERER, ESQ., 1458.¹

To alle true men of Crist, to whome this present writyng shall come, Robert Mauleuerere of Wodosum, esquier, sendes gretyng. Witt 3e me, ye forseid Robert, to hafe maid and ordened by gode deliberacon this my last wille, in ye fourme ensuyng, yat is to witt, y^t Richard Wyman and Johan of Poplay, enfeffed withe me to myne vse by William Northerby, in and of a tenement in Skeldergate, in Yorke; and Richard Shortour, Christofer Wilthorp', esquyers, Robert Clerk, prest, Robert Forster and William Totty, yeomen, enfeffed to myne vse in and of alle ye landes, tenementez, rentes, and seruicez withe thair appurtenance, whiche sum tyme were Nicholle Adlyngfletez in Folkerby, Swynflete and Estofte,² immediately after my decese make estate sufficient in lawe, in and of alle ye seid landes, etc., to William Maleuerere, my son, and to his heyres mail of his body lawfully begotyn, for euer. And yf ye seid William dye with owte suche isshu mail, then I wille at alle ye forseid landes, etc., be amorteced to a chauntry, to be founded perpetuelle at Athelyngflete, in ye wirship of God and the Holy Trenite. Also I wille y^t William Mauleuerere, knyght, Robert Shefeld, and Richard Beltoft, enfeffed by me in and of alle my landes, etc., in Thornour, Eltoft and ye milne of Wodosum, immediately after my decese make a sufficient estate in lawe to Johane my wyfe, for terme of hir lyfe, and after hir decese ye reuersion of a tenemente in ye haldyng of William Marshalle, and of a tenemente in ye haldyng of William Erle, to remayn to William Mauleuerere, my son, and to ye heyres mail of his body lawfully begotyn; and for defaute of suche isshu, ye remaynder of ye seid tenementez to ye right heyres of me for euer. And the reuersions of alle ye seid landez, etc., in Thornour, Eltoft and ye milne of Wodosum, except ye tenementez in the haldyng of ye seid William Marshalle and William Erle, immediately after ye decese of my seid wyfe, to remayn to ye right heyres of me for euer. Also I wille yat ye seid William, my son, hafe and occupye my terme of Seynt Johan landez in Thornour, paying to ye hous of Seynt Johanez³ ye ferme due and accustomed. Also I wille y^t Richard Wyman and Johan Poplay,

¹ From the original among the Arncliffe MSS. As it only relates to real estate, it was never proved.

² In 1549 Sir William Mauleverer granted a lease of his lands in Estoft, Fockarby and Swynfleet, to Christopher

Egmonton of Fockarby, gentleman, at seven marcs (£4 13s. 4d.) a year for ever; which rent was released to the lessee in 1557 by Sir Edmund Mauleverer in consideration of £111 6s. 8d.

³ The hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

my feffes, make a sufficient estate in lawe to Edmond Mauleuerer, my son, and to his heyres, in and of v meses withe the gardyns and thair appurtenancez in Yorke,¹ which sum tyme ware William Craven; on condicion ye seid Edmond make, or do to be maid, to William Mauleverer, his brother, a sufficient estate in lawe in and of landez and tenementez, to ye 3erly valu of xls. ouer ye re pryse, to hafe to hym and his heyres mail of his body lawfully begotyn for euer; and for defaute of such isshu, ye seid landez and tenementez to reuerte agayn to ye seid Edmond and his heyres for euer. And yf ye seid Edmond refu(s)e to perfourme hit, than I wille at ye seid Richard and Johan make estate of ye seid v meases² and gardyns to ye seid William Mauleuerere, my son, and to ye heyres mail of his body lawfully begotyn for euer; and for defaute of suche isshu, to remayn to myne heyres with owte eynde. Also I wille y^t William Mauleuerer, my son, pay 3erely to dame Margaret Mauleuerere, my doghtere, duryng hir lyfe, xiijs. iiij^d. of money. Also I wille y^t it be lefulle to myn executours to adde or admynysse this my present wille, to ye entent to make hit more lawfulle and strong to fulfille ye true and veray entent thair of. In wyttensse her of I put to my seale. These wittenes, Johan Mauleuerere, Henry Mauleuerere, William Scot, Richard Marshalle, William Marshalle, William Herryson, Thomas Thornton, and other. Giffyn at Wodosom ye Monunday next after ye xv^{oun}³ of Seynt Michelle, in ye 3ere of ye reigne of kyng Henry ye sexte, xxxviii^{te} (October 16, 1458).⁴

VIII.

WILL OF EDMUND MAULEVERER, Esq., 1488.⁵

Condo testamentum meum, ac ultimam meam voluntatem declaro in hunc modum. In primis tribuens unicuique quod suum est, do, lego, et commendo animam meam summe et indiuidue Trinitati, beatissime que Virgini⁶ Marie, et omnibus celi ciuibus, corpusque meum.⁷ I wylle y^t my body be had to Bardsay and layd on ye north syde ye kyrke in ye kyrk 3erd by twyx ye reuestre and ye lady autur.⁸ Also I wylle y^t my best hors

¹ On June 22, 4 Henry VII. (1489), Henry Popeley, son and heir of John Popeley, gentleman, deceased, conveyed to William Mauleverer and Robert Mauleverer, son and heir apparent of Edmund Mauleverer of Wodosom, esq., five messuages in the suburbs of the city of York, "prout insimul iacent extra barram de Mekillith eiusdem ciuitatis inter terram nuper Willelmi Holbek ex parte una, et viam vocatam Baggergate ex parte altera, et extendunt se in longitudine a regia strata ante usque ad commune fossatum vocatum Kyngesdyke retro;" which the said John Popeley, his father, held together with Robert Mauleverer esquire and Richard Wyman gentleman, deceased, to the use of the said

Robert Mauleverer, of the gift and feoffment of William Craven.

² Messuages. In 1538 a *mease* in North Yorkshire is mentioned (*North Riding Records*, iv., 126).

³ A quinzaine, *i.e.* a fortnight after Michaelmas.

⁴ The seal attached bears a maple leaf.

⁵ This is the draft copy of the will, which was proved at York, January 29, 1493-4 (*Test. Ebor.*, iv., 39). The English is curious.

⁶ *Virgine*.

⁷ The testator's Latin seems to have failed him, and he has not finished the sentence.

⁸ Ex parte boriali ejusdem eccl., extra chorum, ante reuestiarium et altare B.M.V. (*Test. Ebor.*, iv., 40).

and my harnes y^t lengyth therto, wyth my harnes for my body, y^t is to say, my curesse, my salet,¹ and y^t at lengh therto, to be my cors presand.² Also I wylle there be sett a sertane of serges³ to burn a pon my heth⁴ y^e day of my berealle, and my viij^{te} day, and then to be diuided in Bardsay Kyrk, parte by fore Allhalow, other parte by fore Our Lady, and other parte byfore y^e Santes in y^e kyrk, deuided by discrecion of my sectors. Also I wylle ther be iiij torches to bryng me to the grownd w^t alle, and then ij of thame to be gevin to Bardsay Kyrk, one to Thorner, another to Bramam. Also I wylle y^t my younger sones haue, ylkon of them, vj marke lyuelode⁵ by yer for term of ther lyfe. And yf yt fortune ony of my younger sones to be proferryd in maryage, or by benifyce, to y^e valow of xx*li*. 5erly, so forto indur terme of ther lyfe, y^t vj marke then, I wyll y^t it remane to my son Robert, and to my nares⁶ folowyng, incontenent after y^t had. Allso I wylle tha haue y^t in Bottelle and Spyndyllstan, and y^e resydew at wantyth in other places as y^e dedis⁷ mor planly specyfyce. Allso I wylle y^t a preste syng for me at Bardsa Kyrk wher my body sally⁸ a 3er, and he forto haue vj marke of mone and a nobylle for a gown. Allso I wylle y^t my seruauntes after my decesse haue a quarter vage, and mete and drynke, to tyme be tha ma puruay tham w^tin. Allso I wylle y^t Wyll3am Smyth haue, for y^e gude seruice y^t he hath done me, xxs., jack,⁹ and sallett, and halfe a yer wage after my decesse, and mete and drynke. Also I wylle y^t on y^e day of my berealle be geven to pur folke in almose xxs. in mone. Also I wylle y^t my do3ter Bettrace, and so be scho be marryed, y^t scho haue to her maryage iiij scor marke, and yf so be scho be a syster,¹⁰ xl*li*., and my purchast land in Yngylbe for terme of hir lyfe, y^t I purchast of Jhon Mar. Allso I wylle y^t my doxter Mariore haue to her mariage iiij scor marke. Allso I wylle y^t my wyf Elyenor haue y^e hole lordshyp of Erncllyfe w^t house bute and hay bute,¹¹ w^t other landis y^t scho hath by

¹ A light helmet.

² *Mortuarium*, the present given with the body for the church dues.

³ *Certus numerus cereorum* (*cierges*).

⁴ *i.e.* My head. "Supra corpus meum."

⁵ The older and more correct form of the word "livelihood," *i.e.* life-leading, means of living.

⁶ "Mine heirs." The phrase also occurs at the end of this will.

⁷ The deed referred to is probably a grant made on April 1, 18 Edward IV. (1478), by which Edmund Mauleverer of Wodosom, esquire, conveyed to Richard Aclom, esquire, Robert Morton, clerk, and William Bulmer, lands, etc., "ad certos denarios assessos sive in certis denariorum summis levandis seu colligendis" in Budill, Spyndelstan, and Awnewik, in Northumberland, and in Drightlyngton, Adwaldon, Scolecroft, and Folyfaite in Yorkshire. The witnesses were James Strangwais, William Gas-

coigne, and William Stapilton, knights, John Ardyngton, esquire, John Ogles-thorp, and Christofer Chaumbre. Seal attached to the deed, one inch in diameter, bears a greyhound sitting under a tree.

⁸ Shall lie.

⁹ A coat of mail, also a military coat worn over the coat of mail. Mr. Skeat in his *Etymological Dictionary* quotes from Cotgraves's *French Dictionary*: "*Jaque*, James, also a jack, or coat of maile, and thence, a jack for the body of an Irish grey-hound put on him when he is to coap (with a wild boar)." Cf. Italian *giaco*, a coat-of-mail, Spanish *jaco*, a soldier's jacket. Derivatives from jack, jacket and jackboots.

¹⁰ A sister in a religious house.

¹¹ Materials for mending her house and hedges. *Boot* meaning profit is preserved in *bootless*. Derived from A.S. *bo't*. Hay or haw is a hedge, the former being from French *haie*, the latter from A.S. *haga*,

dede of feftment, and dower for terme of hir lyfe. Allso I wylle y^t my sone Robert haue resnabyll ways when he wylle sell ony hages¹ at Ernclyfe, my wyfe or hir tenauntes to haue y^e profyte of y^e gresse. Allso I wylle y^t y^e sayd purchast land in Yngylby, after y^e decesse of my doxter Bettrace, salle remayn to my son Robert and to ys ares, for cause I wylle haue hym be better brother to ys younger brether. Allso I wylle y^t my doxter Jhane Hopton haue cs. in mone. Also I wylle y^t my doxter Esabelle Arthyngton haue a cs. in mone. Allso I wylle y^t my syster Jenet haue xls. in mone. Allso I wylle y^t my lyuelode in Saynt Elyn Aukland be takyn by y^e handes of my sectors, to performyth my wylle, wher my gudys wylle not strech. After my wylle performyd, I wylle at y^t lyuelode remayn to my son Robert and ys escho.² Allso I wylle y^t my purchast land in Thorner, a nobyll of yt, to be geuyd to ye Allmose house at Bramam to y^e fyndyng of ij Almose³ bedys⁴ for euer mor, and to by tham fuelle, for y^e entant I wyll thay take in aged folke, and tha be dysloged⁵ for a neght logyng, or langer, and tha be weder

an enclosure. Both ultimately come from a Teutonic base, *Hag*, to surround. The grant was made by the following document:—"January 6, 13 Edward IV. (1473-4), Sir James Strangways, knt., James Strangways of Sneton, Thomas Mountford, John Egmanton, esquires, William Snell and George Strangways, clerks, granted the manors of Arneclif in Cleveland and Dale in Blakehowmore, and half the manor of Siggoston, and lands, etc., in the manor or vill of Yngleby under Arneclif, to Edmund Mauleverer, esq., and Alianora for their lives, 'cum racionabilibus estoueriis, housbote, et haybote, infra maneria, terras, et ten. predicta, ad edificandum et comburendum debito modo, prout decet, durante tota vita eiusdem Alianore, saluo tamen et reseruato nobis et her. nostris toto bosco crescente in et super maneria, terras, et ten. predicta, ultra racionabilia estoueria, housbote et haybote predictis, durante vita eiusdem Alianore.'" These premises had been granted to the donors by Mr. Mauleverer with other lands, etc., in Dale, which at his request they had granted to Robert Mauleverer, his son and heir, and Jane his wife, in tail. The witnesses to the deed were John Conyers, Richard Strangways, and Edmund Hastynges, knights, Christofer Wandesford, Roger Aske, and Robert Laton, esquires. One of the seals bears a squirrel, a Strangways device I believe. Of the other four remaining, two bear a bird flying, one a full blown flower with six petals, and the fourth a branch.

¹ *Hag*, a certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood,

they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a *Hag-staff*, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a *Hag*, and is considered the portion of one individual The word was also applied to a small wood or enclosure. The park at Bishop Auckland was formerly called the Hag (*Halliwell*, s.v.). Mr. Atkinson in his *Cleveland Glossary* proceeds: "Whitby Glossary gives '*Hag*, a coppice; supposed, says Mr. Marshall, to be the woodland set apart by the lord of the soil as fuel for his tenants.'" In either case the reference is to the act of cutting, or chopping, as almost appears on the surface in the sentence quoted by Jamieson from the Dumbartonshire Statistical Account: "The oak woods are of such extent as to admit of being divided into 20 separate *hags*, one of which may be cut in every year." Compare Swedish *hygge*, felling of trees; and O.N. *höggva*, Swedish *hogga*, Sw. Dialect *hagga*, *hogga*, Dan. *hugge*, to hew. Note also German *hag*, a wood, forest, thicket, grove, the connections of which, however, are with English *haw*, *hedge*, etc. It is more than possible that there are two words confused together in our *Hag*, one corresponding to Swedish *hygge*, and one to German *hag*.

² Issue.

³ Eleemosinariis.

⁴ That is the people who were to pray for him. A.S. *gebed*, a prayer.

⁵ An uncommon use of the word. It is clear from the Latin *hospitabuntur*, that the testator intended that the aged folk should have lodging for one night or longer.

sted,¹ or seke; but not for euery gangrelle² y^t goyth aboute. Also I wylle y^t a nother nobylle of y^e same land be takyn euery 3er to make a nobette³ w^t alle in Bardsay Kyrke, for me, and my wyfe, and alle myn auncetors by past. Allso I wylle at y^e resedew of y^e same land be takyn and gar⁴ a trentalle⁵ of messes be done euery 3er in y^e Freers Austyns at Yorke, for me, and my wyffe, and all myn auncetors, for euer mor. Allso I wylle y^t my wyffe Elyenor, my son Robert, and ys ares after hym w^t y^e wycar of Bardsay, who so euer he be, to haue y^e rewle of y^e sayd land in Thorner, to performe my wylle w^t alle. Allso I wylle y^t my son Robert haue alle y^e purchast land in Wodosom parke, to hym to ys ares for euer mor. Allso I wylle y^t my son Robert haue alle y^e stufe y^t langyth to my chapelle, chalesse, mesbuke, portese,⁶ sauter pye.⁷ Allso I wylle y^t my son Robert haue a standyng pece, couerd, demy gylt, waled,⁸ a basyn, and a newer⁹ gylt, y^e grett chamber howngⁿ¹⁰ w^t y^e bed and alle at langyth therto and y^e best coueryng for yt; and I wylle y^{es} be left for are-looms¹¹ for tham y^t cumyth after. Also I wylle y^t my wyfe Elyenor be my principalle sector, my son Robert Mauleuerer, my cosyn Rychard Acclum, my son, John Hopton, Robert Teylle, y^{es} make I my sectures to performe my wylle. Also I wylle at y^e wode place where my body salle ly be made vp and y^e autur remoud to y^e reuestre. Allso

¹ Cf. the phrases, weather-bound, weather-laid, weather-stayed.

² Non vero inhonestos vel malæ conversationis *vagabundos* hospitabuntur. *Gangrell*, which is still in use in Scotland with the same meaning of a beggar or pedlar, is a diminutive of contempt from the word *ganger*, a goer, a term now usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse.

³ An obit. In the same way the letter *n* has been added in newt, nickname (ekenname), and lost in auger, adder, orange, apron.

⁴ Make.

⁵ A Trentale of Masses was a series of masses for the dead said daily for thirty consecutive days. The expression seems occasionally to have been used of a combination of thirty masses for the dead said on one day. Also called at times "St. Gregory's Trentale," probably because St. Gregory relates (*Dialogues*, iv., 55) that he once ordered a priest to offer the sacrifice for thirty consecutive days for the soul of a monk who had broken his rule. Trentales did not become usual before the eighth century. The lengthened observance of thirty days was obviously suggested by Numbers xx. 29 and Deut. xxxiv. 8 [this is misprinted 24 (xxiv.) 8 in Smith]. See for more on the subject Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, under "Obsequies."

⁶ Portiforium, or Breviary. Also called in English *portfory*, *porteau*, *portuisse*: all from the Latin through the French *portehors*, and indicative of the portability of the book, "quod foras facile portari posset."

⁷ The word *pie* is a French form of the Latin *pica*, which was the old name for the Ordinale: "quod usitato vocabulo dicetur *pica* sive directorium sacerdotum." Sarum Breviary, fo. 1, cited in Proctor, On the Book of Common Prayer, p. 18 (Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary*, s.v. *pie*).

⁸ By this term is implied an ornamentation consisting of a circular projection, probably more than one in number, round the cup, which in the days before casting was invented, could only have been effected by the slow and difficult process of hammering, which must have made the vessel much more costly. The word *wale* or *weal* properly signifies the mark of a stroke of a rod or whip upon the flesh, which raises a ridge on it. A.S. *walu* with the same meaning, which comes from a Teutonic root *Walu*, a round stick, appearing under the forms *völur* and *val* with that meaning in Icelandic, and Swedish dialects.

⁹ Cf. a *nobette* above.

¹⁰ Lez hangings magnæ cameræ.

¹¹ Heirlooms.

I wylle y^t yf ther de ony of y^e pur folke of y^e Allmosse house, then wylle, y^t my wyfe Elyenor and my son Robert to put a nother in, sykon as tha thynk most allmose, and after ther decesse I wylle my nars be in y^e same rewle to put in wher most almose ys.¹

IX.

WILL OF WILLIAM MAULEVERER OF ARNCLIFFE,
ESQ., 1618.²

In the name of God Amen. The fouretenth day of Aprill in the yeare of our lord, one thousand sixe hundreth and eightene, I, William Mauleuerer of Arnecliffe, in the county of Yorke, esq., of the parish of Ingleby Arnecliffe, whole of mynde and of good and perfect remembraunce (praised be God), doe make my last will and testament in maner and forme folowing. First I giue my soule to Almighty God the Father, Sonne, and Holy Ghost, trusting to be saued by the death, passion, and meritts onely of my lord and sauour Jesus Christe, to whom with the father and the holy ghost, three persons and one God, be all honour and glory now and euermore, Amen. And my body to be buried in Christian buriall where it shall please God to appointe. Item I will that my daughters Martha, Dorothy, and Mary (if the said Mary be not otherwise provided for in lewe theirof before my death), and Elizabeth, shall haue euery one of them, three hundreth pounds to their porcions, if my goods will extend to the same; and if they will not, that then the West Field which I bought of William Sympson shalbe solde to make vp their said porsons, so farre as it and my goods will reach, and whatsoeuer it shall amount to more, I will that my sonne Christofer shall haue the same, paying vnto eueryone of my children's children nowe living ten shillings; and if my goods wilbe sufficient besydes to make vp euery one of my said daughters three hundreth pounds porcion, then I will and bequeath the said close to my sonne Christofer Mauleuerer paying as aforesaid: to whom I haue given Myles fearme for his life also, as in a deed theirof made doth appeare; as I haue also giuen fortye marks by yeare to my sonne Ed[mond] for his life out of my lordshippe of Arnecliffe, as by a deede theirof made doth more at large appeare, according to the deede of couenants betwixt Sir Timothie Hutton and mee. All the rest of my goods, my debts and funerall expences (which I will to be liberall to the poore) discharged, except such legaces as shall hereafter be mentioned, I giue and bequeath to Elleanor my wife and to my said vnmarried daughters to be equally divided amongst them, whom I ordayne to be executours of this my last will and testament. Item I giue to my nephewe George Gower twenty pounds, in consideracon of all debts which I owe hym. Item I will that my niece Margrett Gower's³ porcon be made twenty pounds. Item I giue to my

¹ Seal destroyed. Not signed.

² From the original amongst the Arncliffe MSS. Also entered *Reg. Test.*, xxxv., 1886.

³ On March 29, 1620, Thomas Dowker of Newbiggin in Northumberland, clerk,

and Margaret, "my now wife," gave a receipt to Eleanor Mauleverer, widow and one of the executors of William Mauleverer of Arncliffe, esq., for £20 in full satisfaction of such debts, legacies, gifts, and bequests of the said William Mau-

daughter Alice and my daughter Anne, either of them, one of my best silver bowles. Item I giue to my sonne James my tent, drummes, and armour, and the rest of my plate not bequeathed, and after his mother's death all my sealing at Arnecliffe, so as my said daughters' porcions amount to three hundreth pounds a piece. Item I giue to my servants euery one a quarter's wages more than is due. Item I giue and bequeath to my daughter-in-lawe Beatrice Mauleuerer one other of my best silver bowles. Item whereas there is an intendment of mariage for my daughter Mary,² in parte of whose porcion Drye Lea house with certaine grounds theirvnto nowe belonging, which I lately bought of William Sympson,³ of which I have letten a lease to George Hunter, is to be passed; my minde is, if the said mariage take not effect, then I will, giue and bequeath the said Dry Lea house and the said grounds to my said daughters Martha, Dorothy, Mary and Elizabeth, toward the making vp of euery one of my saide foure daughters three hundreth pounds a-piece. Item my will is and I appoint that whereas I together with my son-in-lawe, Francis Pinckneye, doe stande bounde jointly and seuerally in twoe seuerall bonds of four hundreth marks for the discharge of twoe hundreth marks in respect of my daughter Catherins⁴ porcion, due at such daies and tymes, and to such persons, as doth appeare by the said bonds, my will I say is, and I appoint, that my executours shall presently after my death sett forth so much goods at the sight of foure indifferent men, as shall amounte to the said summe of two hundreth marks (being the due debt vpon the said bonds), to my said sonne-in-lawe Francis Pinckney for his discharge therein. Item I giue to my sonne James a twoe and twenty shillings piece of golde. Item I giue vnto my sonnes-in-lawe, Francis Pinckney and Raphe Tonstall, and my daughter Catherin, euery one of them, other twoe and twenty shillings piece of golde. And doe make my said sonne James, and my said sonnes-in-lawe, Francis Pinckney and Raphe Tonstall, supervisors of this my last will and testament. In witnesse whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand and seale, the said fouretenth day of Aprill, in the said yeare of our Lord God, one thousand sixe hundreth and eightene. Willi'm Mauleuerer.⁵

leverer to them given or bequeathed. Signed "Thomas Dowker, minister." He uses as his seal one bearing three combs, which really belonged to one of the witnesses, Ralph Tunstall.

¹ The word "ceiling" signifies not only vaulting or ceiling, but also the canopy or *baldaquin* over an altar; the hangings of estate over a throne which are sometimes termed *dais*, from the throne being placed in the part of the apartment to which that name properly belonged; and lastly the canopy of a bed, "celler for a bed, *ciel de lit*" (*Promptorium Parvulorum*, s.v. *Ceelyn*). The word is here used in the sense of a canopy, as by Milton in *Paradise Lost*, xi, 743:

"And now the thickened sky
Like a dark ceiling stood."

² Unmarried at the date of her father's death. Afterwards the wife of Henry Blakiston.

³ This purchase was made in 1617. The property bought was Dry Lea House *alias* Fowkelde, now Fowgill, in the parish of Ingleby Arncliffe, the price being £250 (*North Riding Records*, iv, 145).

⁴ Wife of Ralph Tunstall.

⁵ Witnesses, Tho: Crathorne, ffr: Pinckney, Raphe Tonstall, Marke Lyell, Jo: Tyrry.—Seal defaced. Endorsed, "W^m Mauleuerer will and testam^t came the xxj^o Januarii, 1624." Proved October 1, 1618, by the widow.

THE HUDDERSFIELD ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
FOUNDED IN 1864.

By SIR THOMAS BROOKE, BART., F.S.A., President of the Society.

I HAVE been asked by the Honorary Secretary of our Yorkshire Archæological Society, to give some notes of the early history of its original formation, down to the time of its adoption in 1870 of the title which is now so familiar to us. It is believed that many of our members are ignorant of the fact that the existing Association is a development or expansion of the purely local Society whose designation is prefixed to this paper; and as I am, unfortunately, the only survivor of the first Council of that Society, I must respond to the Secretary's appeal.

I might almost have contented myself by a simple reprint of the first report of the Huddersfield Association, and I must certainly give some extracts from it, inasmuch as it seems to me to contain in a concise form the precise information which I have been asked to put on record.

“In 1863 a few gentlemen interested in archæological pursuits met from time to time in their respective houses, to discuss matters of archæological interest in this neighbourhood. As the friendly gathering extended its circle, it was proposed to form a Society which should embrace all the antiquaries of the district. A special meeting was called to discuss the feasibility of organizing an Archæological Society for the parishes of Kirkburton and Almondbury. The Society was formed; officers *pro tem.* elected; members invited to join, and assistance solicited. But it was soon found necessary to enlarge the area of operations; and at a subsequent meeting it was resolved, that the researches should extend over the deanery of Huddersfield. A prospectus was printed and circulated widely through the deanery. That prospectus stated the objects of the proposed Association to be ‘*The examination and preservation of the Ancient Records which were known to exist in Huddersfield*

and its neighbourhood; to search for '*Ancient Charters and Documents*' in every parish; not only among the landed proprietors, but also among the working classes The following duties were then laid down for the Association:—

- I. To preserve and illustrate the Ancient Monuments, History, and Customs of our Ancestors.
- II. To collate and transcribe Ancient Charters, Deeds and Documents, with the ulterior view of employing them as material for a compilation of the History and Topography of this locality.
- III. That the immediate sphere of their researches and operations shall be primarily connected with the four extensive and important parishes of Almondbury, Huddersfield, Kirkburton, and Kirkheaton, comprising the Deanery of Huddersfield; but not to exclude any matters of a kindred character which the Executive of the Association shall deem necessary or interesting.

"A public meeting was held in the Gymnasium Hall, on the evening of Friday, the 8th July, 1864; which was presided over by our President, Dr. Turnbull. The meeting was a preliminary one.

"On the 11th November, 1864, a second public meeting was held in the rooms of the Huddersfield Literary and Scientific Institute, when the Rev. Charles Augustus Hulbert, M.A., presided; and the rules of the Society as proposed on the 8th July were adopted; the members of the Council nominated; and the officers elected. These rules were afterwards altered at a Council meeting, on the 22nd March, 1865, and the new rules were submitted by them to the general meeting of the 3rd June, 1865, and adopted. The chief emendation lay in the 'object' and 'operations' of the Association, as will be seen by comparing them. The area of the work is extended to the South-western part of the county of York; and was found necessary in order to embrace some important towns in the vicinity of Huddersfield, and also to induce some Archæologists to join the Association who were holding back on the plea that we were merely a local Society."

The report concludes by stating that in November, 1864, forty members had been elected, and that a year later the members had increased to seventy.

I venture to think that some personal identification of the "few gentlemen" who in 1863 met from time to time "to discuss matters

of Archæological interest," as named in the above extract, will add vitality to this record. I am not sure that either Mr. John Nowell, of Farnley Wood, or Dr. J. K. Walker, of Deanhead, was ever able to be actually present at those meetings, but they were both in frequent communication with the circle, and I do not hesitate to ascribe to Mr. Nowell the inspiration which led to the ultimate organization of the Society. Both of these gentlemen were lifelong devotees to antiquarian research, and their concurrence at an advanced age in the measures taken for the formation of the Association was always felt to have given a dignity and honour which otherwise it might have lacked. No one was more diligent in his attendance at these informal gatherings than the honoured historian of *Kirkburton and the Graveship of Holme*, H. J. Morehouse, Esq., F.S.A., so well known as Dr. Morehouse: and no one who knew him will doubt the assertion that the well-filled stores of his memory afforded often the chief materials for the discussion. Dr. Turnbull—who was eventually the first President of the Association—must not be omitted from the list of those who were the precursors of the organization. The Rev. George Lloyd, of Thurstonland, was the convener of the meetings, and the circumstance of his living within an easy walk of Dr. Morehouse had much to do with their arrangement. As will be seen, he became the first Secretary of the Association, and held the position till his removal to the county of Durham. I must also mention the Rev. Thomas James, of Netherthong, an antiquary of much repute. He was Editor of the *Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Society*, and his bardic name of Llallawg was a text on which Mr. Lloyd made many jokes. I was myself a member of the little confraternity, and I look back with much pleasure on my association with the members whose names I have noted, and who were perhaps as various and distinct in their particular idiosyncrasies as could ever be found united in one common pursuit. They were good friends, and I revere the memory of each and all of them.

But I must proceed with the history of the Association. The public meetings of July and November, 1864, fairly launched the ship on the sea of archæological research, and the following list of its first officers will shew that it had every reason to hope for that wind of public approval which subsequently followed it.

Patron :

The Right Hon. the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Vice-Patrons :

Sir GEO. ARMYTAGE, Bart.
 Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, Bart., M.P.
 Sir JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, Bart.
 E. A. LEATHAM, Esq., M.P.
 H. F. BEAUMONT, Esq.
 C. H. BILL, Esq.

President :

WM. TURNBULL, Esq., M.D.

Vice-Presidents :

Rev. CANON HOLMES, M.A., Vicar of Huddersfield.
 Rev. C. ALDERSON, M.A., Rector of Kirkheaton.
 Rev. L. JONES, Vicar of Almondbury.
 J. K. WALKER, Esq., M.D., Cantab., F.S.A., Sc.
 JOHN NOWELL, Esq.

Council :

GEORGE F. BEAUMONT, Esq., Steps, Honley.
 JOSEPH BEAUMONT, Esq., Jun., Greenhead.
 JOHN GRAHAM BERRY, Esq., West Riding Bank.
 Major J. BRADBURY, New North Road.
 Major T. BROOKE, Armitage Bridge House.
 Rev. J. C. CLARKE, M.A., Incumbent of Moldgreen.
 J. P. DOWSE, Esq., Belgrave Terrace.
 Rev. A. EASTHER, M.A., Almondbury.
 Rev. H. E. GARNET, M.A., Incumbent of Friar Mere.
 Rev. C. A. HULBERT, M.A., Incumbent of Slaithwaite; Author
 of *Annals of Slaithwaite*.
 Rev. THOS. JAMES, Llallawg, F.G.H.S.; Member of the Cambrian
 Archæological Association; General Secretary of the Cam-
 brian Institute; and Editor of the *Cambrian Journal*.
 Rev. GEORGE LLOYD, Honorary Secretary.
 ROBERT MELLER, Esq., Holmfirth.
 HENRY J. MOREHOUSE, Esq., Stony Bank; Author of the
 History of Kirkburton.
 GEO. TINDALL, Esq., Hon. Sec. of Huddersfield Literary and
 Scientific Society.
 GEO. D. TOMLINSON, Esq., Ramsden Street.
 Rev. E. C. WATSON, Incumbent of Meltham.

Honorary Treasurer :

THOMAS BROOKE, Esq., Armitage Bridge.

Honorary Secretary :

Rev. GEORGE LLOYD, Thurstonland, near Huddersfield.

Trustees :

The PRESIDENT, HONORARY TREASURER, and HONORARY
 SECRETARY, for the time being.

Before, however, the issue of the first Annual Report, the names of Ed. Akroyd, Esq., M.P., and Thos. P. Crosland, Esq., M.P., were added to the number of Vice-Patrons—and amongst other changes in the composition of the Council, a notable addition thereto was made in the person of Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A., who soon succeeded Mr. Lloyd as Secretary, and whose indefatigable exertions in that capacity contributed much to the success both of the Huddersfield Association and of its still vigorous successor.

It may perhaps be doubted whether the Society was able to follow up with effect all the objects which it contemplated. It may however be mentioned that one of its first steps was to establish a "*Miscellany of MSS.*," some of the contents of which have been printed in this *Journal*, and which may fairly be regarded as a forerunner of the present Record Series.

At a very early stage of its existence the special attention of the Association was directed to the vexed question of the site of Cambodunum, and this attention was accentuated by the reading (at a General Meeting on June 3, 1865) of an important paper by Dr. Walker, on the hypocaust, which he had discovered at Slack some years before. So much enthusiasm was excited by this paper, that it was determined to raise an independent fund for excavations with a view to settling for ever the long dispute. Arrangements were made with the owners and tenants of the land; £140 was specially contributed for the work; and during its progress nearly £30 was received for admissions to the ground and Museum. Mr. Fox was the Clerk in charge of the excavations, but the Rev. Mr. Lloyd (prior to his removal to Darlington) was able to give much personal superintendence to their progress. It is no part of my task to give any account of the discoveries made. It is sufficient to say that they were almost universally accepted as proof that the site of Cambodunum was now really ascertained, and, in the words of the Society's Annual Report, it may be added that the excavation had "become a work of interest for all England." It may perhaps be added that a further elaborate paper was read by Dr. Walker at a meeting held at Slack on the 13th April, 1866, and a most valuable discussion ensued, in which Mr. Barber, Mr. Leyland, the Rev. Canon Hulbert, and others took part.

It has already been intimated that Mr. Lloyd was about this time called to responsible clerical work in the diocese of Durham; he was consequently obliged to resign the Secretaryship: and at the

Annual Meeting, on January 30, 1867, it was also announced that Dr. Turnbull—the President—had felt it necessary to retire from that position. The Council had heard of this intention at an early period in 1866, and on September 10 had nominated the writer of this paper as his successor, and had appointed Mr. Fairless Barber to the Secretaryship. On the following day, September 11, Mr. Barber issued a circular to the members announcing his accession to the office and appealing for increased support for the work of the Association.

The Report presented in January, 1867, contained an interesting account of the Slack excavations and of other good work under the auspices of the Society. The list of members now comprised ninety names. At this meeting several objects of interest were exhibited, and the following papers were read:—

1. On Roman Roads { By J. S. Stott, Esq., of
Halifax.
2. On Early Antiquities of the District . By Rev. T. James, F.S.A.
3. On Etymology Applied to Topography By Dr. Walker.
4. On Some Roman Coins from Slack . By Mr. Fairless Barber.

A meeting of the Council was held at Outlane (Slack) on May 20th, 1867, after which the antiquarian remains which abound on the borders of the parishes of Halifax and Huddersfield were inspected, under the able guidance of Mr. J. S. Stott, “whose intimate practical knowledge of the district for upwards of forty years added greatly to the success of the expedition.” A full report of this day’s proceedings was given in the *Huddersfield Examiner* of May 25th. On August 28th the first general excursion of the members and their friends was made, and Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and Almondbury Churches were visited, as well as Woodsome Hall and the earthworks of Castle Hill.

After the Annual Meeting on January 23, 1868, a new departure was made, for a General Meeting and Conversazione were held, and a most comprehensive Exhibition of Seals, Brass Rubbings, Heraldic Drawings, Tiles, Flints, Coins, Plans, Engravings, MSS., and early printed Books was assembled. The remarkable bronze vessel found at Wharnccliffe was also kindly lent by the Earl of Wharnccliffe, and a photograph of it was included in the series of twelve photographs published by the Society. I append a list of them. They are all, except No. 12, mounted on toned mounts, $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Size of photo., in inches.	PRICES.			
			To members.		To non- members.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	WALTON CROSS, from north-east, shewing birds and tree on raised panel on east side, and interlacing on north side	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
2.	„ From south - east, shewing east side at an angle, and south side covered with interlaced work, also the step before readjustment of the base upon it	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
3.	„ From south - west, shewing south side, and on the west a cross within a circle, supported by winged beasts, also the step after replacement of the base	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
4.	„ From north-east and south-west, two views on one mount	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	2	0
5.	RASTRICK CROSS, from north-west and south-east, shewing the interlaced and foliated patterns, two views on one mount	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	2	0
6.	HARTSHEAD CHURCH, from the south-west	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
7.	„ REREDOS: most interesting specimen of carved wood-work, 17th century . . .	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
8.	„ FONT, constructed in 1662 from one of the Norman pillars	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	6
9.	SLACK, perfect roof tile, with the inscription, COHIIIBRE .	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
10.	„ Ditto and ridge tile from sepulchre	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
11.	„ flue tile, square slabs, and fragments from hypocaust .	$6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2	0
12.	BRONZE VESSEL, found at Wharncliffe, the property of Lord Wharncliffe	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	1	6
	The set of twelve		16	0	21	0

Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive were photographed for the Association by Mr. Appleyard, of Brighouse, and No. 12 by Mr. J. V. Hatch, of Huddersfield. I fear that they are no longer procurable.

The noble patron of the Association (the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth) had expressed his intention of being present, and of presiding over the meeting, but the death of a near relative prevented his fulfilling the engagement.

Papers were read by the Rev. Canon Raine on "The Topography of the Agbrigg Wapentake;" by Charles Monkman, Esq. (or by the Secretary on his behalf), on "Ancient Flint and Stone Implements, from the Surface Soil of Yorkshire;" and by the Rev. G. B. Mellor on "Monumental Brasses." A communication from Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., on an enamelled relic found at Slack, was also submitted to the audience.

The Report of the previous year's proceedings, which was presented on this occasion, was of a very satisfactory character, shewing that forty new members had been enrolled. It also recorded some interesting archæological discoveries in various parts of the county.

It is worthy of note that at this time the necessity of providing rooms for the use of the Association was first named. It will be remembered that this desideratum was not supplied till the year 1893, when the old Medical School at Leeds became the home of the Yorkshire Association. In the meantime the difficulty was averted by the deposit of the Library (named below) at No. 6, Market Place, Huddersfield, under the charge of Mr. Crossley, and still later by the offer of accommodation by the President of the Society. A most valuable bequest of books and MSS. by the late Miss Turner, of Hopton, was the immediate cause of the necessity being felt. This collection, which had been made by her uncle, Mr. William Turner, was the nucleus, and still forms the largest part of the Library now in the Rooms of the Association.

On August 26, 1868, the second Annual Excursion of the members took place. The neighbourhood of Dewsbury was chosen for the event, and the churches of Dewsbury, Woodkirk, and Thornhill were visited; and at each place efficient guides were found amongst the clergy of the respective parishes. A shorter inspection was also made of the Rectory Manor House and the Old Vicarage (afterwards the Church Institute) at Dewsbury, of the old Hall of the Saviles in Soothill Lane, of the Old Hall at Thornhill Lees, and of the Grammar School at Thornhill. The remains of the Thornhill Old Hall within the grounds of the Rectory also occupied the attention of the visitors.

At a later date (September 14) the members of the Association were invited by Ed. Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., and William Chaffers, Esq., to meet them at the Fine Art Exhibition at Leeds, in order to inspect the *Gallery of Yorkshire Worthies* and the *Museum of Ornamental Art*. A most instructive day was spent, under the guidance of the above-named gentlemen. As a result of this visit the Council secured (by the permission of the exhibitors) photographs of over seventy of the most beautiful objects pointed out to them. Messrs. Cundall & Fleming, of London, took the negatives, and proofs from them were submitted to the Annual Meeting on January 29, 1869, and much admired.

This meeting proved to be a most important one, for in addition to the record of progress (the number of members being now 170) and the recapitulation of the work undertaken in 1868, the following part of the Report was unanimously adopted:—

“The Council has reasons for believing that the most important step hitherto taken is the intended issue of a journal, to be entitled—

‘*The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*,’

a prospectus of which has been widely distributed. The title thus worded has been adopted because the area from which articles may, consistently with the rules, be contributed embraces all Yorkshire.”

One is almost led to think that the Honorary Secretary when he penned these lines had some presentiment of the changes made some eighteen months later.

At this meeting there was again an interesting exhibition of seals, brass rubbings, photographs, documents, and other objects.

In lieu of papers read as usual, a lecture by the Rev. G. B. Mellor on the exhibits was given, and much appreciated. The Rev. Canon Hulbert (who was in the chair) and James Fowler, Esq., F.S.A., with others, took part in the proceedings, but the attendance was small. The first part of the *Journal* was now issued, and in August, 1869, the Secretary was able to express in a circular the hope that Part ii would be ready before the end of the year.

On August 25, 1869, the third Annual Excursion took the members to Wakefield and its neighbourhood, and to the Editor of the *Wakefield Express* was due a most complete and accurate report of the day's proceedings, a reprint of which was issued afterwards to the Association. Descriptive and historical papers were read at the

various places visited by James Fowler, Esq., the Rev. J. T. Fowler, of Durham, Mr. Micklethwaite, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fennell, Canon Camidge, and others. The ancient bridge, with its chantry, the Parish Church and Castle of Sandal, Heath Old Hall, the Church of St. Peter at Kirkthorp, the Freston Hospital, the Six Chimneys in Kirkgate, the Moot Hall, the Old Grammar School, and last of all, the Parish Church of All Saints (since raised to the dignity of a Cathedral) were successively visited, and a somewhat overcrowded day was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Photographs of the different places were published by Messrs. Hall, and it may here be noted that the Society's List of Photographs was now augmented by the addition of several views of Thornhill and Lees Hall.

The report presented to the Annual Meeting on January 19, 1870, still spoke of progress. After a weeding of the list of members, there were now 227 names left on the roll. The finances of the Association were also in a sound condition, for £183 was ready for investment, and after paying £58 from the general account for the *Journal* the accounts were practically balanced.

The results of the publishing of the *Journal* are recorded with much satisfaction. The closing of the Slack Excavation Fund is also announced, and donations to the Library are acknowledged.

I now come to the last scene in the history which has been committed to me. At the meeting at Pontefract on August 31, 1870, the Huddersfield Association ceased to exist under its old name, but entered upon a new life under the designation of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. The meeting at which this was accomplished, and at which the necessary alteration of rules was made, was held in the grounds of the Castle immediately after the arrival of the visitors, and the resolutions, which had been well considered by the Council, were unanimously adopted, though at a later period in the day the Right Hon. Lord Houghton hinted that in his opinion the title of West Riding Association might have been preferable.

The admirable report of the excursion in the *Pontefract Advertiser* not only indicated the special features of the day, but was also in itself a noble monument of the enthusiasm and research of its Editor, one of the most honoured and diligent helpers in the work of our Association. The late Mr. T. W. Tew, whose knowledge of the

Castle was universally recognised, acted as guide, and not only explained the details of the remains, but also gave a most useful lecture on the history of Pontefract and of the various sieges which the Castle had endured.

After leaving the Castle Mr. Fowler conducted the party to the Hermitage, and expounded its history. St. Giles' Church and All Saints' Church were afterwards inspected, and such remains of antiquity as still exist were explained by Mr. Micklethwaite. New Hall was the last place visited, and here once more the stores of Mr. Tew's research were placed at the disposal of the visitors.

The interest of the visit to Pontefract was much enhanced by the Exhibition in the Town Hall of the charters of the town and of numerous archæological curiosities. This collection had been arranged by the care of Mr. Holmes and others, and formed a local collection such as but few towns could equal. But the day came to an end, and those who had come to Pontefract as members of the Huddersfield Association left it as members of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

Notes.

[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

LXXVII.

DODSWORTH MANUSCRIPTS.

By S. J. CHADWICK, F.S.A.

Mr. Richard Holmes has drawn my attention to a mistake which I have inadvertently made in the "Papers relating to the Plague in Yorkshire" (vol. xv. of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, p. 434), where I say that they (the Dodsworth MSS.) "are said to have been given to the Bodleian Library by Henry Fairfax, dean of Norwich." They were given to "the University of Oxford to be kept in the University Library there," by a codicil to the will of Thomas Lord Fairfax, who died in 1671, and they were bequeathed to Lord Fairfax by Dodsworth himself. See Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, *Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract*, vol. i, Introduction, p. xiv; also Hunter's *Catalogue of the MSS. written or collected by Roger Dodsworth, and now deposited in the Bodleian Library*, p. 76; also Markham's *Life of Fairfax*, pp. 440-6, where a full copy of Lord Fairfax's will and codicil is given.

LXXVIII.

PALIMPSEST BRASS AT WINESTEAD, EAST YORKSHIRE.

By MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

In a paper on "The Monumental Brasses in the East Riding," communicated to the *Journal*, vol. xii, p. 195, the present writer, at p. 228, ventured to suggest that the brass to a member of the Hildyard family, c. 1540, in Winestead Church, would be found to be a palimpsest. In 1899 the portion representing the armed figure of

the man, unfortunately imperfect, was found to be loose in its indent, and on examination proved to be a palimpsest. This armed figure has been cut out of a portion of a large Flemish brass, of date *c.* 1360–70.

It bears the left shoulder, arm, and a portion of the hands of a civilian, probably a merchant, wearing a mantle. The sleeve of the under-dress is richly ornamented, the cuff reaching to the knuckles. The background to the figure, a very small portion of which remains, is also richly diapered as is usual in Flemish brasses. This fragment may be compared with the large Flemish brasses still preserved in the church of St. Margaret, King's Lynn, Norfolk, in both of which the female figures are represented with richly embroidered sleeves. At Stralsund, the fine brass to Albert Hovener, 1357, represents him

OBVERSE, *c.* 1540.REVERSE, *c.* 1360.

PALIMPSEST BRASS AT WINESTEAD.

in mantle and under-dress with embroidered sleeves; and similar garments occur on the brass to Johan van Zoest and wife, 1361, at Thorn, in Prussian Poland.

Although numerous instances of the re-use of old Flemish brasses occur in this country, this Winestead fragment is the first example noticed in Yorkshire. Probably more will be revealed when the remaining plates of the Hildyard brass come to be examined.

The writer is indebted to the Rev. N. J. Miller, rector of Winestead, for notice of the discovery and for a rubbing of the Flemish portion; also to Mr. George E. Fox, F.S.A., for the very careful tracing from which the accompanying block has been made. The brass itself has again been securely fastened into its stone.

LXXIX.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE GENTRY AND
INHABITANTS OF HOLDERNESS: WITH HIS
MAJESTIES ANSWER JULY 6 . 1642.

This Petition of the Loyalists of Holderness to the King is reprinted from the copy given in Mr. Bernard Quaritch's Rough List, No. 195, Item 2523. Shortly before Sir John Hotham had closed the gates of Hull in the King's face, and on the 22nd of August following the royal standard was raised at Nottingham, so this petition was presented in the brief lull before the outbreak of the Civil Wars.

"To the Kings most ex-cellent Majestie, *The humble petitions of the Gentry and Inhabitants of Holdernes.* We your Majesties most loyall and oppressed Subjects, having for the space of four moneths (with much patience and pre-judice) endured great and insupportable Losse by Sir *Iohn Hothams* taking into Hull (a distinct Countie from us) part of the Trained Bands of *Yorkshire*, contrary to Law, your Sacred Majesties right, and expresse Command, by detaining our Arms, destroying our Trade and Markets, with many more Pressures upon us, than we are willing to repeat. Howbeit this last attempt of cutting our Banks, Drowning part, and indangering the rest of the Levell of *Holderness*, is a Presumption higher than was ever yet attempted by any Subject to our knowledges; As if Sir *Iohn Hotham* at once intended to destroy our Free-holds and Proprieties; And for no other Cause, as we conceive, but for serving your Ma-jestie, according to our Allegiance and the known Laws of the Land. *Our most humble Prayer therefore is, That Your Maje-stie will vouchsafe speedily to take the premisses into your gracious and tender considera-tion for securing our Fears.* And your Majesties Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for your happy and glorious Reign over us, &c. Subscribed by *Rob. Hilliard, Christopher Holme, Matthew Wentworth, Francis Cobb, Leonard Robinson, James Cane,*¹ *Christopher Hilliard, Gilbert Gower*, and neer three hundred others, and delivered to His Majestie at *Be-verley*, the sixth of July, 1642."

"C. R. (*Here follows the Royal Arms*). At the Court of York, the sixth of July, 1642. *His Majestie hath commanded me to give this Answer to this Petition.* That He with just Com=miseration and all pos=sible Compassion consi=ders the miserable con=dition of the Petiti=oners, And will both by publishing His Proclamations, and by drawing such Forces together as he shall be able to leavie, endeavour the Petiti=oners Relief in their present suffer=ings, and prevention of their future, with any hazard that may befall His own Person. In the mean time His Majestie hopes all His good Subjects do plainly discern how impossible it is for their Interests to be preserved, when His just Rights and Power are taken from him. Falkland."

¹ This should probably be "Cave."

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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Blacktoft, Scarborough, Bingley, Kippax, Hampsthwaite, and Wath-on-Deerne.

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CASTLE HILL, ALMONDBURY.¹

HISTORICAL NOTES BY

SIR THOMAS BROOKE, BART., F.S.A.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the Yorkshire Archæological Society,
at Castle Hill, on July 26th, 1900.*

CONSIDERING its marvellous position as a place of defence, it is surprising that the real history of Almondbury Castle Hill should (so far as I know) only begin in comparatively recent (that is) feudal times.

The late Dr. Walker, who wrote an interesting paper in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal* on this history—based upon extant inquisitions and returns from *temp.* Edw. I to James I, incidentally remarks that “there is strong reason for believing that it has been a place of strength in Saxon, perhaps even in Celtic times,” but I am unable to cite any authority for this belief as to Celtic occupation beyond the inference that may be drawn from the character and nature of the hill itself. The theory of its Saxon establishment is advocated by Camden, Watson—the historian of Halifax—(*Archæologia*, vol. i, p. 224), and others; whilst Dr. Whitaker (in the *History of Leeds*) asserts that this is unquestionable.

Dr. Walker gives no countenance to what must be called the heresy of Camden (col. 855 in edition of 1722) in fixing upon this place as the Roman Cambodunum (the station between Mancunium and Calcaria, in the *Itinerary* of Antonine). Still, the high authority of Camden seems to prevail in some quarters and with some writers of our own times, for I have lately seen in some archæological book or journal an ascription of the name Cambodunum to the village or hill of Almondbury.

But Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana* (published in 1732), pronounces decidedly against the claims of Almondbury to be Cambodunum, and so long ago as February 17, 1766, a paper by Mr. Watson was read before the Society of Antiquaries, which

¹ Reprinted from the *Huddersfield Weekly News*, September 15th, 1900. The Council of the Yorkshire Archæological Society desires to record its

obligation to the proprietor of this paper for leave to reprint his careful report of Sir Thomas Brooke's paper.

pointed out the errors into which Camden had fallen, and in which he says that "the ground has nothing of the Roman taste about it; there have been no coins, altars, or other relics of that people found there, and what is more, no Roman military way goes near it."

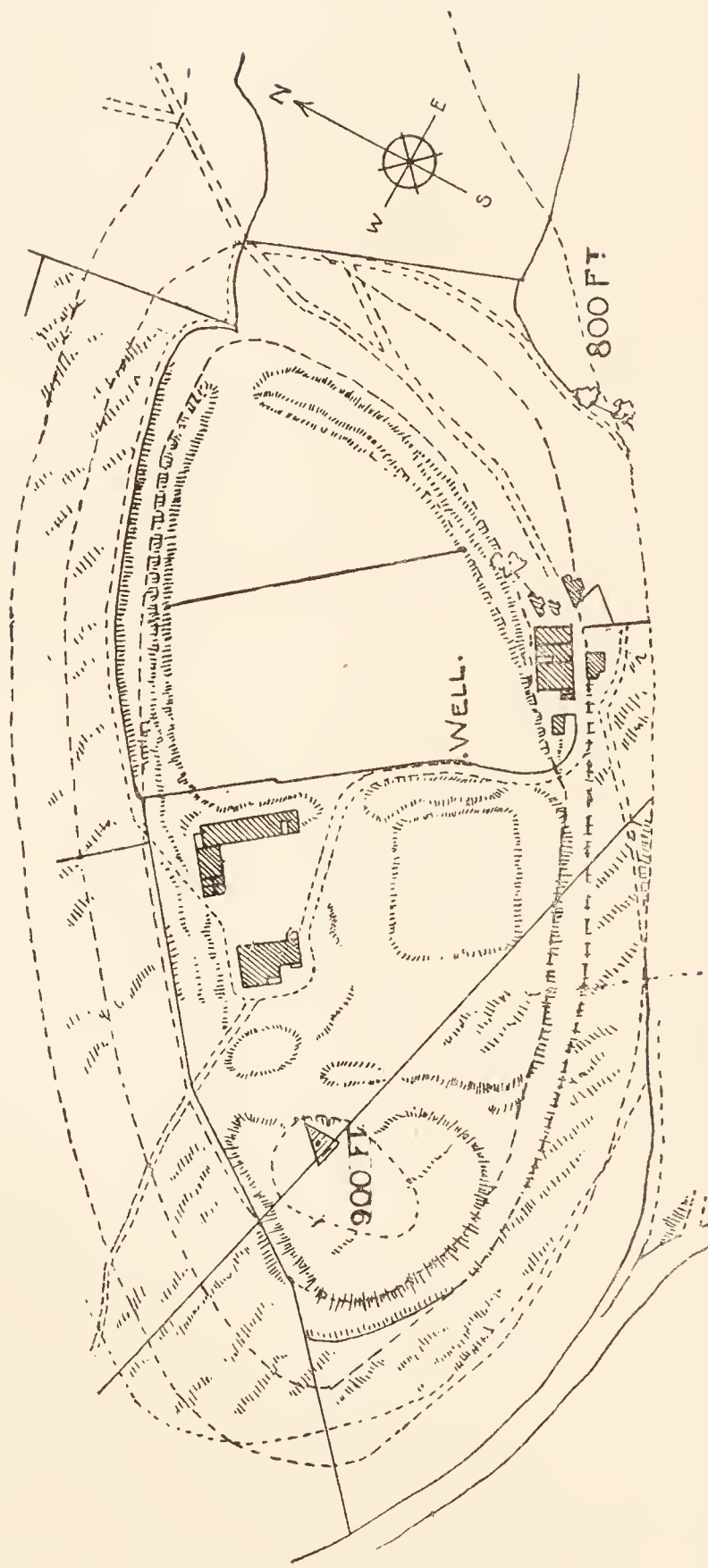
He then gives a plan of the earthworks, and argues at length that the almost universally adopted rules of Roman castrametation are absolutely ignored here, though they might have been applied. He also adduces the distance from water as a conclusive proof against Roman occupation; and he gives us the tradition that the supply of water was brought by pipes from Lud-hill, *i.e.* Waterhill. He says:—"These reasons render it probable that Castle Hill in Almondbury was not a Roman but a Saxon fortification. Several arguments may be produced to show that it was thrown up as a barrier to secure the kingdom of Northumbria from the invasion of powerful neighbours."

These arguments he repeats in his *History of Halifax*, and then he goes on to discuss at great length the reasons for and against the location of Cambodunum at Slack.

The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society, over which I have the honour to preside, claims to have identified Slack as the site of Cambodunum as the result of extensive investigations and excavations (made some 29 years ago), and the very first paper in our *Journal* may be referred to for the details of those investigations. I may add that some additional evidence, tending to the same conclusions, has been derived from the direction of some Roman roads as laid down by the officers engaged in the Ordnance Survey. A paper by the Rev. Joseph Hunter (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxii, p. 16) may also profitably be studied, for though his conclusions did not lead him to adopt Slack as Cambodunum, he yet pronounced decidedly against Almondbury. His paper contains an admirable summary of the conflicting opinions advanced on the subject prior to 1846, but of course the excavations above-named had not then been made.

I hope, then, that I have said enough to convince you that Castle Hill never was a Roman station, but that it may very probably have been occupied by our Saxon forefathers.

Let me now proceed to consider the existing remains, which, except as regards earthworks, are scanty enough. These earthworks are, however, magnificent, and the plan which is appended to this paper will give us an idea of them. In their present state I do not hesitate to attribute them to Norman times. We see to the East (N.E.) clearly defined the entrance into the first enclosure or outer



PLAN OF EARTHWORKS AT CASTLE HILL.

bailey. A mound and deep trench separated this from the second enclosure, which in all probability would contain the domestic offices and be the part of the Castle where the life and business of the inhabitants and defenders would be mainly carried on. The approach or gateway from the East to this inner bailey is still plainly marked, and it has been utilised as the roadway to the hotel and other buildings on the hill. This enclosure again is divided from the westernmost and smallest enclosure by a trench of great depth and difficulty, and this western area must have been the site of the Lord's house, or Castle itself, and the last place of retreat and defence in case of attack, the precipitous sides of the hill being strengthened by a mound and a trench, and probably surmounted by a palisade. I do not believe that any stone-built keep or fortress was ever erected here, and the feudal home was in all probability a wooden house, with stone foundations and lower storey, relying for its protection on the trenches and palisades, and its almost impregnable position. Had the Castle been entirely of stone, some more massive remains of stonework would have been left to tell the tale, though it must be said that several worked stones were found in the remarkable well which was discovered on digging the foundations of the Victoria Tower; and still more recently some massive wall foundations have been laid bare.

We have seen, then, that this final point of retreat had from its only assailable side a triple line of defence, and it seems evident that a small body of resolute men might well hold the fort against a formidable array of assailants. The total area of the enclosure is about ten and a half acres.

A short account of the authentic history of the place may be added to the above description.

Almondbury was one of the manors conferred by the Conqueror upon Ilbert de Lacy, as a reward for his services in the subjugation of the Northumbrian kingdom. He began the Castle of Kirkby (now Pontefract), to be the head of the future Honor of Pontefract, and Almondbury eventually became incorporated in that Honor. The Castle of Almondbury is said to have been built by King Stephen in the early part of his reign (the property of the Lacy's having been forfeited in 1102). If this be so, the Castle was almost immediately regranted to Henry Lacy; but there seems to be no record of this Royal building, and it seems preferable to believe that the Lacy's, either before 1102 or soon after their restoration, erected this house. Ilbert the Second (grandson of the original grantee) espoused the cause of Stephen, and hence perhaps the opinion that the King built this Castle.

The manor continued to be a part of the Lacy Fee until and through the reign of Edward I, when it was the property of Henry de Lacy—Earl of Lincoln, the man from whom Lincoln's Inn was named—the greatest and best of this illustrious family. He died in 1310, and the estates, by virtue of the marriage of his only surviving daughter, became the possession of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. After his rebellion they were confiscated, but were afterwards restored by special Act of Parliament, passing to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Henry of Lancaster, ascending the throne in 1399, carried this manor as a member of the Honor of Pontefract and Duchy of Lancaster to the Crown. It remained Crown property till, in 1627, it was granted to the ancestors of the present distinguished owner, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.

In the early part of the reign of Edward I we have returns to articles of enquiry made by the King's Commissioners 1273-4, which prefer charges against the Lord of Almondbury, Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, for offences committed by his bailiff and officers; and in the first year of the next reign (Edw. II, 1307-27) we find in Dodsworth's MSS. a record which refers to the *former* Castle of Almondbury, which seems to prove that the Castle itself had been dismantled, though at least a prison or dungeon still existed.

We know from the Saxon Chronicle, *sub anno* 1137, that in the time of Stephen "every powerful man made his castle, and they filled the land full of castles. They cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle works; they filled them with devils and evil men, &c. &c."

Stow, however, tells us that the castles which had been builded to fill the rich and spoil the poor were, by the King's (Henry II) commandment and the counsel of his Chancellor (Becket), thrown down (*circa* 1155). Is it not possible that this stronghold may have been thus destroyed?

In the reign of Edward III we have a most interesting inquisition of Almondbury:—

13 Edw. III, 1340, when the rental was £33 12s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Another was taken in 2 Henry VI, 1425; a third in 1584; and a fourth in 1611.

The two first of these display much of the tyranny and oppression which are the mark of feudal times, but the later ones shew how much the condition of the people had been improved, and we find that suit and service at the Court of the Lord, with rules as to grinding the tenant's corn at the Lord's mill, and the payment of double rent on the entrance into a tenancy have been substituted

for the exacting servitudes of an earlier day. It is unnecessary in this short paper to enter into a comparison of these returns, but we may note that in the earliest of them this hill is spoken of as the hill where the Castle formerly stood, thus confirming the account of the early destruction of the Castle, which we derived from the return *temp.* Edw. II. The Grange (Hall Bower) and the Park (still so called) are also named in the returns. The *Inquisition* 1584 expressly states that the Castle, "which in antient time was the chief mansion house or scite of the said manor," has now "of long time since been utterly decayed."

For a fuller notice of the return to these inquisitions I would refer to a most interesting paper by Dr. Walker, F.S.A., Scot., in the second volume of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*.

I cannot help entertaining the hope that at some time a careful exploration of the contents of the hill may be made, and thus that future light may be thrown upon the history of a site which must ever be of intense interest to Yorkshire antiquaries. We have been told that some remains were found on digging the foundations for some building on the hill, but unfortunately no proper record of the discovery was made, and no following up of the clue was attempted. This of course refers to some much earlier building than the Tower, or even the Hotel. Subsequent discoveries have been mentioned above.

CERTIFICATES OF ALLEGED CURES OF LUNACY
BY JOHN SMITH, OF WAKEFIELD,
IN 1615.

BY MATTHEW H. PEACOCK, M.A., B.Mus.

THE document which is transcribed below has been for some time in the possession of the Governors of the Wakefield Grammar School, and has been lent by them for the purpose of the present article. Many other trusts have been administered during the last 300 years by the same board, including several for the benefit of the poor in and around Wakefield, but there are no records to show at what time and in what manner this curious production came into their hands. The Minute Book relating to the poor dates from 1659, but contains no reference, as far as I can ascertain, to the subject of lunatics, whether paupers or otherwise.

During the middle ages very little attention seems to have been paid to lunatics, and very little care bestowed upon them, unless they were owners of land. The wardship of these unhappy persons was one of the prerogatives of the King even before the reign of Edward II, when the first statute upon the subject appears to have been passed, and in the following terms:—

“Anno decimo septimo Edwardi II. Anno Domini 1324.
Prerogativa Regis.

“Cap. IX. Rex habet custodiam terrarum fatuorum naturalium capiendo exitus earundem sine vasto et destructione et inveniet eis necessaria sua de cujuscumque feodo terre ille fuerint et post mortem eorum reddat eas rectis heredibus ita quod nullatenus per eosdem fatuos alienentur vel eorum heredes exheredentur.

“Cap. X. Item habet providere quando aliquis qui prius habuit memoriam et intellectum non fuerit compos mentis sue sicut quidam sunt per lucida intervalla quod terre et tenementa eorundem salvo custodiantur sine vasto et destructione et quod ipse et familia sua de exitibus earundem vivant et sustineantur competenter et residuum ultra sustentationem eorundem rationabilem custodiatur ad opus ipsorum liberandum eis quando memoriam recuperaverint. Ita quod predictæ terre et tenementa infra predictum tempus non alienentur. Nec Rex de exitibus aliquid percipiat ad opus suum et si obierit in tali statu tunc illud residuum distribuatur pro anima ejusdem per concilium ordinariorum.”

The official version of the above statutes in English is as follows :—

“ PREROGATIVES OF THE KING.

Cap. IX. His Prerogative in the Custody of Lands of Idiots.

“The King shall have the Custody of the Lands of natural Fools, taking the Profits of them without Waste or Destruction, and shall find them their Necessaries, of whose Fee soever the Lands be holden. And after the Death of such Idiots he shall render it to the right Heirs, so that such Idiots shall not be aliens, nor their Heirs shall be disinherited.”

Cap. X. His Prerogative in the Preservation of the Lands of Lunaticks.

“Also the King shall provide, when any (that beforetime hath had his Wit and Memory) happen to fail of his Wit, as there are many ‘per lucida intervalla,’ that their Lands and Tenements shall be safely kept without Waste and Destruction, and that they and their Houshold shall live and be maintained competently with the Profits of the same, and the Residue, besides their Sustentation, shall be kept to their Use, to be delivered unto them when they come to right Mind: so that such Lands and Tenements shall in no wise be aliened within the Time aforesaid: and the King shall take nothing to his own Use. And if the Party die in such Estate, then the Residue shall be distributed for his Soul by the Advice of the Ordinary.”

These statutes do not seem to have been repealed, or otherwise determined wholly or in part, until 1889, when an Act was passed amending in general the law relating to lunatics. But during the Commonwealth it became necessary to provide for the formal custody of lunatics, as there was no King into whose nominal control they could be handed over. The following enactments were passed to meet this difficulty, the former transferring the prerogative of the Crown in this matter to the Council of State, and the latter handing it to the Lord Protector. It is perhaps needless to remark that, on the Restoration, the Acts of the House of Commons during the Commonwealth were totally disregarded, and do not appear in the Statute Book, the year 1660 being in the eyes of the law the twelfth year of Charles II, and the King then resuming the prerogatives of the Crown as they were enjoyed by Charles I and his predecessors.

“Oct. 13, 1653. Bill for passing the Custodies of Idiots and Lunatiques, under the Great Seal, shall be first signed by the Council of State, which shall be a sufficient Warrant to pass the same. The Commissioners of the Great Seal shall give relief to such Idiots and Lunatiques as any Commissioners or Keepers of the Great Seal, or the Master and Council of the late Court of Wards and Liveries might have done. This Act to continue till the first of September, 1654.”

“Mar. 20, 1653 (1654). The Chancellor, Keeper or Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being shall not pass any Custodies of Idiots and Lunatiques under the Great Seal before the same be signed by his Highness the Lord Protector, and that the same so signed by his Highness shall be a sufficient Warrant for passing the same under the Great Seal.”

With the exception of these resolutions of the House of Commons in 1653 and 1654, there was no legislation on the subject of the custody and treatment of lunatics from the Statute of 17 Edward II until the year 1800, when an Act was passed to provide for the treatment of criminal lunatics: another Act in 1811 prohibited the marriage of lunatics: and another, in 1834, concerning lunatics in workhouses, completes the list of enactments passed before the reign of Victoria.

The law providing that the estates of the insane should pass into the wardship of the Crown, the first step towards this end was the holding of a formal enquiry by order of the Chancellor, and if the insanity was held to be proved, the man and his property were put into the care of the nearest male relative, who was accountable for his trust to the State, though little or no enquiry was subsequently made into the personal condition or treatment of the unfortunate owner. There was an end of his life for all political purposes: his previous legal acts were all annulled, and he was rendered incapable of any such acts in the future.

Lunatics possessed of any considerable property were doubtless, as a rule, kept under private control; others would be received into the monasteries, while the poorer sort would be kept in the common jails in chains, and treated with extreme severity, periodical whipping being apparently considered beneficial. Such treatment would naturally aggravate the disease, and in many cases bring about a fatal result. There can, in any event, be but little doubt that many lunatics would be treated as criminals, and punished accordingly, while others would be put to death as witches.¹

The first asylum for lunatics appears to have been opened in the year 1547, in Bishopgate Street, London. This house had been originally founded in 1247 as a priory, under the title of the Hospital of S. Mary of Bethlehem, and was intended to serve as a home for the Bishop of S. Mary of Bethlehem and other dignitaries attached to the same house whenever they visited England. It is definitely called a Hospital for Lunatics as early as the year 1402, and the brethren of the establishment had gained the reputation of being able to effect successful cures; they wore the Dominican habit, with

¹ See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s.v. Insanity.

a star of Bethlehem with five rays upon their mantles. The house became the property of the City of London in 1330, and after the dissolution of the religious houses it was formally made over to the mayor and citizens, being elevated to the rank of a royal foundation for the accommodation of 50 lunatics in the year 1547. We learn from Evelyn that this first Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam, was removed in 1675 to Moorfields.¹

Bedlams were provided in other places as houses for the care of lunatics, and maintained at the public expense. But it is quite clear that the treatment was not satisfactory in its results, and that many patients were discharged as cured long before they were capable of self-control. In Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire*, we read as follows:—"Till the breaking out of the civill warres, Tom o' Bedlams did travell about the country. They had been poore, distracted men that had been putt into Bedlam, where recovering to some sobernesse they were licentiated to goe a begging: *e.g.* they had on their left arms an armilla of tinn, printed in some words about foure inches long; they could not get it off. They wore about their necks a great horn of an oxe in a string or bawdric, which when they came to a house for almes they did winde; and they did putt the drinke given them into this horn, whereto they did putt a stopple. Since the warres I doe not remember to have seen any one of them." The tin plate which is mentioned in the above extract appears to have been of the nature of a badge, with a representation of the star of Bethlehem. The horn worn about the neck is referred to by Shakspeare in *King Lear*, Act iii, Scene 6, where Edgar exclaims, "Poor Tom, thy horn is dry," apostrophizing himself as a Tom o' Bedlam; while in the same play, Act ii, Scene 3, he describes the Bedlam beggar as being "whipp'd from tithing to tithing, and stock-punish'd and imprison'd."

Some highly coloured details as to the interior of a Bedlam may be found in Dean Swift's *Tale of a Tub*,² written in 1696: the contemporary prints to illustrate the text represent the inmates as half naked, chained to the walls, and having merely a few handfuls of straw to rest upon.

Another description of a Bedlam beggar is given by Randle Holme in the *Academy of Armory* (book ii, c. 3, p. 161), in these words:—"The Bedlam has a long staff, and a cow or ox horn by his side: his cloathing fantastic and ridiculous, for being a madman he is madly decked and dressed all over with ribands, feathers,

¹ See *New English Dictionary*, s.v. Bedlam, from which much of the preceding paragraph is taken.

² In Section ix. "A Digression concerning the Original, the Use and Improvement of Madness in a Commonwealth."

cuttings of cloth, and what not, to make him seem a madman or one distracted, when he is no other than a wandering and dissembling knave."

From this extract it is clear that vagabonds and rogues found it profitable to wander about the country under the guise of madmen. It consequently became necessary to warn the public against these imposters, and in 1675 an advertisement appeared in the *London Gazette* cautioning the public against giving alms to pretended lunatics, and apparently stating by implication that the licensed Bedlam beggar no longer existed, none being recognized by the Bedlam Hospital after its removal to Moorfields. In 1733, however, North, in his *Lives* (i, 287), states that the country was then much troubled with these "Bedlamers," and their presence was doubtless attended with much danger to the public; as was the case in Ireland so late as 1820. Mr. T. Crofton Croker, in his *Researches in the South of Ireland*, made between 1812 and 1822, states that "on most of the public roads in the south of Ireland fools and idiots (melancholy specimens of humanity!) are permitted to wander at large, and in consequence of this freedom have acquired vicious habits, to the annoyance of every passenger: throwing stones, which they do with great dexterity, is amongst the most dangerous of their practices, and a case is known to me where the wife of a respectable farmer, having been struck on the temple by a stone thrown at her by an idiot, died a few days after."

In towns and other places where no Bedlam was maintained at the public cost, it seems from the following extract¹ from the Records of the City of Wells in 1625, that a tax was levied, when necessary, to pay for the expense of detaining lunatics:—

"Whereas Thomas Towne is Madd or Franticke, and by means therof some course is to be provided for him for his reliefe:—It is ordered that the Distributers and Collectors for the poore² shall have a Note of the Subsidie Men within this Towne, and shall demaunde a benevolence of everie of them, for his reliefe."

The article on "Bedlam" in Dr. Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary*, informs us that a schoolboys' game has been evolved out of the circumstances attending the detention and release of lunatics in days gone by. "A square is chalked out called the den; some of the boys remain by it, one of whom is called the tenter; the tenter has charge of the den, and he must always stand with one

¹ See *Notes and Queries*, Second Series, vii, 169.

² "Collectors for the poor" were annually appointed by the Governors

of the Wakefield Grammar School in their capacity as trustees of various poor funds.

foot in the den and the other on the road; the remaining boys go out to field. They shout 'relievo,' and upon this signal the boys standing by the side of the den pursue them. If when a prisoner is caught he cries out 'Kings,' he is allowed to escape."

What was then the meaning of the Certificates issued in 1615 at Wakefield, to the effect that certain cures of lunatics had been effected by John Smith? It is quite possible that separate certificates of individual cures would be useful documents for production at a special inquiry (*de lunatico inquirendo*) held under the authority of the Chancellor, when a quondam lunatic desired to resume control of his property, which was meanwhile held in trust for the King by his nearest male relative. But in this case the ten certificates are all upon the same parchment, and the conclusion is forced upon us that John Smith was desirous of advertising himself as a person capable of curing cases of lunacy, and adopted this means for the purpose. Accordingly, he does not hesitate to describe in graphic terms the virulent nature of the disease, the danger to the public caused by the madmen at large, and the fact that the cures have been effected without cost to the country, as all these facts would redound to his own glory.

Unfortunately little can be said about the persons named in the certificates. *John Smith* himself is absolutely unknown to fame. *John Wentworth* of Bretton was probably the son of Matthew Wentworth of Bretton, one of the signatories, by Dorothy Charlesworth. He is not mentioned in Dugdale's *Visitation*, and the only fact known of him is that he was alive in 1646, when his nephew, Sir Thomas Wentworth of Bretton, compounded. *Henry Nevile, Esq.*, might be Henry Nevile of Chevet, near Wakefield, born on October 13, 1585; he signed the visitation of 1612; married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Sandford of Thorpe Salvin. From him are descended the Neviles of Chevet and Holbeck. The date of his death is not known.¹

JOHN SMITH, OF WAIKEFEILD.²

Knowe all people to whome it shall apperteyne that whereas a poore woman, one Jayne Robertes, late of Horberie, in the countye of Yorke, was most piteouslie in a frencie and lunacie night and daie, raging vp and downe Wakefeild and other places neere adioyninge, contynuinge longe therein verie sore distracted, and taken and tyed in cheynes, was by the grace of God, wth out anye charge to the

¹ For these particulars the writer is indebted to Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A.

² Added in a later hand,

countrie, by the knowledge, industrie, paynes, cost and charges onelie of the bearer hereof, John Smyth of Wakefeild, amended and recouered vnto her perfect sences, haveinge so contynued for the space of tenne yeres past, lyveinge in service, and quyett in mynd, wth owt trouble to anye. In witnesse of the truith herein, we have herevnto putt our handes and seales the daie of 1615.

Also Richard Collyer of Bretton, in the said countye of Yorke, whoe a longe tyme beinge in a raginge lunacie and madnes, distracted and bounde in cheynes, was in like manner by the said John Smyth, and of his the said John Smyth owne proper costs and charges, wth owt anye allowaunce or cost to anye, recouered vnto his perfect sences, whoe hath so contynued for the space of seaven yeres past. In witnesse of the truith herein, we have herevnto putt our hand and seales the daye of 1615.

Also Symeon Crabtree, of the parish of Heptonstall, in the aforesaide countye of Yorke, wandringe vp and downe the feildes and countrie in a raginge lunacie and madnes, oftentimes troublinge the Kinges Ma^{ties} Counsell at Yorke wth vayne and troublesome wrytinges, and verie troublesome to the contrye, was in like manner of his the said John Smyth owne proper costes and charges, wth owt anye pennye cost or allowaunces of anye, recouered vnto his perfect sences, and so hath contynued for the space of foure yeres past. In witnesse of the truith herein, wee have herevnto putt our handes and seale the daie of 1615.

Also Samuel Grenewood, of the same parish of Heptonstall, beinge verie sore possessed wth a melencholie annexed to a lunacie, cryinge to his wife and children and all that spooke to him, All are dampned, wringinge of his handes, wth weepinge teares, and wandringe [vp and¹] the feildes, oftentimes attemptinge to have made [awaye]² himself, but that on purposelie attended on him, was in like manner of his, the said John Smyth, owne proper cost and charges, recouered vnto his perfect sences, and so doth contynue, thanks be vnto God. In witnesse of the truith herein, we have herevnto putt our handes and seales the daie of 1615.

Also Edmund Grene of Fowlstone, in Holmeforth, about the age of twentie and foure yeres, was in like manner distracted wth a madnes and lunacie, and recouered by the aforesaid John Smyth vnto his perfect sences wth owt cost or charges of anye, and so doth contynue, God be praysed. In witnesse of the truith herein, we have herevnto putt our handes and seales the daie of 1615.

Also one Roberte M(oo)re³ of Oldtowne, Mr of Arte (*sic*) and preacher of the woorde, whoe was troubled wth a raginge lunacie and madnes sore distracted, that many was in daunger of their lifes

¹ Crossed out.

² Interlined.

³ Surname doubtful.

wth him, and wounded two of his brethren wth a raper, was in like manner cured by the helpe of God and the said John Smyth, and now is (God be thanked) perfectlie recouered, and a preacher, and hath contynued so in perfect memorie and preachinge of the woord of God by the space of a yere past.

Ro. Mounson p' me, Lan: Wilson, ministru' ibidem.

Mr Henrye Neiuill, esq., was possest of a lunacye, rainging vp and downe, was in like maner cured by the helpe of God and John Smith in¹ his perfecte healthe, and soe doth continue.

John Wentworth of Bretton, in the countye of Yorke, was possest with a lunacye, huntinge vp and downe in the woodes, and in the night time with fearefull voyces to all that heard him, and in like manner was cured by the helpe of God and John Smith, and soe doth continue in his perfecte health.

Mat: Wentworthe.

Also Thomas Hayghe, of Honne towne, in Holmfourth, beinge verie soare troubled with a lunacie and madnes, and wandring vp and downe the countrie and feildes, was by the sayd John Smyth and the grace of God amended of the sam by the said John Smyth owne proper costes and charges, and so hath continued for the space of²

Wittnes, John Prince.

George Halsted.

Ambrose Robershaye.

Richard **R N** Nailer.

his hand mark.

Thomas Grenewood.³

Also Henrie Hill, of Heptonstall, beinge verie sore troubled with a lunacie, and wandringe vp and downe the countrie and feildes, was by the said John Smyth and the grace of God cured of the same, of his, the said John Smyth, owne proper costes and charges, and so hath contynued for the space of six yeres past.⁴

¹ Altered from *to*.

² Omission in original.

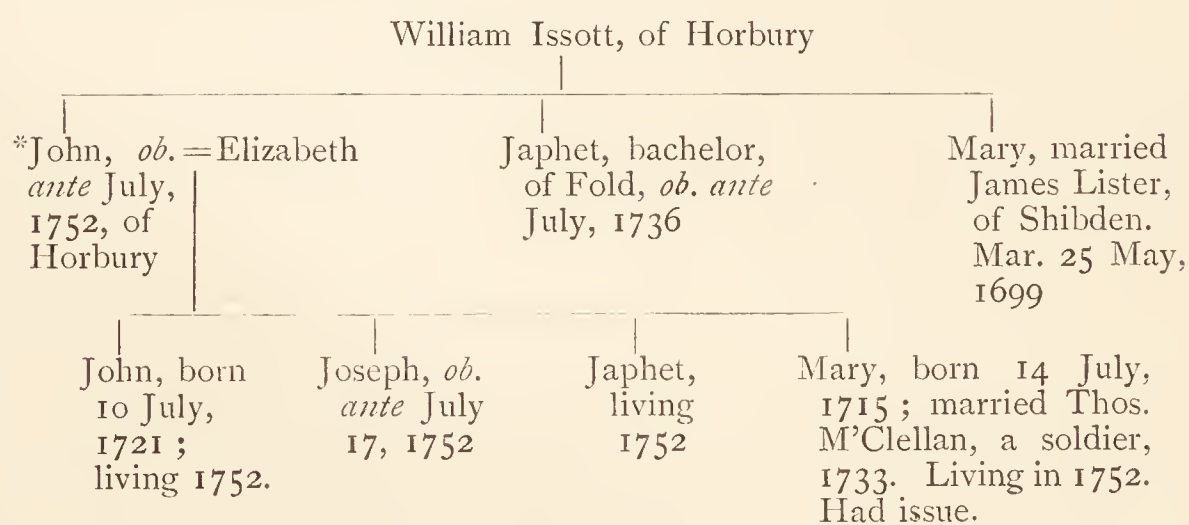
³ These names are repeated twice besides, and apparently refer to the Heptonstall cases. (1) John Prince is omitted. (2) Prince is again omitted,

and Martin Roulston and Henry Hill added.

⁴ Tags for nineteen seals are attached, some of which are either blurred or broken, so it will only be necessary to refer to a seal bearing *three escallops (?) on a bend with a griffin rampant in chief*, which occurs four times.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ABSOLUTION.

THE absolution appears to have been granted to John Issott, son of William Issott, of Horbury. The family to which he belonged owned considerable property in that place, where they were for many generations settled. Though generally described in legal documents as clothiers, they are also occasionally entitled "gentleman," and at Shibden Hall is a fine old silver tankard of the time of Charles II, which bears the arms they laid claim to—*Argent on a fesse sable a lion rampant gardant or, armed gules, between three crosslets fitchée sable*—with the initials—W. & M.—of the father and mother of the excommunicate John. This John Issott had two brothers, Joseph and Japhet—the latter of the *Fold* in Shibden—and a sister, Mary, who married, at Horbury, James Lister, of Shibden Hall, 25 May, 1699. Of John Issott and the reasons of his excommunication little is to be gathered. The Issotts were a strong Nonconformist family, and even went so far in their zeal as, on occasion,¹ to refuse to have their children baptized at the Parish Church of Horbury. Possibly John Issott's nonconformity may have brought down upon him the sentence of excommunication, from which he was released by the absolution printed below. It appears he had fled "beyond the seas," and the envelope containing the important document was addressed to his brother-in-law, James Lister, then residing in Halifax.



John Issott seems to have died in 1752, his widow, Elizabeth, who then resided at Wakefield, "near Kirgate barr," surviving him.

¹ The following certificate, unfortunately without any date, refers to the Japhet Issott, who was alive in 1736:—"Wee, the Minister and chiefe men in the Town of Horbury, doe certify all whom it may concern that Japhet Issot, the Sonne of W^m Issot, of Our Town, yeomⁿ,

was born in Horbury, but that his father, being a non-conformist, did not Register his children, but we being his Neighbo^{rs} Do certifye that to the best our knowledge the sayd Japhet Issott is about 27 years of age, as wittnes our hand."

He left three sons and a daughter—John, baptized 29th July, 1721, at Horbury; Joseph, Japhet, and Mary. The daughter married a Thomas M'Clellan, one of General Honeywood's dragoons, who lived at Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland.

Sr,

Your's I have received, and have inclosed sent you an absolution for John Issott, according to Mr. Chancellour's decree, with a note of fees. I am, with humble services, Sr.

Your's to command,

THO: EMPSON.

York, 23^o Feb., 170³/₄.

For

Mr. James Lister at
his house in
Hallifax.

p' Ferry=bridge.

p^t p^d.

SEAL:—*A chevron between three crosses patée.*

	£	s.	d.
Pro citacione contra Johannem Issot de Horbury impe, ¹ excommunicacio, absolucio et actus specialis	0	11	10
Pro procuracione curie et feodis	0	07	10
Summa	0	19	8

ABSOLUTIO.

Knightley Chetwood, Sacrae Theologiae Professor, Archidiaconus Archidiaconatus² Eboracensis, in Ecclesia Cathedrali et Metropolitana Beati Petri Eboracensis legitime fundati, universis et singulis rectoribus, vicariis, curatis et clericis quibuscumque per Archidiaconatum Eboracensem constitutis, salutem. Vobis mandamus, quatenus Johannem Issott de Horbury, Archidiaconatus Eboracensis praedicti, a sententia excommunicationis, alias auctoritate nostra in eum lata, absolutum fuisse et esse in ecclesiis vestris parochialibus et capellis, (donec dictus Johannes Issott ad hoc regnum nostrum Angliae redibit), diebus Dominicis ac aliis festivis, tempore divinorum publice denunciatis et declaretis cum effectum. Dat. Ebor. sub sigillo Archidiaconatus nostri praedicti, vicessimo tertio die mensis Februarii, 1703^{tio}.

Concordat { RIC: BRATHWAIT,
cum decreto, { Registrarius.

¹ The extension of this word is uncertain.

² The seal of the Archdeaonry attached is almost entirely destroyed.

FIVE EAST RIDING CHURCHES.

BY ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

INTRODUCTION.

AT the request of our highly-esteemed and deeply-regretted late Hon. Secretary—Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A.—made to me in 1893, I undertook to write a short description of some churches in the immediate neighbourhood of Pocklington. I selected Burnby, Nunburnholme, Kilnwick Percy, Millington, and Great Givendale, because they were easy of access, and each contains points of interest to tempt the ecclesiologist to pay any one or all of them a visit. There is a North-Eastern station at Nunburnholme, which is close to Burnby Church, and in fact is in that village. From thence to Nunburnholme Church, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; thence to Kilnwick Percy, 2 miles; Millington Church, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles further on; and Givendale, 2 miles; whilst the distance to be traversed back to Pocklington is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles:—thus making a total of 10 miles. I have taken the nearest routes on the Ordnance Map, and all the way the pedestrian will find a delightful walk across fields and through hedge-lined lanes with numerous short cuts, and many glimpses of beautiful scenery. Yet if driving is preferred the tourist should start at Pocklington, where conveyances can be had; but the distance by road is greater, and the above order can be taken, or reversed. All these churches appear originally to have followed the aisleless nave and chancel plan, which was practically universal in the Wold Churches of the late eleventh and twelfth centuries. Only Burnby had an aisle (now destroyed), and only Nunburnholme had a western tower.

It is in rural churches like these that we find many gems of architecture which have escaped the destroyer's hand, mainly because they are on no great highway, and are removed from the baneful influence of an age of hurry, worry, and money, that is ever anxious for things new, not old.

“Where'er I roam in this fair English land,
The vision of a temple meets my eyes:
Modest without; within all glorious rise
Its love enclusted columns, and expand
Their slender arms
Dear fertile soil! what foreign culture bears
Such fruit?” (*Lyra Apostolica.*)



NORMAN WINDOW, PRIEST'S DOOR, AND SUNDIAL. BURNBY.



BURNBY CHURCH, S.W.

BURNBY.

This pretty village church forms an interesting picture for the traveller on the York and Hull Railway as Nunburnholme Station, which is in the parish of Burnby, is passed. A closer examination shows it to be of more than ordinary interest. In Domesday Book we find, under Terra Willelmi de Perci, in Poclinton Hundret. Manor and berewick:—

“In Brunebi Bernulf and Asa had two carucates and seven bovates for geld, and one plough team and a half may be there. William has this, and it is waste.”

Again, under the Lands of the Archbishop of York:—

“In Brunebi there are four carucates for geld. Land for four plough teams. This manor was and is the Archbishop’s. Now Goisfrid, the Archbishop’s man, has in demesne two plough teams and fourteen villanes, and four bordars with six plough teams, and one mill of six shillings annual value. T.R.E. it was worth”

So the manor belonged to the Archbishop of York.

The dedication of the church is to Saint Giles. The church consists of chancel 31 feet 9 inches long, of which the sacrarium occupies 11 feet 3 inches; a nave 38 feet long, a kind of vestibule 5 feet in length, divided from the nave by a brick wall 15 inches thick. The width throughout is 14 feet 6 inches. All these measurements are internal.

Formerly there has been a north aisle running the length of the nave, and probably about 6 feet wide. On the north wall of the nave there are the remains of four Norman arcades. There is a double bell-cot. A good deal of Norman work is still left in the walls, but is very difficult to define, as nearly the entire fabric is thickly coated with ivy. The west end, with its imitation Norman doorway, is modern, and was added about seventy years ago. The lead roof is very good; it bears the dates 17⁴. 17⁶, when it is said the north aisle was taken down, and the stone was utilised in building a pigeon-cote hard by the rectory. There are two entrances, viz. a west door, and a priest’s door on the south side of the chancel. This is Early English, but has a new top, and above it outside is a rusty sun-dial, with the inscription, “Non tempus fugit.”¹ The door itself still has its original twelfth century ironwork.

The chancel is lighted by an east window of three lancets—Early English. On the north side there are two windows of two lights each, in the Decorated style—and in the western window is a bit of old glass, which is evidently a crest—a *sheaf, or*.

¹ Apparently a pun: “Time does not flee”—*i.e.* at Burnby.

On the south side there is a single lancet window with a fragment of stained glass, representing a monogram; and further on there is a transitional Norman window, with double roll, with capitals under the arch and where the transom was, and tooth moulding externally, and which has had a transom once, but it has been destroyed.

On the south side of the nave are three windows, and on the north side one—all are of two lights each and of thirteenth century date. The Norman chancel arch has gone. Over what is substituted are the Royal arms on a lozenge-shaped shield.

Over the door into the vestibule is inscribed: "This is the Gate of the Lord." In the chancel is a triple fine geometrical Decorated sedilia, having pointed canopies, with trefoil finials. Tradition says it was brought from Warter Priory. On the north side of the chancel is a very good locker, with oaken doors.

The bells are two in number. The first has no inscription; on the second is CAMPANA SANCTI EGIDII (The Bell of S^t Giles).

The altar-table, fittings, and church furniture are modern—the pulpit and reading-desk being of pitch pine, with oak tracery. The lectern is oak, and was given in 1896 by Mr. Manby, of Market Weighton.

The font is Norman, and round. It is partly sunk into a recess formed in the north wall of the nave, and it is said to stand on its original pedestal. Round the font is painted, "I believe in one Baptism for the remission of sins." It was rescued from a farmyard, where for many years it had been used as a trough!

The church was reseated and done up internally in 1872.

The Communion Plate consists of two pewter patens, a silver chalice, and a pewter flagon. The pewter plates are both marked with—a stag's head. I.H. Lion Rampant. I.H.¹ R.W.² Two obliterated stamps, and $\frac{X}{U}$. The silver chalice is Elizabethan and bell-shaped, with a neat band under the lip, but no inscription. The Hall-marks are—H. Fleur de lys. A.; and there is a tradition that it was made out of a pre-reformation chalice in 1570.

The flagon is quart-shaped, with lid and flat band handle. It has neither marks nor inscription.

The alms-dish is of brass, and is inscribed—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

¹ John Harrison, a York pewterer. He took up his freedom in 1713, as son of John Harrison, pewterer. He was Chamberlain of York in 1745-6.

² Richard Wright, probably searcher for the year these plates were made. It

is little known there used to be an annual fair at Stamford Bridge for the sale of pewter, and that English pewter was vastly superior to any made by foreigners.

The living is a discharged rectory, valued in Pope Nicholas's taxation at £5; in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, along with Hayton, at ix shillings; in the *Liber Regis* at £7 14s.; in the Parliamentary Survey at £30; and in 1818 at £98 19s. 6d. per annum. Part of the township is in the parish of Hayton, and within the jurisdiction of the Dean of York, to whom certain tithes belong. It is in the wapentake of Harthill—Wilton Beacon Division, and in the modern rural deanery of Weighton; but anciently in Harthill.

The charities are Wood's Dole—5s. per annum to the poor; and the interest of £3, donor unknown, also to the poor.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

On a brass on the north wall of chancel:—"Hic jacet Thomas Norton Gener., qui obiit 8^o Decem^{bris} Anno Dñi 1632 Annoq3. Ætatis svæ 79^o in pace requiescat anima sua."

On the floor within the sacrarium:—"Hic in spe resurgendi depositum jacet quod mortale fuit Reverendi Gulielmi Ponsonby Annis Quadraginta tribus Burnby Rector. Obiit 21 die mensis Julii A.D. 1814. Ætat 73."

Next to this is a stone with the inscription worn away, but there still remains a shield, bearing:—"A lion rampant, impaling a bend sinister compony."

"Hic jacet ille Major Radulphus Waterhouse omni modo generosus Quem Mars non potuit Mors peremit. Death with his dart took him away, whom sword nor cannon could once slay. Would any know a reason why? Both one and other all must die. Qui obiit decimo quarto die Januarii. Anno Dom. 1676. Annoque ætatis suæ 59." [Ralph Waterhouse, gen^d, of Hayton parish, was buried the 16th day of Januarie, 1676. Registers.]

A stone with a shield on it, worn away, as also is the inscription, excepting the word "Fawcett."¹

A stone with this inscription round the margin:—"Here lyeth in rest the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Fawsitt, daughter of M^r John Fawsitt and M^{rs} Lane Fawsitt, of Burmbey, who ended this life the 17th of February, 1683." In the centre is a shield:—"Argent a lion rampant sable, over all a bend gobony argent and gules (Fawcett)." [Elizabeth Fawcett, daughter of John Fawcett, gent., and Elizabeth his wife were buried 20 Feb., 1683. Registers.]

¹ The Fawsitts lived at Burnby Hall, which stood near the church, and had a moat round it, of which traces remain. The hall has long since been pulled down.

On the chancel floor, very much worn:—"Hic jacet | Gulielmus Farrer' A.M. | Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector | Qui Domum Rectoralem pene collapsam | Suis impensis ædificari curavit | Vir probus, doctus, pius. | Ætatem neu brevem in terris illi Natura concessit | Operibusque ejus æternitatem in Cœlis Pater | Obiit 5 Die Jul. A.D. 1735, ætat suæ | 39 Anna mærens Vidua P."

A coffin-shaped stone of blue fossil limestone, 6 feet long, inscription gone.

"Here lie the remains of Charles Francis Carr, who died on the 8th day of October, 1843. Aged 3 weeks." (A rector's son.)

RECTORS.

The town of Brunby was held by Edmund de Aynecourt of the fee of the Archbishop of York for one knight's fee, and the church is endowed with two oxgangs of land.

The church of S^t Giles, of Burnby, is an ancient rectory belonging to the Lords Deyncourts, and from them to the Fulthorps knts., and so to the Brunfletes, Lords Vescy, and from them to the Lords Clyfford, Earls of Cumberland (*Torre's M.S. East Riding*, p. 1169).

Roger de Fiskerton, presented 2 May, 1282, by Edmund Deyncourt. Mil.

. de Seleby, presented 1 December, 1297, by the same.

John Baroun, presented 23 October, 1320, by the same. He died.

William de Styandeby, presented 1 November, 1349, by William Deyncourt, mil. He resigned for the Vicarage of Aberford.

Robert de Pokelyngton, presented 5 June, 1375, by Elyas de Thoresby. He resigned for the church of Poklington.

John Stele, presented 22 June, 1382. He resigned. Will proved July 15, 1402.

Robert Yongman, presented 6 August, 1389, by Richard II, by reason of a judgment against Roger de Fulthorpe. He resigned for the Vicarage of Sutton on Lound.

Robert Bakester de Ruffyn,¹ presented 24 October, 1391, by William de Fulthorp mil. He resigned.

Robert Sparowe, presented 14 August, 1405, by Thomas Brounflete.

John Whitlofe, presented by the same. He resigned.

William Heriott, presented 23 November, 1415, by the same. He resigned.

John Chester, presented 15 January, 1436, by Henry Brounflete mil. He resigned.

Henry Blaketoft, presented 4 March, 1440, by the same. He resigned.

¹ Probably Roffen, short for Rochester.

William Whelpyngdale, *vel* Whelpington, presented 3 March, 1455, by the same.

.

William Basse, presented 15 May, 1487, by Richard Clyfforth, arm. He resigned.

Richard Hill, presented 6 October, 1493, by the same. He died. Will proved October 14, 1500.

Thomas Burny, B.A., presented 27 October, 1500, by the Provost and Council of the College of Acaster.¹ He died.

William Cant, B.D., presented 4 November, 1521, by Henry de Clyfford mil.

Richard Papworth He died 1579.

Robert Hayton, presented 5 July, 1580, by the Assigns of Christopher Monkton and John Green. It was during his incumbency that the Registers were commenced. He died September 4, and was buried September 6, 1609 (Registers).

James Randall, presented 14 December, 1609, by Francis, Earl of Cumberland. Died 1635. ("August 24, 1635, Bartholomei die deceased Mr James Randall." Registers.)

Robert Bolland, presented 23 September, 1635, by the same. He died. (1650. October y^e 12, was buried Robert Bolland, minister. Registers.)

James Brown, presented 6 August, 1651, by the Keeper of the Liberties of England, ordained priest 17 August, 1662. He died. (1691. Mr James Brown, Rector of Burnby, was buried the sixth day of January. Registers.)

Henry Layburne, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge, presented 27 February, 1691-92. He resigned.

Robert Keith, presented 20 September, 1708. He died. (1720. Mr Robert Keeth, Rector of Burnby, buried October 21st. Registers.)

William Farrer, M.A., St John's, Cambridge, presented 19 December, inducted 28, 1720.² He died. (1735. William Farrer, Rector of this parish, buried July 5. Registers.)

John Pidding, B.A., St John's, Oxford, presented 31 July, 1735, inducted August 30.

Bryan Allett, B.A., presented 28 April, 1748.

Abraham Joseph Rudd, M.A., St John's, Oxford, inducted 15 July, 1757. Presented by Rt. Hon. Dorothy, Countess of Burlington and Cork. Died 6 December, 1768.

¹ Acaster Malbis. St. Andrew's College founded temp. Ed. IV. Burton's *Monasticon*.

² William Farrer, born at York, son of Jeremy Farrer, clerk, bred at Pocklington under Mr. Drake; admitted pen-

sioner; tutor and surety, Mr. Anstey, 2 March, 1714-15, æt. 18. (*Admissions of St. John's College, Cambridge*, Part ii, p. 217, 15.) Evidently the son of Jeremiah Farrar, rector of Nunburnholme, 1695 to 1735, q.v.

Thomas Barstow, M.A., Clare College, Cambridge, presented 27 May, 1769, inducted 1 June.

William Ponsonby, presented 10 May, 1771, inducted May 11. Presented by Duke of Devonshire. He died 21 July, 1814, æt 73.

Thomas Carr, M.A., presented 7 December, 1814.

Robert Thompson, LL.D., presented, 1816.

Charles Carr, M.A., University College, Oxford. Presented to the living by the Duke of Devonshire 13 January, 1818. He died 25 April, 1861.

John Mack Williams, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Presented by Lord Londesborough 11 June, 1861. He resigned.

William Edwin Coghlan, B.A., T.C.D. Presented by Lord Londesborough, 1891. He resigned for the Vicarage of Routh.

Richard Cecil Wilton, B.A., St Catherine's College, Cambridge. Presented by Lord Londesborough, 27 April, 1894.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

18 June, 1390. Richard Vyle, of Burnby, to be buried in the church.

18 September, 1488. Rad. Gascoigne, of Burnby, Esq., to be buried in the kirk.

14 October, 1500. Ric. Hill, rector, had his will proved.

17 October, 1537. Robert Wilberfosse, of Burnbye, gent., to be buried in the church.

12 November, 1556. Raufe Gascoigne, of Burnbye, to be buried in the church.

24 October, 1579. Rich. Papworthe, parson, to be buried in the church garth.

18 December, 1609. Robt. Hayton, of Burnbye, clerk, to be buried in the chancell.

17 July, 1612. Robert Barcroft, of Barcroft, in the county of Lancaster, gent., to be buried in the church.

(From *Torre's MS. Peculiars*, under Hayton, p. 714.)

30 May, 1558. Henry Smyth, of Burnby, in y^e parish of Hayton. Will proved 18 June, 1558. To be buried in the Parish Church of St Giles, of Burnby, if the law will suffer the same.

20 September, 1592. Richard Smyth, of Burnby, in the parish of Hayton. Proved 5 November, 1592.

22 January, 1612. Anne Beatham, of Brighton. Will proved 22 January, 1613.

27 August, 1630. Thomas Smyth, of Burnby, yoeman. Will proved 18 March, 1630.

1630. Margaret Smyth, of Burnby, widow. Proved 18 March, 1630.

The Registers begin in 1584, but the years 1624-25-26, are wanting. The earlier portions from 1584 to 1810 are written on parchment, and are contained in four thin volumes. At the end of the second volume there is a copy of Burnby Terrier, which is written out in full at the end of the fourth volume. On the fly leaf of this last is a List of Briefs, which is here given, as also the Terrier.

1607. A notification that Robert Hayton, rector, made his will December 7. He died September 4 and was buried 6, 1609. There is an entry that he and his wife were allowed to eat fish in Lent on account of their infirmities.

1616. Simon Hyde buried January 14. He gave by his will the some of Fortie Shillings to be letten out yearly at the discretion of the parson, churchwardens, and overseers for the tyme being for ever, the interest thereof to redound to the use of the poorest of the parish yearly at Easter to help to pay their assessment to the church.

1617. Thomas Cooke was buried upon Monday in Whitson weeke, 1617. He gave by his last will and testament the somme of fower shillings, to be payd or given yearly at S^t Thomas' Day before Christmas unto the poore of the parish of Burneby for the space of Twelve years.

Notices show that these payments were made from 1618-22.

1637. M^r James Randall, late Rector of Burnby, gave by his will the somme of forty shillings to be lette out yearly at the discretion of the parson and churchwardens and overseers for the time being for ever, the interest thereof to redound to the use of the poore of the parish of Burneby yearely at Easter. Y^e first interest thereof was payed this Easter, 1637.

1638. M^r John More, late of Burnby, gave by his will the summe of thirty shillings to be letten out yearly at the discretion of y^e parson, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being for ever, the interest thereof to redound to the use of the poor of the town of Burneby yearly at Easter. This Easter is the first time that it was letten forth to Thomas Smith, junior.

Then follow a number of notices of "burials in woollen, according to Act of Parliament."

The most interesting entry these Registers contain is—

1693. Sarah, y^e daughter of Jane Micklefield, was buried June y^e 12th. *Memorandum.*—This was a young woman of very great stature and strength as within a great way of her,¹ being about thirty years of age, but it pleas'd God on y^e 11th day of June, being Trinity Sunday, y^t she was struck down dead in her own doorestead by a

¹ So it is in the register; the meaning is she was the tallest woman for some miles around.

violent and terrible stroak of Thunder and Lightning, so dead y^t she was not perceiv'd to move y^e least, nor her vöyce at all to be heard, and yet where she was struck down a child about threequarters old was in her arms, but receiv'd no damage, neither by y^e Thunder, nor by her falling, and her Mother and many Children was about her, but all excepting her selfe escaped y^e danger, and yet her selfe was not wounded in any part of her portions.

From 1584 to 1895 the earlier registers were covered by a sheet of 15th century MS. It had formed part of a York Missal, and contains the offices for the 12th Sunday after Trinity, and also part of those for the Wednesday after. The present rector has had it carefully framed between glass. On the margins of the MS. are several entries of baptisms circa 1661, and also a few lines in Latin.

BRIEFS FROM THE REGISTERS.

	£	s.	d.
1735.			
Sept. 7.—Preese, fire in y ^e county of Lancaster, collected	0	1	0
„ 14.—Brampton, fire, etc., Huntingdonshire ...	0	1	0
Nov. 16.—South Thoresby Church, Lincoln ...	0	0	6½
Dec. 14.—Milton, in y ^e county of Cambridge ...	0	0	8
Jan. 18.—Shaw Chappell, in ye county Palatine of Lancaster	0	0	6½
Mar. 21.—Empsay, in ye county of York, loss by fire ...	0	0	6
1736.			
April 11.—Tetsworth, in ye county of Oxford, loss by fire	0	0	6½
„ 18.—Norton, in county of Stafford ...	0	0	6
May 23.—Llanarmon, in ye county of Denbigh ...	0	0	5½
„ 30.—East Stoke, in y ^e county of Nottingham, a church	0	0	6
June 27.—Walton in ye Woulds Church, in ye county of Leicester ...	0	0	6
July 25.—Swaffham Prior, in ye county Cambridge, loss by fire ...	0	0	6
Aug. 29.—Royston, in ye county of Hertford, loss by fire	0	0	8
1738.			
July 23.—Mart Hall fire, in county of Cheshire, etc. ...	0	1	4½
Aug. 6.—Dunstew, etc., Oxon, loss by hail-storm ...	0	1	1½
„ 27.—Ledbury Church, Herefordshire... ..	0	1	0
Fairwell Church ...	0	0	5
Mar. 4.—Dunbar Harbour... ..	0	3	11
May 27.—St. Mary's Church, in Gateshead ...	0	0	7
Dec. 17.—Beretswick Church	0	0	9
Mar. 14.—Royston, loss by fire	0	0	7
1739.			
April 8.—Longdon Church... ..	0	0	5½
„ 15.—Kelshall, loss by fire	0	0	9

1739.						£	s.	d.
June 18.—	Radcliffe.	Loss by fire	...	...	...	0	3	1
July 29.—	Marchington,	Staffordshire	...	...	...	0	1	3
Aug. 19.—	Fenn Stanton,	Huntingdonshire, fire	...	...	...	0	1	0
Sept. 3.—	Howdon, in Hertfordshire,	hailstorm ; from house						
	to house	...	...	...	...	0	8	1
Oct. 28.—	Nuneaton, in y ^e county of Warwick	...	...	...	...	0	0	8½
Dec. 2.—	Dorchester Church, in county of Oxford	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Feb. 3.—	St. Chad's Church, in y ^e county of Stafford	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
,, 19.—	Walton, in y ^e county of Worster, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
Mar. 16.—	Twyford and Stamford Church, in county Derby	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
,, 28.—	Macclesfield Church, in ye county of Chester	...	...	...	...	0	1	10
May 11.—	Bobbi and Villar, in y ^e valley of Luyerne, by							
	inundation, in Piedmont	...	...	...	...	0	5	1
May 12.—	New Alresford, in y ^e county of Southampton,							
1740.	loss by fire...	...	...	...	...	0	3	5
June 8.—	Hinxton, in ye county of Cambridge, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	6½
July 13.—	Bierton Fire, Buckinghamshire	...	...	...	...	0	0	9½
Aug. 3.—	Hirchley Church, Salop, and Thornton Church,							
	Cheshire	...	...	...	...	0	1	2½
Sept. 14.—	Durrieten Chap ^l , in Warwickshire	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Nov. 9.—	Sharethill Church, in Staffordshire	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
Feb. 8.—	Bascot, in Warwickshire, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	8½
Mar. 8.—	Congleton Church, in Cheshire...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8½
,, 26.—	Hoole Chapel, in Leyland	...	...	...	...	0	0	8½
— —	(<i>Rubbed out</i>) in Norfolk, loss by Fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
— —	Prestwold (?) Church, in Leicestershire...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
May.	Foulness Brief	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
1741.								
July 19.—	Thimbleby Church, Yorkshire ¹	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Aug. 16.—	St. George and St. John, Wapping fire, London	...	...	...	...	0	1	4½
Sept. 6.—	St. Andrew's Church, in Worcester	...	...	...	...	0	1	4½
Jan. 24.—	Marrick, in Yorkshire, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
1742.								
April 24.—	Waters Upton Church, in y ^e county of Salop...	...	...	...	...	0	8	8½
May 2.—	Oyster dredges of Medway and Milton, in Kent	...	...	...	...	0	6	7
,, 9.—	Holy Trinity Church, in Surrey...	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
,, 16.—	Polesworth Church, Warwickshire	...	...	...	...	0	1	2
,, 23.—	March Gibbon, in y ^e county of Bucks, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
,, 30.—	Sleap, in y ^e county of Salop, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	1	1½
,, 30.—	Much Wenlock Church, in ye count. of Salop	...	...	...	...
Aug. 1.—	Fire in y ^e county of York, etc....	...	...	...	...	0	1	4½
,, 26.—	Drayton, fire, count : Berks	...	...	...	...	0	6	8

¹ This is a mistake. There is no church at Thimbleby in Yorkshire, which is in the parish of Osmotherly. It must be Thimbleby in Lincolnshire.

						£	s.	d.
1742.								
Sept. 23.	—Middle Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
Oct. 14.	—Chilton, etc.	...	...	...	...	0	0	8½
„ 21.	—For the propagation of the Gospel, paid to Mr. Jubb	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Jan. 2.	—Culchette Chapel...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
Feb. 13.	—Whittington Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Mar. 6.	—Fornby Chapel	...	...	...	...	0	0	2½
1743.								
Mar. 27.	—Lower Wallop	...	...	...	...	0	3	7½
April 10.	—Llanhate	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
„ 24.	—Fornby Chapel	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
May 1.	—Altcar Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	2½
June 25.	—Chilsworth, etc., by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
July 31.	—Hunsingore Church	...	...	...	...	0	1	2
Sept. 7.	—Oyster dredges of Feversham, in Kent	...	...	...	...	0	7	4
Oct. 9.	—Llangwm Church...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
Dec. 14.	—Cheam Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Jan. 15.	—Milverley, loss by floods	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
„ 29.	—Crofton Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Feb. 26.	—Maxey and Elsworth, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
Mar. 11.	—Pulloxhil Church...	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
April 15.	—Great Steeping Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
May 25.	—Sutton, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
July 1.	—Pryors Salford and Stretton, in coun. Warwick and Derby, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
Aug. 2.	—Sheepwash fire	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
„ 26.	—Fretherwerne (Fretherne) etc., in county Montgomery, loss by floods	...	...	...	...	0	1	2
Nov. 4.	—Rostherne Church, in com. Chester	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Jan. 27.	—Bewdley Chapel, in com. Worcester	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
1745.								
May 19.	—Aswardby Church, in com. Lincoln	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
„ 19.	—Barrow Church, in com. Lincoln	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
„ 19.	—Harthill, Woodall, in com. York, loss by storm	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
„ 26.	—Eynsford, in com. Kent, loss by fire	} ...	...	...	...	0	1	2
	Bucherell, in com. Devon							
	Stallingbrough Church, in com. Lincoln	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
June 30.	—Westborough Church, in com. Lincoln...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
July 28.	—Blacktoft, loss by flood in Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Sept. 22.	—Neither-Knutsford Church, in com. Chester	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
Mar. 16.	—Stillington, Healey, etc., in com. York and Southampton	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
„ 30.	—Cobwal, etc., in com. Hereford, loss by fire	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
Jan. 12.	—St. Ives' Church, in com. Huntingdon	...	...	...	...	0	0	5

1746.						£	s.	d.
April 13.	—Hemingford Grey Church, in com. Huntington					0	0	5
„ 13.	—Battlefield Church, in com. Salop	...	...			0	0	5
May 11.	—St. Alban's, in com. Hertford, loss by fire	...				0	0	9
June 11.	—Willenhall Capel, in com. Stafford	...	...			0	0	7
„ 29.	—Wimbish Church, in com. Essex	...	...			0	0	7
July 13.	—Rodington Church, in com. Salop	...	...			0	0	6
Aug. 10.	—Wyke, Fown-hope, etc., loss by fires	..	..			0	1	5
„ 17.	—Wilton Turvill	...	...	...	..	0	0	8
Sept. 21.	—Garth Stang Church ¹	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
Feb. 22.	—Hythe Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
1747.								
April 5.	—Mold Church, otherwise Mount Alto Church...					0	0	6
„ 12.	—Shitlington Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
May 17.	—Mole Brace Church, otherwise Brace Mold							
	Church	...	...	...	..	0	0	9
May 24.	—Flixton Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
June 7.	—Poulton Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
July 27.	—Heaton Oxcliffe, etc., inundation, from house to							
	house	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Jan. 10.	—Bradley in the Moores Church...	...	...			0	0	3
Aug. 30.	—St. Paul, Shadwell	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
Feb. 8.	—Overton Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
„ 17.	—Rocester Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
1750.								
Nov. 25.	—Stoney, Middleton and Darwent Chapels	...				0	0	8½
1751.								
Jan. 6.	—St. Lawrence and St. John's Church	...	...			0	0	6
„ 30.	—St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, etc.	...				0	5	0
Mar. 3.	—Stone Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	10½
April 14.	—Thurstonland and Harden	...	...			0	0	5¼
„ 21.	—Halton, Grafton and Saxton	...	...			0	0	6
„ 28.	—Kelvedon-Hatch Church	...	...			0	0	9½
May 12.	—St. Nicholas Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
„ 19.	—Honley Chapel	...	...	...	...	0	0	9½
June 9.	—Storrington Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	8
„ 16.	—Bishop Thornton, Audlem and Adlington	...				0	0	7
Aug. 25.	—Shipston Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
Oct. 18.	—Knighton Church	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
Nov. 1.	—Upton-upon-Severn Church	...	...					Torn off.
Dec. 15.	—Nether Seal Church	...	...	...	...			„

CHAS. KNOULTON.

¹ Garstang in Lancashire,

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

Unless otherwise specified those buried here were all of Burnby.

A wooden cross, inscription gone.

Matthew Smith, died Dec. 25, 1872, aged 27 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Pearson, died Feb. 22, 1865, aged 60 years. Robert Pearson died April 22, 1866, aged 64 years.

Jane, wife of Matthew Harrison, died May 8, 1870, aged 61 years.

Matthew Harrison, died Nov. 12, 1880, aged 61 years.

Teresa, wife of John George Baynes, of York, born June 6, 1850, died Sept. 26, 1878.

Thomas Miller, late of Whitley, died at Burnby, Aug. 23, 1882, aged 36 years.

Alicia Wilson Holtby, late of Burnby Wold, born June 10, 1809, died Aug. 17, 1878. Alice Stocks, born April 13, 1859, died Jan. 12, 1888.

An iron cross, [Edward Adamson, died] Jan. 3, 1876, aged 5 years.

James Scott, died June 15, 1872, aged 59 years.

Ann Smith, of Islington, London, died July 17, 1878, aged 72 years.

Ellen, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Williams, M.A., Rector of this parish: born March 17, 1829, died Nov. 16, 1876.

Everilda Jackson Weddall, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Weddall, died Nov. 22, 1857, aged 17 years. Resurgam.

Jane, relict of the late John Weddall, of Pocklington, died April 30, 1860, aged 92 years.

Charles Weddall, died April 23, 1873, aged 69 years. Eliza, his widow, died Jan. 9, 1894, aged 81 years.

Robert Simpson, of Burnby Wold, died Nov. 21, 1891, aged 54 years.

Two crosses—on one "Charles Carr"; on the other—Agnes Elizabeth, relict of Francis Lundy, Rector of Lockington, died April 8, 1861, aged 72 years.

Ellen Kattleen Williams, died Sept. 27, 1872, aged 1 month.

Robert Adamson, died March 18, 1893, aged 90 years.

Ann, wife of Robert Adamson, died April 24, 1868, aged 57 years.

George Adamson, son of Robert and Ann Adamson, died March 29, 1857, aged 20 years.

Rachael, widow of Robert Adamson, jun., died June 4, 1870, aged 25 years.

George Truman, died Sept. 23, 1869, aged 35 years. Ann Elizabeth, his daughter, died Nov. 26, 1863, aged 11 months.

Robert Wilkinson, died Oct. 16, 1865, aged 75 years. Ann, his relict, died March 27, 1881, aged 88 years.

Matthew, son of Matthew and Joanna Smith, died Dec. 28, 1823, aged 34 years. Jonathan, their son, died March 23, 1826, aged 28 years. Thomas, their son, died Jan. 4, 1836, aged 44 years.

Matthew Smith, died July 9, 1834, aged 77 years. Joanna, his wife, died Oct. 16, 1832, aged 70 years.

John Smith, died Aug. 15, 1874, aged 79 years.

George Pottage, died Jan. 15, 1880, aged 71 years. Elizabeth, his wife, died Oct. 22, 1846, aged 40 years. Also two children who died in infancy.

Thomas Stubbs, died May 22, 1839, aged 72 years. Elizabeth, his wife, died Sept. 1821, aged

Two low headstones, inscriptions worn out.

Bridget Ponsonby, died June 23, 1861, aged 79 years.

Bella Kirby, relict of the late Thomas Kirby, died 5 Dec., 1855, aged 91 years.

Ann, wife of Joseph Rotsey, died March 23, 1814, aged 24 years.

Henry Green, died Oct. 1, 1827, aged 68 years.

John Wright, died Nov. 5, 1847, aged 63 years. Ann, his relict, died July 19, 1862, aged 66 years.

Mary, the wife of Robert Theakstone, of Burnby Wold, and daughter of the late Robert James, of Pocklington, died Dec. 19, 1883, aged 56 years. Also Robert Theakstone, who died at Pocklington, March 18, 1891, aged 67 years, and was interred at Burnby, March 20.

Robert James, of Pocklington, and late of Burnby, died Dec. 19, 1871, aged 79 years.

Jane, wife of Robert James, died June 1, 1858, aged 62 years.

Ann, wife of John Smith Grant, of Pocklington, died April 17, 1853, aged 28 years. Also two sons who died in infancy.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Jane James, died April 13, 1832, aged 1 month.

Elizabeth Wilkinson, wife of William Wilkinson, of Seaton Ross, and daughter of the late James and Dorothy Wilkinson, of Burnby, died Oct. 27, 1804, aged 27 years.

Mary, daughter of James and Dorothy Wilkinson, died Jan. 26, 1803, aged 25 years.

James, son of James and Dorothy Wilkinson, died March 23, 1810, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and two children, and numerous friends and relatives lamenting his death.

James, son of James and Dorothy Wilkinson, died Dec. 24, 1811, aged 25 years.

Ann, daughter of James and Dorothy Wilkinson, died Feb. 18, 1812, aged 42 years.

James Wilkinson, died May 13, 1830, aged 72 years. Dorothy, his wife, died Feb. 14, 1816, aged 70 years. Also two children died in infancy.

Richard Wilkinson, died Dec. 8, 1836, aged 60 years. Amelia, his widow, died Sept. 5, 1856, aged 82 years.

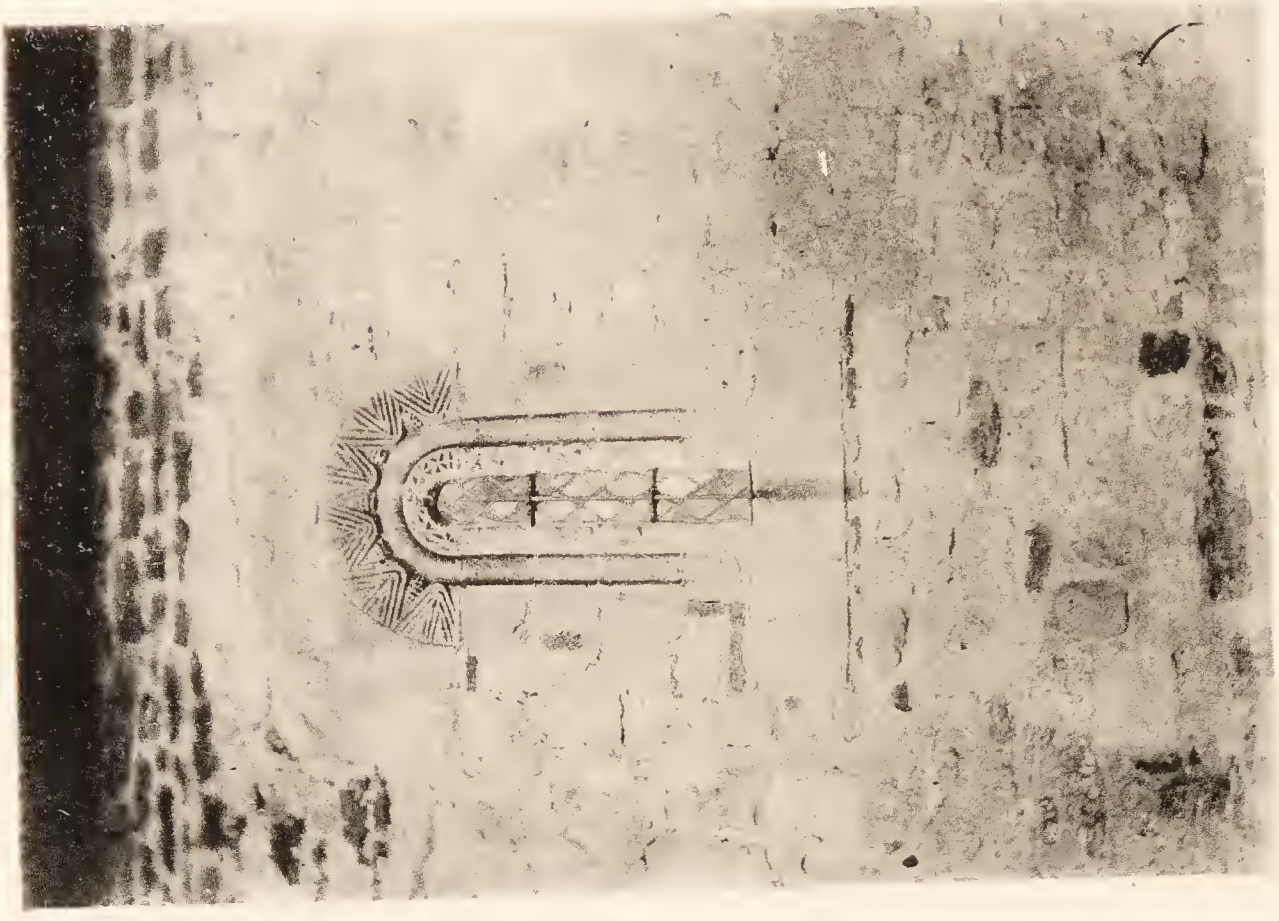
William Robson, died Oct. 18, 1865, aged 37 years. Mary Hannah, his daughter, died Feb. 11, 1866, aged 2 years and 9 months.

BURNBY TERRIER, July 30th, 1743.

On this Rectory is a Parsonage House, a barn, and stabling, a yard, and a dovecote in the garden. The present glebe consists of four fields or closes, viz.—one close containing about 12 acres, being in a place called the Mill Close. One other close containing about 9 acres and 3 roods, one part thereof being in a place now or of late called the North Field, and the other part thereof in a place called Red-Leys. One close containing about 14 acres and a half in a place called y^e Romills, and one other close containing about 2 other acres, 1 rood and 30 perches, in a piece of ground known by the name of y^e Long Close or Three-Leys. These lands, and a composition of 40 pounds a year clear of all deductions in respect of any lays, taxes, and assessments, except y^e land-tax, is allowed, &c., and enjoyed by the rector, in full satisfaction for tythes and ecclesiastical dues, except surplus fees, mortuaries, and Easter reckonings, and in exchange for sundry pieces and parcels of land in divers parts of y^e parish, certain Horse-gates and Beast-gates particularized as follows, viz.: one broad land called a lairpit, one end thereof running towards y^e Sykes, and y^e other towards y^e Stripes. Three broad lands and one narrow land on ye north hill lying between y^e Sykes and y^e Red-Leys. Three broad lands and one narrow land on ye Mordails, running with one end towards y^e moor and with the other towards y^e Red-Leys. One broad land lying in the Stripes, one end extending towards y^e Mordails and y^e other towards the Butt-Dykes. One broad land in Westonby, one end extending towards the Butt-Dykes and y^e other towards Westing-Dyke. Two broad lands in the Mill Field, running with one end towards the New Close and with the other towards Thorp Field. One broad land in a place called the Long-lands, lying between Bootham Close and Londesbrogh Close. One broad land in a place called the Style Gates, extending from the little beck towards Londesbrogh Closes. Two broad lands on the Low Harness, lying between the Southing Becks and the Upper Harnesses. One broad land lying on the Upper Harness, between the Lower Harnesses and the Sour Lands. One broad land and one narrow



NORTH CAPITAL OF TOWER ARCH.
NUNBURNHOLME.



NORMAN WINDOW. NUNBURNHOLME.

land in the Sour Lands, lying between y^e Crathornes and Cloven Balks. One narrow land on the Low Wold, one end running towards the Romills and y^e other towards Nunburnholm Field. Four narrow lands and one broad land lying at the north end of the Great Wold, running betwixt Londesbrogh Field and the Little Wold. One narrow short butt and four narrow lands on the Little Wold, running from nigh the Great Wold towards Nunburnholm Field. Four roods of meadow on the Red-Leys and Crathorns. Two roods in the East Ings, and a land end in Southing-Becks. One broad land and two roods in the West Ings. One broad land through the Three-Ley Close, containing by estimation 2 roods and 24 perches. One broad land in the Easing-Sykes. One broad and one narrow land in the Havercrofts. One narrow land in the Wood Whins. Four Horse gates and four Beast gates in the Sykes or Romills, and two Beast-gates on the moor.

These exchanges having been made to the advantage of y^e rectory in consequence of a survey, division and enclosure with y^e consent of y^e late rector and all the proprietors of land in the parish, Sir Edmd. Anderson, of Kilnwick Percy, in the County of York, Bart., in whose division the four closes of y^e glebe aforesaid did happen to lay, entered into covenant with the late rector, Mr. William Farrer, and renewed the same with the present rector, John Pidding, for granting to the rector those four closes of glebe and for [sheet ends here].

NUNBURNHOLME.

Brunham, as it is written in Domesday Book, Brunnum, or Brunholme—simply means the home or dwelling by the springs, and the prefix of Nun was caused by the founding of a priory of Benedictine Nuns anterior to 1206, and of which now only the site can be pointed out.

The village lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Pocklington, and a little over a mile from Nunburnholme Station.

The dedication of the church is to St. James the Great, but its ancient ascription was Allhallows.¹

The plan of the church consists of a nave 31 feet in length by 16 feet in width; western tower opening internally, 10 feet 6 inches from north to south, by 7 feet 5 inches from east to west; and chancel 31 feet in length by 13 feet 9 inches in width. A little over 12 feet of the length of the chancel is occupied by the sacrarium.² The

¹ Rev. Canon Raine's *Dedication of Churches*, *The Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. ii, p. 188.

² All the general measurements of the churches herein described are the dimensions within the walls.

nave has a modern south porch. The original plan, dating from the first half of the twelfth century, circa 1120, is represented by the walls of the nave and the tower arch. The chancel was subsequently lengthened, but the western parts of its side walls doubtless follow the lines of the twelfth century chancel. The tower, which at some time has been seriously damaged, appears to have been rebuilt on a smaller scale than the original tower, and is filled rather awkwardly against the west side of the tower arch, and no doubt was largely reconstructed from the stones of the original twelfth century tower. It has been topped with brickwork.

The roofs of the chancel and nave are pitched, internally the church is waggon-roofed, that in the chancel being enriched with bosses.

The most striking feature of the nave is the noble tower arch. Its jambs have attached shafts with scalloped capitals, those on the south side having the knobs on the angles, which is so often found in twelfth century work on or near the "Wolds." The semi-circular arch is enriched with large soffit rolls and zigzags, with no less than 28 heads and faces in the hood moulding. One of the original windows of the nave still remains in the north wall near its eastern end; it is a narrow light, with semi-circular arch cut out of a single stone; its jambs are square and a small roll continued around both jambs and arch, with bases, but without capitals; beyond this roll the arch has a row of sunk zigzags. The principal entrance to the church is through the modern south porch, but on the north side of the nave there is also a blocked doorway, with semi-circular arch of the Transitional period.

The chancel appears to have been lengthened and reconstructed in the thirteenth century. On the south side, next to the modern chancel arch, is a lancet window with a peculiar shouldered head inside. Below this is a low side window with a trefoiled head externally, and fitted with a wooden shutter. Internally the two windows form a single opening. On the south side of the chancel are a priest's door, and a piscina (thirteenth century); on the north side a square aumbry. The east window is of three lights with reticulated tracery of the second quarter of the thirteenth century. On the south side there is a three-light square-headed window with tracery in the top, and also a two-light square-headed window, the top partly filled with stained glass, and the lights have a blue border. Both these are of the same period as the east window. The westernmost window on the south side of the chancel is glazed with fragments of stained glass, dating about 1330, and most likely made at York. It contains the following shields:—*Argent, on a chief sable,*

two mullets of six points or.—SALVIN, of Newbiggin.¹ On the north side of the chancel is a similar two-light square-headed window to those on the south side with tracery, and a stained glass star in the top. The south side of the nave has one square-headed window of two lights with tracery in the top, and some fragments of old stained glass with these arms:—*Gules, three lozenges argent, ornamented with diaper.*—GREYSTOCK.¹ In the west wall of the tower there is a modern two-light Decorated window, with tracery in the top.

The sacrarium is floored with Minton tiles. The altar and church furniture and pews are all oak and modern. There is a very sweet toned little organ. The font is cut out of a large square single stone, and by it stands a brass ewer. There are two bells—on the first is no inscription; on the second is “DEO GLORIA, 1717. Tho. Harper, Warden. E. Seller, Ebor.”

There are no monuments in the church, but on the chancel floor are these inscriptions:—

In memory of Mary, daughter of Thomas Willan, Rector of this Church, and Mary, his wife, who departed this life July the 13th, 1802, in the 28th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Willan, Rector of this parish upwards of 44 years, and Vicar of Warter. He died 15 February, 1816, aged (the rest scaled away).

The Communion Plate consists of Paten, Chalice, Flagon, and Spoon, all silver and modern. On the chest is engraved:—Given to the Church of St. James', of Nunburnholme, by Mary Cornelia Morris, Whit Sunday, 1868. There is also an old bell-shaped silver chalice inscribed:—Hen. Burrell, Churchwarden, Nunburnholme, 1772.

Also a brass alms-dish:—“Blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble.”

The Registers for Baptisms, Marriages and Burials commence in 1586, and are fairly legible throughout. They do not contain any entries of interest beyond the following:—

“This Register perfect and true for the space of eighteene yeares, but before y^t time there are sundrie defects in the former doyngs of my predecessor. By me, William Brathwaite.

Churchwardens.—Roger Smyth. Bartholomew Holme, his × mark. Edmund Smyth, his +. Edward Smyth the elder +. Robert Smith = his mark. Edward Smyth the younger. John Dobson + his mark.”

¹ Inq. p.m. of Robert de Greystocke, taken at Brunnum, 15 May, 1254. It appears Robert held in chief, in Brunnum, 2 knights' fees and a fourth part of one fee, and that Sir Gerard Salvein

held under him three carucates of land in Thorp, of the fee of St. Mary, in York. (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, i, 36, 37. *Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series*, vol. xii.)

The charities are Wood's Dole, 3s. 4d. per annum to the poor; and the interest of £15, said to have been given by the Revs. Thomas Gill, Jeremiah Farrar, and Henry Travers, former rectors, which is also given to the poor.

The living is a rectory in charge, valued in Pope Nicholas's taxation at £16 13s. 4d.; in the *Liber Regis* at £9 12s. 6d.; and in the Parliamentary Survey at £70 per annum.

The township is in Harthill Wapentake, Wilton Beacon Division, and the Rural Deanery of Weighton. Easthorpe or Thorpe-in-the-Street was formerly a part of this parish, but was united to Shipton-juxta-Weighton, "as the way to Nunburnholme was very bad."

A remarkable fact about this church is that for about half a century it has remained open day and night. A priory of Benedictine nuns existed here from before 1206 to the Dissolution. It stood north-east of the village, hard by the Manor House. Though the site is pointed out, nothing remains save grass-grown foundations, and a path known as the "Nun's Walk."

CHURCH GOODS, VESTMENTS, PLATE, &C., IN 1552.¹ Burneholme.

This bill indented made the xxijth daie of August, 6 Edward VI, betwixt William Babthorpe, Robert Constable, Rauff Ellekare, knyghtes, and John Eglesfeld, Esquier, commissioners, and Robert Awlebie, curate theire, Xpofer Smythe, Nicholas Cooke, churchwardens, William Hessilwood, Richarde Smythe, inhabitants of the same parishe. Inprimis, one challes of silver, ungilt. Item, one vestment of greine sattene. Item, one cope of lynyng clothe, painted. Item, iij belles in the stepill. Item, one table clothe, one handbell. Item, one albe.

In the town of Brunhum the Baron of Greystok had 2 carucates of land, and the nuns thereof had 2 carucates in frank almoigne and another carucate, whereof 6 carucates made a knight's fee; and Ralph de Lascelles held 2 carucates, the Prior of Wartre 1 carucate, Ato de Flixton 1 carucate, Tho. de Tanesterne, 1 carucate; Adam de Derwent, 1 carucaté; and Galfrid le Charpenter, 2 oxgangs. The church of Brunnum was given to the Priory of Wartre, but on VI Ides of April, 1268. The Prior and Convent of Wartre, submitting to Walter, Archbishop of York's ordination touching the appropriation of the churches of Lund, Queldryk, and Brunnum, he appropriated the first unto them, reserving the two other specially to the patronage of himself and successors, who have ever since collated thereunto. The Archbishops of York presented in every instance but one from 1301 to the present time. [*Torre's MS. East Riding*, p. 1161.]

¹ Surtees Society. *Inventories of Church Goods*, vol. 97, p. 76.

RECTORS.

Alan de Hessel, presented 2 July, 1240, by the Prior and Convent of Wartre.

Thomas de Corbrigg, dictus de Malton, acolyte, presented by the Prior, 17 August, 1300, and collated by the archbishop, 25 September, 1301.

Richard de Clyff, collated 24 May, 1302. He died.

John Gower, collated 1 July, 1321.

Hugo de Driffeld, collated 12 April, 1314. He died.

William de Welton, collated 21 September, 1333. He resigned.

Thomas de Renham, collated 7 April, 1343. He exchanged for a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral with .

Roger de Stierendeby, collated 17 April, 1347. He resigned.

Henry Hay de Aghton, collated 19 September, 1349.

John de Cotyngham, who resigned for the hospital of Bawtre.

Henry de Grymesby, collated 6 May, 1364. He resigned for the Rectory of Garforth.

William Saxendale, collated 29 July, 1371. He died.

Alanus de Humbleton, collated 20 April, 1401. He resigned.

Thomas Roberts, collated 22 April, 1402. He resigned for the church of Ryton.

Robert Bryan, collated 14 May, 1408. He resigned for the Rectory of S. Martin, in Micklegate, York.

John Newarke, collated 3 December, 1410. He resigned.

William Baureburgh, collated 25 July, 1414. He resigned.

John Newarke, re-appointed 8 December, 1415.

John Wright, who resigned for the vicarage of Wold Newton, dioc. Lincoln

William Popeler, collated 2 June, 1428.

Richard Tone, B.D., collated 14 March, 1443. He resigned.

Robert Tone, L.B., collated 18 August, 1443. He died in 1447.
(See Testamentary Burials.)

Robert Wesse, who resigned for the church of Staunton.

William Pymunde, collated 7 July, 1446.

Robert Beverley, who died.

John Isaac, collated 16 June, 1447. He resigned.

John Gysburne, collated 20 August, 1453. He resigned.

John Smart, LL.B., collated 5 April, 1475. He resigned.

John Smerte, sen., rector of Leckonfield (buried in the Cathedral Church of York. No date). Will proved 9 March, 1489.

John Alston, collated 2 November, 1478. He died. Also Rector of Skirpenbeck, April 15, 1490, will proved 14 June, 1493.

John Herle, sen., collated 25 November, 1490.

John Wigmore, who resigned.

John Shorton, collated 3 June, 1503. He resigned.

Richard Haweclyff, collated 16 February, 1506. He died.

A rector, name not given, who died. Perhaps Robert Awlebie, 1552.

William Brathwayte, M.A., collated 30 January, 1579. He died.

Philip Forde, M.A., collated 8 October, 1601.

Thomas Gill, presented 1656. He resigned.

Thomas Gill,¹ collated 14 February, 1661-62. Buried 22 July, 1685.

Roger Altham, B.D., Christ Church, Oxford, collated 23 July 1685. He ceded.

Thomas Newton, M.A., Christ's, Cambridge, presented by James II, 1687. Buried 21 January, 1693-94.

Jeremiah Farrar, M.A., collated 1695. Buried July 1, 1735.

Henry Travers, M.A., Queen's, Cambridge, collated 30 July, 1735. Buried at Kilnwick Percy, 20 October, 1754. Author of a volume of poems printed at York, 1740.

William Cayley, M.A., Christ's, Cambridge, collated 23 October, 1754. He resigned.

Thomas Willan, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge, collated 30 October, 1771. Buried in the chancel, 20 February, 1816. Also Vicar of Warter.

William Venables Vernon, Christ's, Cambridge, collated 8 March, 1816. He ceded.

William Page, D.D., collated 11 October, 1816. He ceded.

Charles Dyson, M.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge, collated 18 March, 1818. He ceded.

Henry Fendall, B.A., Emmanuel, Cambridge, collated 30 April, 1829. He resigned.

Charles James Hawkins, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge, collated 1 May, 1839. He ceded.

Henry Brooke Boothy, B.A., Durham, collated 28 January, 1845. He resigned.

Hon. John Baillie, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge. He ceded, and died 7 August, 1888.

¹ Thomas Gill, of Nunburnholme, in Yorkshire, son of Thomas Gill, clerk, bred at Pocklington under Mr. Elyson, admitted for Mr. Robinson, sen.; tutor

and surety Mr. Watson, 19 April, 1672, aged 15. (*Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge*, part 2, p. 39, line 33.)

Francis Orpen Morris, B.A., Worcester, Oxford, collated 12 April, 1854. He was a well-known ornithologist, and a great writer. He died 10 February, 1893.

Marmaduke Charles Frederick Morris, M.A., B.C.L., New College, Oxford, inducted 22 May, 1893.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

9 May, 1401. William Saxendale, rector, had his will proved.

27 July, 1447. Robert Tone, rector, dying intestate, administration was granted to Thomas Tone, clerk.

27 October, 1601. William Brathwayte, of Burnham, clerk, to be buried in the chancel near to his wife.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

Unless otherwise stated those interred here are all of Nunburnholme.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Hannah Frear, died 22 June, 1840, aged 20 years.

Harriet, wife of John Smith, of Methill Hall, died 27 June, 1862, aged 52 years. William, his son, died 24 March, 1842, aged 9 months. Joseph, his son, died in infancy.

On a cross:—I. H. S. Ann Sophia, wife of Thomas Smith, of Methill Hall, died 23 February, 1891, aged 45 years.

Thomas Frear, died 2 May, 1858, aged 74 years. Hannah, his wife, died 26 March, 1848, aged 36 years. Hannah, their daughter, died 26 March, 1848, aged 4.

Horace, second son of Rev. Henry Brooke, died 3 October, 1852, aged 10 months.

Robert Frear, died 31 May, 1867, aged 56 years. Mary, his wife, died 26 December, 1879, aged 66 years. Matthew, their son, died in infancy. Ruth, their daughter, died 7 January, 1849, aged 6 years. Ruth, their daughter, died 27 December, 1857, aged 7 years.

Jane, wife of John Wilkinson, Canal Head, Pocklington, died 20 April, 1895, aged 60 years.

William Brown, died 29 June, 1892, aged 64 years.

David Robinson, died 16 November, 1886, aged 83 years. Ann, his wife, died 9 June, 1886, aged 78 years.

David Halley, at rest, 11 December, 1886, aged 88 years.

William Wray, died 7 May, 1887, aged 43 years.

Jane, wife of George Austin, died 3 August, 1887, aged 60 years.

John King Harrison, of Market Weighton, died 15 January, 1865, aged 12 years.

Mary, wife of Robert Harrison, of Market Weighton, died 6 August, 1865, aged 67 years. Margaret, their daughter, died 28 May, 1860, aged 18 years. Robert Harrison, died 10 September, 1884, aged 89 years.

Thomas Harrison, died 15 May, 1859, aged 25 years.

Thomas Harrison, died 15 November, 1833, aged 67 years. Mary, his daughter, died 15 June, 1806, aged 4 years. Harriet, his daughter, died 2 November, 1813, aged 12 years.

Thomas Harrison, of Market Weighton, died 29 April, 1868, aged 46 years.

Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Harrison, of Market Weighton, died 16 September, 1854, aged 6 years and 4 months. Mary Ann, her mother, died 15 April, 1865, aged 48 years.

James, son of William and Elizabeth Harrison, died 14 March, 1837, aged 17 years.

Samuel Harrison, died 1 June, 1858, aged 42 years.

Ralph Hagyard, died 3 July, 1808, aged 61 years.

Ann, wife of Ralph Hagyard, and daughter to John and Elizabeth Cross, of Pocklington, died 10 November, 1777, aged 24 years.

Samuel Buttle, died 31 December, 1871, aged 82 years. Mary, his wife, died 22 July, 1851, aged 69 years.

Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Buttle, died 18 June, 1870, aged 22 years.

Charles Buttle, died 14 June, 1886, aged 34 years. Also Jane Ann, aged 2 years; and Amy, aged 9 years, his daughters.

John Pipes, died 29 February, 1880, aged 84 years.

Thomas Pape, of Beilby, died 19 February, 1839, aged 33 years.

Jane, relict of the late Thomas Pape, of Beilby, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Pipes, of this place, died 29 January, 1841, aged 32 years.

William Pape, died 14 June, 1878, aged 48 years.

Benjamin Story, died 5 October, 1864, aged 34 years. Jane, his daughter, died 5 November, 1864, aged 7 years. Thomas, his son, died in infancy. Anne, his wife, died 1 December, 1889, aged 55 years.

Wilberfoss Hornby, fled to rest through Jesus' atoning Blood 1 March, 1880, aged 46 years.

Thomas, eldest son of Robert and Jane Hornby, of Wold House, Driffeld, died at Nunburnholme, 23 December, 1868, aged 57 years.

George Bailey, died 15 January, 1868, aged 75 years. Martha, his wife, died 14 May, 1875, aged 78 years.

Ruth Ellen Frear, died 21 September, 1877, aged 6 years.

William Andrews, of Crowland, Lincolnshire, died at Nunburnholme, 26 September, 1869, aged 31 years.

✠ Francis Orpen Morris, Rector of Nunburnholme. Born 25 March, 1810; died 10 February, 1893.

✠ In Jesu. Ann Morris, wife of Francis Orpen Morris, Rector, at rest, April 26, 1877, aged 67 years.

Wilson, son of John and Ann Pearson, died 6 March, 1854, aged 5 years.

Susannah, daughter of John and Ann Holmes, died 11 August, 1830, aged 20 years. Henry, died 15 April, 1834, aged 12 years. Elizabeth, died 24 November, 1837, aged 33 years.

John Holmes, died 12 August, 1859, aged 83 years. Ann, his wife, died 8 May, 1850, aged 79 years. William, their son, died in America, 21 September, 1847, aged 39 years.

Edward Harrison, died 6 March, 1884, aged 64 years. Mary, his wife, died 2 June, 1853, aged 27 years.

Frances, wife of Thomas Thurlow, died 30 October, 1876, aged 59 years. Thomas Thurlow, died 28 May, 1893, aged 72 years.

Robert Hagyard, late of Londesborough, died 26 October, 1824, aged 67 years. Mary, his daughter, died 23 October, 1834, aged 32 years.

Elizabeth Hagyard, of Londesborough, relict of Robert Hagyard, died 2 August, 1838, aged 79 years.

Thomas Brigham, died 26 September, 1831, aged 48 years. Elizabeth, his daughter, died 16 February, 1822, aged 8 years. John, his son, died 26 November, 1831, aged 21 years.

Elizabeth Brigham, died 28 May, 1873, aged 24 years.

Aley, daughter to Richard and Sarah Brigham, died 22 October, 1805, aged 17 years.

Susannah, daughter to Richard and Sarah Brigham, died 25 December, 1806, aged 20 years. Also 3 children who died in infancy: Betty, Sarah, and Harriet.

Mary Brigham, died 8 May, 1855, aged 65 years.

William Brigham, died 11 December, 1834, aged 49 years.

Hannah Wollams, died 19 December, 1844, aged 77 years.

Edward Bee Wollans, late Lieut^t in the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, died 12 February, 1821, aged 62 years.

Mary Sunman, daughter of John and Jane Stevenson, died 4 May, 1820, aged 87 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Stubbs, of Burnby, died 20 December, 1853, aged 55 years.

William Beal, died 27 January, 1891, aged 40 years. William Buttle, his son, died in infancy.

Sarah Beal, died 24 November, 1865, aged 38 years.

Tom Bell, died 19 February, 1886, aged 2 years.

William Leak, died 21 July, 1846, aged 76 years. Ann Smith, his wife, died 12 December, 1863, aged 60 years.

Thomas Pratt, died 12 July, 1867, aged 54 years. Mary, his wife, died 31 January, 1867, aged 51 years.

William Vause, died 3 October, 1855, aged 23 years.

Francis Vause, died 16 May, 1842, aged 66 years. Margaret, his daughter, died 14 June, 1835, aged 6 years. John, his son, died 7 May, 1837, in infancy. James, his son, died 23 September, 1843, aged 2 years.

Matthew Swallow, died 6 July, 1876, aged 78 years. Rebecca, his wife, died 4 April, 1833, aged 31 years. Ann, his wife, died 23 April, 1874, aged 73 years.

Eleanor, wife of Thomas Burnell, died 30 May, 1829, aged 25 years. Jane, their daughter, died 25 December, 1829.

Edward Johnson, aged 2 years, died 23 December, 1861.

John Overend, died 19 October, 1841, aged 74 years. Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Overend, died 17 April, 1818, aged 2 years. Philip, their son, died 30 November, 1822, aged 19 years. Ruth, their daughter, died 2 February, 1825, aged 17 years.

John Overend, died 11 August, 1871, aged 70 years. Mary, his wife, died 10 May, 1835, aged 33 years. John, their son, died 13 March, 1829, aged 1 year. Jane, their daughter, died 26 February, 1834, aged 7 months. Ruth, their daughter, died 17 March, 1839, aged 13 years. Mary, their daughter, died 13 September, 1854, aged 24 years.

Charles Cumberland, of Pocklington, died 10 May, 1879, aged 68 years. Jane, his wife, died 12 January, 1873, aged 61 years.

Richard Brigham, of Methill Hall, died 3 April, 1852, aged 84 years. Ann, his wife, died 14 February, 1847, aged 73 years.

THE NUNBURNHOLME CROSS.¹

The churchyard cross is in two sections, resting upon an independent base. It was taken out of the walls of the porch when it was rebuilt in 1873. The shaft measures 5 feet in height, but including the base 6 feet 10 inches. It is 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot at the bottom, and 11 inches by 10½ inches at the top. It is in two pieces, which do not fit, the middle piece being missing, though Mr. Morris, the present rector, thinks it will be found when the western tower is restored. It is boldly sculptured on all four sides.

¹ I have been much helped in deciphering these sculptures by "Notes on the Early Sculptured Crosses in Carlisle Diocese," by the late Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.; "Early Christian

Symbols," by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.; "Gosforth Crosses," by Arundel Parker; and by much kind personal help from J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.



NORTH.



SOUTH

THE NUNBURNHOLME CROSS.



WEST.



EAST.

THE NUNBURNHOLME CROSS.

North Face.—At the top, two spiral ornaments and a pair of arms with the hands grasping the semi-circular arch of the panel below. In the upper panel a figure with a curious head-dress reaching below the middle of the body, the ends being held by both hands, and a rectangular breastplate with twelve studs (jewels?). In the lower panel, a large draped figure holding something like a cup in the right hand, above which is a rectangular object. The bare feet protrude below the dress, and there are two smaller figures one on each side. That on the left holds a circle in the right hand.

South Face.—At the top, two spiral ornaments and a pair of arms with the hands grasping the top of a small panel containing a beast with its head bent right back and its jaws open. In the second panel a draped figure with a book on the breast and a peculiar nimbus on the head, terminating on each side in little spiral curls. In the bottom panel two beasts with the tails and bodies interlaced. The beasts are placed one above the other.

East Face.—At the top, a similar hand grasping device. In the upper panel a warrior seated on a stool holding a sword of the Viking period in his left hand, his right hand extended under his chin. Below a seated figure with a bird perched on each shoulder, and two smaller figures below grasping the lower part of the dress on each side. The hands of the sitting figure are laid upon the bare heads of the two smaller ones.

West Face.—In a small panel at the top a pair of birds facing each other. In the second panel the Virgin with nimbus, and the Holy Child holding a book. Below a seated figure holding a harp (?) in the left hand; and below this a centaur with a round object slung over the right shoulder.

Beyond describing the sculptures I make no attempt to solve their meaning, leaving that to those who have made these crosses their special study. I think it is of very early date, and has been erected to the memory of some warrior who had embraced Christianity.

KILNWICK PERCY

Or Kildwick Percy, as its other name is, is situated in the picturesque park belonging to the hall of the same name. It lies a little over a mile eastward of Pocklington. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is on the site of an ancient structure, originally a private chapel of the Percys, and was re-erected in 1865,

all the old stone being used and RE-TOOLED.¹ It consists of a chancel 18 feet long and 15 feet 3 inches wide, of which 6 feet is taken up by the sacrarium; a nave 41 feet 6 inches long by 21 feet in length, divided by a modern chancel arch. There is a north porch, a vestry on the south of the chancel, and a double-bell cot with one bell, which has no inscription. The style of the church is late Norman. The entrances are three in number—the main door being on the north side where the porch is, there is a priests' door in the chancel with zigzag moulding, and a vestry door on the south. The chancel is lighted on the east by a window of three lights, filled with stained glass. The crucifixion in the centre, with I.N.R.I., and above an angel bearing a scroll:—"For our transgressions." Below, Christ bearing His cross. On one side the Blessed Virgin, above her an angel with scroll:—"He was wounded." On the other side S. John the Evangelist, and above an angel with scroll:—"Bruised for our iniquities." There is a round window above the east window filled with stained glass, the subject being "The Resurrection." On the north side of chancel is a one-light window filled with geometric tracery; in the centre is a red cross in a glory, with a scroll I.N.R.I.

On the south side there are two windows of one light each, filled with figures representing David and Solomon, each of which holds a scroll, but the inscriptions, which are intended to read continuously, are hopelessly muddled, and no sense can be made of them. The nave is lighted by four one-light windows on the north, and five on the south, all filled with oak-leaf stained pattern. At the west end are two lights filled respectively with figures of St. Peter and St. James the Great; and in the round window above them is depicted "The Flight into Egypt."

The furniture of the chancel is all in oak, the pews in the nave being of pitch pine. There is much old carved oak in the church, collected from many sources both in London and different parts of the Continent by a late Mr. Denison,² who then lived at the Hall. The altar has the sacred monogram, and is a solid oak slab on massive pedestals, one representing a man playing on his pipe, the other a woman with a child. The altar rails have also six carved figures. The pulpit has in front a panel representing the Virgin and

¹ So much "so-called restoration" has been done to this church that not a single old stone is left—everything has been dressed. There is no doubt that the church follows the lines of its ancient foundation to a very considerable extent, and so everything looks

new, though the carving over the porch in my opinion is original Norman work, which has had a chisel over it instead of scrubbing brush and hot water.

² There was more old oak, but it disappeared after "the restoration."

Child, cherubs playing musical instruments, &c. On the north side a head in relief, and on the south a man carrying a book, a little angel walking besides him. There is also a mermaid. The reading-desk has vines and foliage conventionally treated. The south chancel pew has the following panels:—the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin; the Scourging of Christ; Jesus and the Woman of Samaria; and The Flight into Egypt. The north chancel pew has:—an Angel standing by a Vine; Jonah cast into the sea; Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac; and The Dedication of Samuel by his parents. The front pews of the nave are also handsomely carved, and there is a fine old carved oak chest in the vestry. The font is octagonal and poor. There is a small organ.

In the Inventory of Church Goods taken in 1552, the leaf containing goods, plate, vestments, &c., for Kilnwick Piercy is torn off.¹

The communion service is all silver. The chalice is Elizabethan with a pretty band underneath the lip, it is bell-shaped, and has these hall-marks:—a leopard's head and a York rose. On its body are these arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4. *Argent, a chevron between three crosses flory sable* (Anderson). 2. *Argent, five mullets in saltire sable* (Chilcote). 3. *Sable, on a bend argent, three fleurs-de-lis of the field* (Wood, of Kilnwick). There is no inscription. The paten is a plain plate on a pedestal inscribed—"I. H. S. The gift of Lady Anderson to the Church of Kildwick-perce, 1704." The hall-marks are rubbed out. The flagon is quart-shaped with nice band ornament round the body. It has both lid and handle, and round the base:—"Presented by the Hon^{ble} Mrs Duncombe to the church of Kilnwick Percy, 1847." The hall-marks are of that date.

The registers for Baptisms and Marriages commence in 1688, and for Burials in 1690. They are continuous, but present no special features, and though it has been thought they were mutilated, such is not the case. Of charities there is only Wood's Dole, 10s. per annum to the poor, though the full sum amounting to £10 a year is raised upon land in this parish, and is distributed to 44 neighbouring parishes. The living is a peculiar and a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, though formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter. It is in the wapentake of Harthill, Division of Wilton Beacon, and anciently in that of Harthill, but now in the modern Rural Deanery of Pocklington. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* it is valued:—

Kilwyk Percy.

Vicaria valet clare £iij xvjs. ijd.

X^a inde

ixs. vijob.

¹ Surtees Society, vol. 97, p. 78.

In the *Liber Regis* at the same, and in the Parliamentary Survey at £40 per annum. "Wee find," say the Commissioners, "this is a small congregation, and being within a mile of Pocklington, fit to be united to it."

Kildwick was held by William de Percy of the heirs of Brus by the service of one knight's fee, and four shillings rent, excepting twelve oxgangs of land, which the Prior of Wartre held in frankalmoigne. The church, in which was a chantry, and four oxgangs of land, was given by Robert de Percy to the Deanery of York in the time of Henry II, which was confirmed by the Archbishop in 7 ides December, 1232, and a vicarage ordained therein 14th Kal. Mart., 1312. (*Torre's MS. Peculiars*, p. 723.)

VICARS.

Roger de Hoyland, presented 7 ides December, 1233. He is the earliest on record, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York.

Henry de Pokelington, presented 14 Kal. March, 1312. He died.

William Raventhorp, chaplain, presented 3 February, 1347.

Henry de Hull, chaplain, presented 13 May, 1350.

John occurs in 1552.

Robert Hype, vicar of Kynwyke Percy, was buried 21 September, 1562. (See Testamentary Burials.)

James Liversedge, presented 14 December, 1687. Buried at Kilnwick Percy, 24 May, 1728.

Richard Warnford, presented 1728. Buried at Kilnwick Percy, 7 December, 1755.

John Fox, B.A., presented 8 May, 1756. He was a native of Doncaster, and up to 1756 was vicar of Uffculme, in Devonshire.

Charles Wolfe Eyre, presented in 1823.

William Hamilton Ety, presented in 1841 (son of Ety the painter?).

Mark Anthony Lawton, B.A., Jesus, Cambridge, presented October, 1847. Resigned 1897. Died Christmas Day, 1900, aged 84.

Richard George Fish, collated 14 May, 1897. Instituted by proxy, but died 18 July, 1897, before coming into residence.

Walter Nathaniel Turner, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, accepted the vicarage, but resigned it, and was never inducted.

William Winning, appointed 1898. He holds the vicarage of Kilnwick Percy, together with the vicarage of Warter, by special dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

30 January, 1544. John Hallewell, of Kilnwick Percy. Will proved.

21 September, 1562. Robert Hype, vicar of Kynwyke Percy. Will proved. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Hellen, nigh to the church porch. He bequeathed to the church thereof a white cope to be used on our Lady Day in honour of her. And two torches to bring him forth to be lighted on the day of his burial, and at all other times to be used at the sacrament time.

15 May, 1584. Thomas Wood, of Kynwyke Percy, gentleman. Will proved. To be buried on the north side of the queere of the church of Kynwyke Percy.

30 September, 1587. William Wood, of Kynwyke Percy, gentleman. Will proved 15 May, 1588. To be buried in the church without any worldly pomp.

August 16, 1600. William Danyell, of Beswick. Will proved November 19, 1600.

27 August, 1602. Jane Danyell, widow, late wife of William Danyell, of Kilnwick Percy, esquire, deceased. To be buried in the queare of the church towards the north side near the place where Thomas Wood, gentleman, sometimes her husband, was buried.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

On the north wall of chancel is a black marble with brass cross and plate:—"In affectionate remembrance of Frederic William Duncombe, late Captain in the Grenadier Guards, who died in London, February 6th, 1878, aged 36, and was buried in the cemetery at Brompton."

On the south side is a brass mounted on a black marble:—"I. H. S. Arms: *Per chevron, engrailed gules and argent, three talbots' heads erased, counter-changed* (Duncombe). In affectionate remembrance of Delia, wife of the Hon^{ble} Arthur Duncombe, of Kilnwick Percy, in the East Riding of York. Born 23 October, 1814; died 5 May, 1873. Erected by her sorrowing children. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, nor any more pain, for the former things have passed away. (*Rev. xxi, v. 4.*)"

A diamond-shaped brass, richly engraved:—Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or, a horse's hind leg sable, shoe argent* (Duncombe). Arms: (Duncombe). "In loving memory of Admiral Hon^{ble} Arthur Duncombe, of Kilnwick Percy, Pocklington. Born March 24, 1806; died February 6, 1889, aged 82. ✠ And he shall make all things new. (*Rev. xxi, v. 5.*)"

On a brass near the north door:—Helmet and mantling with this crest on an arched plate over the centre of the inscription. Crest: *A wolf's head, erased sable, collared and ringed or.* Arms: *Sable, on a bend argent, three fleurs-de-lis of the field, with a crescent gules, surmounted by another crescent argent for difference* (Wood, of Kilnwick).

“ Thomas Wood, Gentilman, who in warfare hathe be.
 He fought in scotland, in Royall armyes Thre.
 Lyeth now buried in this graue here under.
 Of Buloign when yt was Englishe, Clerk-comptroller.
 Of the ward court sixe and Twenty yeres together
 Depute receybor, of Yorkshire once eschetar.
 Clerke of the statut' in London Noble cytpe.
 Collector of Selby with tenne pound^e yerely fee.
 For thought^e, wordes or deide^e which to God or man were yll,
 Of bothe he askt forgyvenes with glad hart and will.
 He buylt thowse hereby to this churche, brought in good cace,
 God grant his wyfe and sonnes to passe a godly race. ame.
 which Thomas Dyed y^e xxiii^d dage of October, A^o dom., 1584.”

In the vestry are three marble tablets:—To the memory of Edmund Anderson, Esq., eldest son of Sir Edmund Anderson, baronet, who died September XVIII, MDCCXLVII, aged XXXII, and was buried at Maestrucht, in the Netherlands.

Near this place lie the remains of Dame Frances Anderson, second wife of Sir Edmund Anderson, baronet. She died his widow 11th Sept^r, 1801, aged 72. Elizabeth Dorothy Frances was their only child. She married Nicholas Smith, Esq. In filial duty they caused this monument to be erected to her memory.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Sir Edmund Anderson, baronet, who died May III, MDCCCLXIV, aged LXXVII. And of Dame Mary, his wife, daughter of William Harvey, of Chigwell in Essex, Esquire, who died August XXII, MDCCXLIX, aged LXIII. This monument is erected to their memory by their only surviving son, the Rev. Sir William Anderson, baronet.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

Mary Ann, wife of W^m Harrison, of Kilnwick Percy, died 6 December, 1869, aged 28.

John Alphonse, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Remy, died 14 September, 1846, aged 2 months.

George Murray, died 4 March, 1868.



NORTH DOOR. KILNWICK PERCY.



MILLINGTON CHURCH, S.

Rev. Richard Warneford, many years since vicar of this parish. A man much respected for his life and doctrine. He died 29 November, 1755. Mary, his widow, died 5 April, 1790, in the 75th year of her age.

There is a large subterranean vault used as the burial-place of the Duncombes.

MILLINGTON.

This church stands in the village of Millington, which is situated in a deep and narrow valley on the western side of the Wolds, and lies three miles north-east of Pocklington. The dedication of the church is said to be unknown, but I believe it to be St. Margaret of Scotland.¹

According to the recapitulation of Domesday Book, in Milleton the King had fifteen carucates. In the same place the Archbishop (of York) had three carucates. Philip de la Leye had in Milinton and in Griphorpe half a knight's fee, 100s.²

The plan of the church consists of a nave 35 feet 6 inches in length by 19 feet 6 inches in width, with internal western tower; chancel 24 feet 6 inches in length by 13 feet 4 inches in width; and a modern south porch of brick. The tower must have been damaged at some time, for the top has been repaired with brick. The structure of the church in the main preserves its original plan of the middle of the twelfth century, but has undergone later alterations. For example, the buttresses are an addition to the walls, which formerly had none. The south door is late Norman work with arch of three orders, with zigzags and other ornaments, but shamefully defaced with initials cut into the stonework of the jambs. The chancel arch is pointed and chamfered, and appears to be a thirteenth century alteration of the original Norman arch. None of the original windows remain. On the south side of the nave is a square-headed window of two lights and another two-light window in the east wall of the chancel, both of them dating from the second quarter of the thirteenth century. On the south side of the chancel, next the chancel arch, is a plain square-headed low side window, then a priest's door, and east of this a square-headed window of two lights. The windows on the north side of the nave are square-headed, of lights, and perpendicular in style. Externally, part of the walls are covered with ivy. On the south side of the nave there are remains of a corbel table, much weather-worn. The building was restored in 1883.

¹ See inscription on second bell.

² *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, XII, p. 37.

The most westerly window on the south side of the nave is filled with stained glass, one light being the Good Shepherd, "He shall gather the lambs in his arms"; the other, Mary at the feet of Jesus, "Mary sat at Jesus' feet and heard His word." On a brass close to:—"I.H.S. To the glory of God, and in memory of Elizabeth Barker, who fell asleep 22nd September, 1881, and of her parents Henry Ellershaw, sometime vicar of this parish, and Susannah, his wife, all of whom are interred near this place. The window is erected by David Wilson Barker, of Worcester, husband of the above-named Elizabeth Barker." There is a small square west window in the tower, and over the north end of the tower are painted the Royal Arms:—"George Welburn, churchwarden, 1726."

There are two bells inscribed:—1. ✠ Thomas del Ward me fecit. 2. × Sca. Margareta Ora Pro Nobis. The inscription on the second bell gives the key to the dedication of the church.

On the west end are Tables of the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed. On the south wall of the nave the Creed and the Lord's Prayer are repeated, and near the main door is this text, probably Elizabethan black letter:—"I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. O Lord of Hostes, blessed is the man that trustest in Thee." (*Psalms* LXXXIV, ver. XI, XII.)

The font is sexagonal, modern, with a plain cover. There is also a smaller font near the door, round, plain and old. The altar, reading-desk, pulpit, and chancel fittings are all oak, and modern. The pews are deal. The altar table itself is a handsome piece of carved oak. The super altar is inscribed:—"The Bread that I will give is my Flesh, which I will give for the Life of the World." On a panel at the side:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Hannah Singleton, the dearly loved wife of George Hudson, and daughter of the Rev. W. R. Griesbach, formerly vicar of this parish." There are also five shields with the sacred monogram i.h.s.

The reredos is a painting of the Crucifixion with the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalene, St. John, and St. Joseph with a reed. It was given December 25, 1889, by Mr. George Hudson, in memory of his wife. The altar ornaments are all brass. There are two old oak chairs in the sacarium. The altar-book, bible and prayer-book are all labelled:—"Presented to Millington Parish Church by the Rev. J. A. Eldridge, M.A., Vicar of Bishop Wilton. The Rev. Thomas Davie, B.A., Vicar. Rev. Frank Burnham, B.A., Curate. Robert Matthews, Paul Hicks, Churchwardens, June 1878." There is a smaller prayer-book:—"Presented to Millington Parish Church by the Rev. H. W. Kemp, B.A., Vicar. Advent, 1879."

The communion plate consists of a silver chalice, plain, bell-shaped, without inscription, and some hall-marks with letters $\frac{A}{P}$; lion, leopard's head; M. and underneath a lion.

A silver paten on a stand, and having I.H.S. in a glory in the centre. Underneath:—"Presented by Bertha Hamerton in memory of her father, Rev. W. R. Griesbach, Vicar of Millington, February (24), 1889." A pewter flagon, belly-shaped, with lid and band handle, and inside stamped I.H.¹ A pewter paten, stamped twice John White,² with a rose and a crown. The alms-dish is evidently an old pewter paten, which has lost its foot, and all marks are obliterated.

The registers commence in 1609 for Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. They are mixed up with Givendale Magna until 1657, and then again from 1674 to 1710, after which there are separate books. In many places the entries are well-nigh rubbed out, and many of the leaves are simply scribbled on, *e.g.* copies, arithmetic sums, specimens of signatures, &c. Baptisms in some places are entered:—

"Robert Wilkinson had a female child born unto him the twentie day of March, and her name is Christian, 1651."

"John Ffrank had a male child born unto him the twenty-first day of August, and his name is Anthonie, 1654."

Parish Clerks were much inclined to be facetious, and there are several entries like these:—

"When William Bissit had run his race

Then came Richard Hudson and took his place. [Buried 1651.]

O homo memento mortalis es."

"When Richard Hudson had run his race

Then came William Turner and took his place, &c."

There is the following awful entry:—"David Webster died November 18, 1801. His death was occasioned by being foolishly rubbed with Mercury water by an unskilful person for the itch, and he died in the greatest agony. This I hope (adds Vicar Holmes) may be a warning to others.

CHURCH GOODS IN 1552.³

Millingtone.

This bill indented maide the xxijth daie of August, 6 Edward VI, betwixt William Babthorpe, Robert Constable, Rauff Ellerhare, knyghtes, and John Egglesfeld, esquier, commissioners, and William Prest, curate theire, Robert Jacksone, John Newland, churchwardens

¹ John Harrison, a York Pewterer, Free 1713.

² A York Pewterer, Free in 1697.

³ *Inventory of Church Goods*, Surtees Society, vol, 97, p. 71.

of the same. Imprimis, two vestmentes, one of greene saye and the other of blewe silke. Item, one challes of silver, parcell gilt. Item, two belles. Item, one handbell.

Charities.—Richard Wilkinson, by deed, dated 8 March, 1696, left the rent of 7 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches of land, and two beast-gates, let at the time of the report for £15 per annum, and distributed to the poor of the parish who receive no relief, half-yearly at Christmas and Whitsuntide. John Wilkinson left by will, dated 24 September, 1801, interest of £200 for a schoolmaster to teach ten poor children, both boys and girls, “reading, writing and arithmatice.” William Flint left by will, 30 January, 1804, interest of £100 to the schoolmaster to teach four more poor children the same. Christopher Dent gave by surrender, dated 23 May, 1786, four houses for the use of the poor. There is also Wood’s Dole, 2s. 6d. per annum to the poor.

The living is a Peculiar, being a vicarage held with the vicarage of Givendale Magna. Both were formerly portions of the great pre-Norman parish of Pocklington. A vicarage was ordained in 1252, and Archbishop Sharp says, “Millington is as much a parish church as Givendale, though they have but one vicar.”¹ It is joined to Givendale Parva or East Givendale—called in Domesday the other Geuedale.² “In Mileton and Geuedale were three carucates of land held of the fee of St. Peter in York by the donation of Ulf.” It was valued in 1707 at £8 8s., in the Parliamentary Survey at £1 10s., and in 1818 at £17 11s. yearly.

A faculty was granted 16 July, 1824, to put a new slate roof on, to rebuild part of the church and tower, and to re-pew. The vicarage is in the gift of the Archbishop of York, though formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter. It is in Harthill Wapentake—Wilton Beacon Division—and in the modern Rural Deanery of Pocklington.

In the parish, about half a mile north-east of the village, many Roman remains have been found, and there are traces of a strong camp with immense earthworks, varying in height from 40 to 60 feet, and carried over hill and dale to Garrowby Chair.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS (*Torre’s Peculiars*, p. 679, &c.).

23 January, 1595. Peter Harper, of Millington, husbandman. Proved 9 February, 1595.

21 June, 1609. Thomas Newland, of Millington, clerk. Proved 22 December, 1609.

¹ For list of Vicars see Givendale.

² It is only mentioned in the Recapitulation. “In the other Geuedale, the King four carucates. In the same place the Archbishop two carucates.”

19 December, 1613. Robert Wayneman, of Millington, husbandman. Proved 7 February, 1613.

31 March, 1624. John Harper, of Millington, yeoman. Proved 4 May, 1624.

1624. Richard Langeley, of Meltonbye, esquire. Proved 19 October, 1624.

27 July, 1625. Bryan Wayneman, of Millington. Proved 20 February, 1625.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

South chancel wall. A white marble on blue:—"Sacred to the memory of William Wilkinson, Esq^{re}, of Millington, who died January 18th, 1824, aged 88 years."

North chancel wall. White marble, surmounted by an urn, all on blue marble:—"This monument is erected to perpetuate the memory of John Wilkinson, Esq^{re}, late of the city of York, who served the office of Sheriff in the year 1798, and was Lord Mayor in the year 1801. He departed this life the 12th of November, 1803, in the 56th year of his age. Also Mary Wilkinson, his wife, who departed this life the 2nd of August, 1806, in the 66th year of her age. Their remains are interred near this place."

A large white marble on stone. Above the marble an open book rests on two books and has two books on either side. The book is opened with the words 'ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΜΑΤΘΑΙΟΝ. "Below lay entombed the earthly remains of the Rev. James Frank, whose pious soul without a sigh took its leave of this sinful world May 5th, 1771, æt. 24. His mournful parents deprived of their only child directed this monument to his memory.

Short was my time, but longer is my rest,
God called me hence because He thought it best.
Therefore, dear friends, lament for me no more,
For I'm not lost, but gone away before."

"Nigh to this place lies the body of Matthew Frank, gent., waiting in hope for the resurrection of the just, who departed this life June 19, 1774, æt. 49. Also nigh this place lieth the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Frank, of the City of York, widow of the above Matthew Frank, mother of the Rev. James Frank, who departed this life February 17, 1784, aged 68. She was a tender Parent, and a loving Wife."

White marble on blue marble :—"In remembrance of the Rev. Edmund Holmes, Vicar of Millington-with-Givendale, where he had been resident Incumbent 46 years. He died on the 18th of March, 1836, in the 80th year of his age. His remains are deposited in a vault within the rails of this altar. The first vicarage house at Millington he erected in the year 1790."

On the floor of nave and porch :—"M^{rs} Elizabeth Frank."

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(All are shortened, and unless otherwise stated are of Millington.)

Mary, wife of John Crosby, died 28 January, 1828, aged 61.

Thomas Sugden, died 2 September, 1811, aged 52. Ann, his wife, died 14 September, 1825, aged 70.

James Lawton, born 16 June, 1801, died 6 November, 1878. Margaret, his wife, born 29 January, 1810, died 19 December, 1873. Jesse, their son, born 15 July, 1849, died 15 August, 1859.

Mary, wife of Francis Coates, died 23 December, 1822, aged 46.

Emla, wife of W^m Rickel, died 18 January, 1829, aged 74. W^m Rickel, died 22 July, 1836, aged 93.

Mary, wife of Richard Brigham, died 17 July, 1817, aged 35. Richard Brigham, died 3 March, 1827, aged 48. Sarah, daughter to Richard Brigham by a second wife Mary Rickell, died 3 October, 1838, aged 17 years. Also Mary, their daughter, died 7 June, 1840, aged 20.

Mary Foster, died 19 June, 1820, aged 75.

John Sugden, died 4 June, 1828, aged 41.

Elizabeth, wife of John Slighton, died 3 November, 1832, aged 51.

Joseph Gardham, died 10 July, 1840, aged 75. Elizabeth, his widow, died 2 March, 1864, aged 86. Alfred Gardham, died 19 June, 1865, aged 45.

Jonathan Hickes, of Little Givendale, died 27 May, 1850, aged 47. George his son, died 7 April, 1841, aged 6 years.

John Hicks, son of the late Jonathan Hickes, of Little Givendale, died 8 December, 1872, aged 35.

Aley Jennings Anderson, relict of Jonathan Hickes, of Little Givendale, died 17 September, 1892, aged 86.

James Hope, of Kilnwick Percy, died 7 September, 1890, aged 59. Mary, his wife, died 11 September, 1881, aged 49. Also these children—James, died 28 July, 1882, aged 18 years. Mary Ann, died 12 August, 1887, aged 21 years. Mary Ann, died 6 June, 1863, aged 1 year. R.I.P.

On a low stone :—J. H.

John Kilby, of Ousthorpe, died 5 June, 1851, aged 69. Mary, his relict, died 27 May, 1865, aged 74.

Abraham Nicholson, died 28 March, 1847, aged 62.

Ann, wife of Abraham Nicholson, died 20 April, 1841, aged 63.

On a marble cross:—Rev. W. R. Griesbach, vicar of Givendale-with-Millington and Fridaythorpe, died 21 December, 1861, aged 59. Hannah, his wife, died 21 September, 1882. On a stone below this inscription is repeated, followed by—H. J. H. Griesbach, M.D., Surgeon in the 10th Madrass N.I., eldest son of the above, died at sea on 6 April, 1868, aged 40. W^m Robert, second son of the above, died in Australia, 1867, aged 38.

Harriet, wife of Thomas Barker, died 27 January, 1853, aged 37. W^m, their son, died 27 June, 1853, aged 17 years.

Catherine, wife of Thomas Barker, died 2 March, 1874, aged 58.

Mark Newsome, died 1 May, 1864, aged 49. Ann, his wife, died 6 September, 1885, aged 69. George, their son, died 2 September, 1859, aged 5 years.

Bernard Griesbach, died 19 June, 1846, aged 2 months.

Mary, wife of Thomas Burkill, died 24 March, 1892, aged 56.

John Harrison, died 26 May, 1895, aged 77. Ruth, his wife, died 20 July, 1895, aged 72.

Robert Matthews, died 17 September, 1878, aged 69.

Robert Matthews, died 19 May, 1881, aged 27.

✠ i.h.s. E.V. ✠ i.h.s. H.E. Henry Ellershaw, vicar of this parish, died 2 February, 1870, aged 70. Susanhah, his wife, died 18 January, 1875, aged 75. Elizabeth, their only daughter, the wife of David Wilson Barker, of Mayfield House, Worcester, died 22 September, 1881, aged 53.

Rev. Thomas Davy, vicar of Millington, died 6 May, 1879, aged 68.

George Reynard, died 10 April, 1881, aged 56.

J. A. B., 1832.

Henry John, son of W^m and Hannah Brigham, died 17 September, 1849, aged 7 years.

W^m Brigham, died 11 March, 1852, aged 77.

Ann, relict of W^m Brigham, died 2 May, 1861, aged 82.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Dale, of Garrowby, died 23 July, 1879, aged 24.

John Harrison, died 21 April, 1863, aged 76. Jane, his wife, died 15 January, 1882, aged 90.

Richard Harrison, died 5 November, 1865, aged 75.

Catherine Harrison, died 10 July, 1871, aged 78.

Ann, wife of George Brigham, died 7 March, 1877, aged 58.

Mary, daughter of George and Ann Brigham, died 20 October, 1874, aged 25. Jemima, their daughter, died 28 May, 1857, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Hannah, wife of John Brigham, died 1 July, 1843, aged 34. Walter, their son, died 27 August, 1843, aged 15 weeks.

John Brigham, died 10 December, 1844, aged 38.

Thomas, son of Edward and Elizabeth Mitchell, died 9 December, 1843, aged 5 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Foster, died 13 December, 1839, aged 64.

John Dales, died 6 March, 1862, aged 80. Sarah, his wife, died 14 November, 1826, aged 49. Hannah, his second wife, died 15 October, 1884, aged 79.

Johnson Hudson, died 31 July, 1854, aged 56. Robert Cross Hudson, of Pocklington, died 9 December, 1856, aged 56.

Margaret Ann Thompson, died 26 November, 1855, aged 27.

W^m Thompson, died 21 July, 1851, aged 58. Hannah, his wife, born 7 May, 1805, died 28 December, 1883.

John Ripley, of Ousethorpe, died 6 February, 1877, aged 65. Sarah, his wife, died 7 February, 1877, aged 66.

Mary, wife of John Ripley, died 19 January, 1856, aged 36. Francis, their son, died 5 September, 1857, aged 10 years. Ann, their daughter, died 18 January, 1877, aged 26, and is interred in Kirkheaton churchyard. John, their son, died 27 April, 1871, aged 18 years. John Ripley, their father, died 23 September, 1860, aged 80.

Jonathan Hicks, of Scampston, died 5 April, 1831, aged 81. Isabella, his wife, died 21 March, 1864, aged 90.

W^m Flint, died 30 August, 1806, aged 88.

Elizabeth, wife of John Gospel, died 21 November, 1844, aged 28. W^m, died 30 May, 1848, aged 14 weeks. W^m Irwin Gospel, died 25 January, 1845, aged 9 weeks.

To the memory of four brothers who died in the prime of life, sons of Jonathan and Isabella Hicks, of Scampston—Timothy, 1 February, 1832, aged 19 years; John, 22 March, 1837, aged 35; Francis, 2 May, 1839, aged 35; George, 24 December, 1845, aged 37.

Here there is the remains of a churchyard cross. The moss-grown base and a portion of the shaft. There is no ornamentation.

W^m Cumberland, of Pocklington, died 19 April, 1864, aged 75.

Charles Cumberland, died 16 March, 1850, aged 74. Ann, his wife, died 10 February, 1868, aged 99.

John Barker, died 3 September, 1837, aged 83. Ann, his wife, died 4 April, 1838, aged 83. Dorothy, their daughter, died 1 August, 1822, aged 29. Mary, their daughter, died 29 November, 1856, aged 60.

Henry Quarton, died 16 July, 1864, aged 93.

John Holderness, died 3 March, 1873, aged 16 years. Maria, his sister, died 31 May, 1861, aged 1 year and 9 months, and is interred at Fangfoss.

Mary Wallis, spinster, died 18 January, 1798, aged 63.

GIVENDALE MAGNA.

This pretty little church is situated on the Wolds, and is built upon a gentle declivity. Just around is wood and water, so that its situation is most picturesque. It is three miles and a half north of Pocklington. Domesday Book tells us, "In Geuedale, the King had eight carucates; in Grintorp four carucates."¹ The church, which is built upon the site of a twelfth century fabric, and follows its plan of aisleless nave and chancel without windows on the north side, consists of a chancel 18 feet in length by 14 feet 3 inches in width, of which 9 feet 3 inches is occupied by the sacrarium; a nave 28 feet 6 inches in length by 15 feet 6 inches in width. There is a modern vestry on the north side, and a double bell-cot at the west end, containing two bells, without inscription. There is only one entrance on the south side, and no porch.

This church was rebuilt in 1849, and though much of the old stone was retooled and used, more was cast aside for the purpose of road-mending. An old road man, now dead, told me how he had seen carved stones ready in heaps to be broken up. Thus many interesting features perished, and but for the Misses Singleton the fine Norman chancel arch would have gone too. By strenuous efforts they saved all they could. In the grounds of Mrs John Singleton, of Givendale House, there is the ancient Norman font, a lot of corbels, and zigzagged stones. In the house is still preserved a picture of the old church by W^m Etty, R.A., showing that it was a low building consisting of chancel, nave, with south door, a wooden bell-turret, and a red-tiled roof fairly pitched.

The general style of the present church is a copy of thirteenth century work. In 1886 it was refitted throughout with oak, and the vestry built.

The chancel has an east three-light window filled with stained glass, the central one being Our Blessed Lord with His right hand

¹ There is another alias "Ghiuedale"—vide Domesday. Also North Givendale.

raised in blessing, whilst the left grasps a cross. Around and above are eleven angels bearing scrolls, on which are inscribed in Latin the consecutive sentences of the Post-communion hymn, "Gloria in excelsis Deo." Below is:—"Donum dedit W. R. Griesbach, anno MDCCCLIX."

On the south side of the chancel is a two-light window, and also a geometrical window of one light, with a low side window below only separated by a transome.

On the south side of the nave is a two-light window, and at the west end are two single lancet windows. There is a piscina in the sacarium with trefoil head, and on the south side a stone sedilia.

The chancel arch is late Norman, of three orders, with zigzag mouldings, carved bosses on its south pier, and carved capitals with scrollwork and heads on the north pier.

The font is of Caen-stone, and is a double octagon in shape, raised on three steps. It is surmounted by an elaborately carved oak spiral cover, which is lettered around the base:—

A thank-offering from William and Mary Grundon, December XXXX, MDCCCLXXXVIII.

There is a very handsome brass ewer. In the corner is a holy water stoup, semi-circular, with nine facets. It is mounted on a banded shaft, which rests upon a double pedestal.

In the vestry is this inscription:—"This vestry was erected to the glory of God and in memory of John and Rebecca Singleton by their daughters, A.D. MDCCCLXXXVI."

The altar-table is of oak and of sixteenth century work. There is a nice oak credence. The pulpit is of oak, has six carved panels and tracery, and is inscribed:—"To the Glory of God and in memory of Lucy Singleton and her love for her Parish Church."

The communion plate consists of a silver plain bell-shaped chalice, marked I. T.¹ and a York Rose. A silver paten on raised foot, inscribed:—"Presented to Great Givendale Church by Rebecca Singleton, A.D. 1857." There is a plain pewter flagon, quart-shaped, with band handle and lid, but without marks. Also a Nuremberg plate of hammered-up brasswork, which is used as an almsdish.

The dedication of the church is unknown, but a tradition says it was to S^t John the Evangelist.

¹ Probably John Thompson, Goldsmith, York. Free 1599.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS, 1552.

Gevedale.¹

This bill indented made the xxijth daie of August, 6^o Edward VI, betwixt William Babthorpe, Robert Constable, Rauff Ellerhare, knyghtes, and John Egglesfeld, esquier, commissioners, and Lourance Ludrington, vicare, John Richardsons, George Richardsons, churchwardens theire. Imprimis, one challes of silver. Item, ij vestmentes, one of read saye, the other of greine saye. Item, one albe and two tableclothes. Item, one surples of lyne. Item, ij belles, one handbell.

Givendale Registers begin in 1657 for Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and remain distinct to 1674. From 1610 to 1657 they are mixed up with Millington, and again from 1674 until 1710, when there are separate books. They are neither in good preservation, or have they been kept in consecutive order. This is the most interesting entry:—"Elizabeth, wife of W^m Marshall, miller, was buried September 4, 1810, aged 43 years. Her death was occasioned by the sting of a Bee in the ball of her hand."

The only charity is a portion of Wood's Dole, 2s. 6d. per annum to the poor. Great Givendale, vel Givendale Magna, is a Peculiar, and a discharged vicarage, formerly in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of York, but now in the presentation of the Archbishop. It is an independent² vicarage, though it is held with Millington, and has been held with Fridaythorpe at times. Originally it was a chapel appendant to Pocklington, but 8th ides November, 1252, a vicarage was ordained in the chapels of Givendale and Millington, reserving 2s. to the mother church (of Pocklington) in name of subjection. Yet for all purposes it is still a parish church. It is in Harthill Wapentake, Wilton Beacon Division, and the Model Rural Deanery of Pocklington.

It is valued in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* at £iij xviijs. ijd. per annum inde × a vijs. xd. = £iij xviijs. ijd. In the *Liber Regis* at £3 18s. 4d. per annum, and in the Parliamentary Survey it was "in the hands of the Commonwealth." The living was augmented in 1742 with £200 to meet the benefaction of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch's £500; and in 1757 with £200 to meet benefaction by will of £200 from J. Atkins, Esq.

¹ *Inventory of Church Goods*, Surtees Society, vol. 97, p. 69.

² There is no doubt that Givendale Magna cum Grimthorpe is an inde-

pendent vicarage. It gives a title to a prebendal stall in York Cathedral, and the great tithes are devoted to Dean and Chapter of York.

Grimthorpe¹ is part of Great Givendale parish, and gives its title to the present baron. It is an old estate, and upon it was formerly a domestic chapel dedicated to S^t Mary, of which no trace remains, nor does any of the ancient hall, save a few garden walls.

The Prebendary of Givendale is lord hereof, and hath the site of his manor, five tenements, and as many oxgangs of land, and had all manner of jurisdiction over his tenants; but no ecclesiastical jurisdiction is now exercised by the Prebendary. And the Prebendary of Salton hath one tenement and six oxgangs of land in Givendale.

The following taken from *Yorkshire Inquisitions post-mortem* is far too interesting to omit. Writ dated at Bristol, 15 July, 1256²:—Inquisition made by Thomas de Tanesterne in Hayton, Robert Monstroyle of Bubbewythe, Peter de Hugate, Laurence de Kaldevalde, Peter de Flaxeflet, Walter de Mikkelfelde, Roger de Linton in Lathum, Roger de Hugate in Herlethorpe, Joseph de Hayton, William le Garge, John de Esthorpe, Ralph of the same, Robert son of Beatrice of Millington, who say upon their oath that William the Arblastar, or cross-bowman, held in two towns which are called Gyveldale, four carucates of land, worth by the year 100s., by the service of a cross-bowman,³ and doing ward at York Castle in time of war for forty days at his own charges, if longer at the cost of the King, and to conduct the King's treasure throughout the county at the King's charges.⁴ The said William had three sisters, to wit, Alice, Eve, and Avice. Of Alice came Walter, her son and heir, now of full age; of Eve came Cecily and Alice, and they are of full age; and of Avice came Alan, who is of full age. These are the heirs of the aforesaid William.⁵

⁶ In vol. cxxij of the *Dodsworth MSS.*, in the Bodleian Library, under the heading of Notes of Inquisitions of Tenures in Chief, are some notes about this family. Fo. 131, 2 Ed. II (1308-9), Ricus le

¹ See *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. ii, pp. 195-214. Grimthorpe. A Monograph by the late Robert Davies, F.S.A.

² *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. i, pp. 46-47.

³ Service of cross-bowman was a species of grand serjeantry or tenure by knight service of the King only.

⁴ Testa de Nevill (vol. ii, p. 691) shows that Geoffrey de Gevelde held four bovates of the Honour of Tickhill (besides his serjeanty of York Castle), for conducting the King's treasure from York Castle, the depot, to Tickhill on the borders.

⁵ On November 3, 1256, the King took the homage of Walter de Donesford, Cecilia, daughter of Eve, and Alice her sister, and of Alan son of Avice, the relatives and heirs of William Arblastar, of Gevelde, for all the lands and tenements which the said William held in chief (*Excerpta de Rotulis Finium*, vol. ii, p. 244). In a Fine of 15 Henry III (No. 40), he is called William de Gevelde son of Richard Balistarius. In the *Red Book* "Serjanteriae, Robertus de Gevelde et Thomas de Gevelde [tenent] totam Gevelde per balisteriam ad castellum Eboracense."

⁶ *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, Yorkshire Archæological Society, Record Series, vol. xii, p. 291.

Alblaster held premises in North Geuedale and Est Geuendale in chief by the service of finding the sixth part of one cross-bowman in the Castle of York, at his own expense, for 40 days if there be war in the county. Fo. 134, 2 Ed. III (1328-29), No. 30, Robtus Alblaster de North Geueldale held lands in North Geuendale and Est Geuendale. Ralf le Alablaster is his son. Fo. 139, Escheats 18 Ed. III (1344-45), No. 3, William, son of Robert de North Geuendale, held lands in North Geuendale of the king in chief by fealty and service, rendering to the King's exchequer, by the hands of the Sheriff, 2s. 6d. at Easter and Michaelmas. And John is his son and heir. Fo. 1406, Escheats 20 Ed. III (1346-47), No. 6, John le Archer held land in Yapum of the king in chief by the service of a seventh part of a certain serjeanty, which serjeanty is held entire of the king in chief by finding one man with bow and arrows in the Castle of York, at his own expense, for 40 days if war shall be in the county, by homage. And John is his son and heir.

Then follows a note in small and difficult handwriting:—"iste fo: fil: ob (seisitus?) de (premissis?) 24 Ed. III (1350-51). Fo. 144, 23 Ed. III (1349-50), No. 151, Radus Alblaster held of the king in chief as of his crown by homage and service of the sixth part of a certain serjeanty, certain tenements in North Geuendale and Est Guenda (*sic*). Fo. 154, Escheats 51 Ed. III (1377), No. 13, Agnes de Geuendale held of the king in chief certain tenements in Est and North Geuendale by finding with her companions an archer in a certain tower within the Castle of York, for the safe custody of the Castle, for 40 days in time of war.

VICARS OF GREAT GIVENDALE WITH MILLINGTON.

John de Harpham is the earliest on record. He was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York, but Torre gives no date.

John de Bridlington, presented 15 July, 1351.

John de Thoraldby, chaplain, presented 20 October, 1356.

Laurence Thanney, priest, presented 16 April, 1361.

Laurence Ludrington occurs in 1552. Also William Prest, curate of Millington.

Thomas Newland, clerk, occurs before 1609. Buried at Millington, 21 June, 1609. (See Testamentary Burials.)

Henry Weadley occurs before 1666.

Samuel Turner, presented about 1666. He died 29 March, 1674.

Edward Dunning was vicar of Great Givendale with Millington from 1684 to 1695.

William Topham, presented in 1716.

Samuel Marsden, presented in 1749.

Robert Jackson, presented in 1763.

Edward Holmes, M.A., Canterbury, held the two vicarages from 1790 to 1836. He died 18 March, 1836, and was buried in Millington Church, aged 80.

William Robert Griesbach, presented in 1836. He was also vicar of Fridaythorpe. He died 21 December, 1861, and is buried in Millington churchyard. Aged 59.

Henry Ellershaw, presented 1861. Died 2 February, 1870, aged 72, and is buried in Millington churchyard.

Thomas Davie, B.A., St Catherine, Cambridge, presented 11 June, and instituted 27 July, 1870. Died 6 May, 1879, aged 68, and is buried in Millington churchyard.

Henry William Kemp, B.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge, presented 1879. Resigned.

Baldwyn Eyre Wake, M.A., Trinity, Oxford, presented 27 April, 1880. Resigned 1895 for vicarage of Cawood.

Arthur Wilmot Welch, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, presented 13 January, 1896.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS (*Torre's MS. Peculiars*, 676, &c.).

1 April, 1591. Thomas Hebden, of Great Givendale. Proved 4 April, 1591. To be buried in the parish church of Great Givendale near his father.

29 April, 1591. Robert Richardson, of Great Givendale, yeoman. Proved 14 May, 1591. To be buried in the church besides his wife.

31 July, 1593. Robert Stainton, of Great Givendale, husbandman. Proved 1 September, 1593.

1632. Henry Bosse, of Great Givendale, husbandman. Proved 17 December, 1673.

4 May, 1639. Anna Hebden, of Pocklington. Proved 29 July, 1639.

17 December, 1640. Anne Bosse, of Great Givendale. Proved 18 February, 1641.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

On a brass on the north chancel wall:—

“Stemmata quid faciunt. Hic dormit in Christo Georgivs Iaconivs vir vere ingenuvs, vrbauvs innocuo sale facetvs Pater optimvs, fortis, prvdens, patriæ idonevs! cum vxore svâ charissimâ Barbarâ Allanâ, formosâ castâ nvmerosâ prole beatâ, 1641.

A handsome white marble monument on the south chancel wall. Arms:—*Azure, three barrulets argent, in chief as many bezants.* (Atkins, of Staffordshire and London.)

“M.S. Near this place is interred John Atkins, Esq., who died y^e last day of January, 1732, aged 79. He was a kind husband and parent, affectionate and deservedly beloved, and respected by all his friends. He was son of Sir Jonathan Atkins, a gentleman of Staffordshire, some time governor of Barbadoes (who died y^e 8th of January, 1702, aged 99), by Mary, his first lady, who was daughter of Sir W^m Howard, of Naworth Castle, and died y^e 7th of April, 1660, aged . . . , both also buried here. Elizabeth, second lady of Sir Jonathan, was daughter of Sir John Baker, bart., and died y^e 4th of March, 1694, aged 57, and was also here interred. Diana, y^e first wife of y^e said John Atkins, was daughter of Sir W^m Humble, bart., and died without issue y^e 8th of April, 1687, aged 32, and was also here interred. By Alice, his second wife (yet living), sister of John Aisalbie, of Studley, Esq^{re}, he had a son named Howard, a promising youth, who, to y^e unspeakable grief of his parents, died y^e 27 May, 1716, aged 13, and was also buried here. M^{rs} Jane Atkins, sister and executrix of y^e said John Atkins, in performance of his will caused this monument and inscription to be placed here. The said Jane Atkins died on the 17th day of Aprill, 1761, aged 100, and was buried near her said father and brother.”

On a stone tablet on the north wall of nave:—

“In memory of Ann Maria, wife of John Singleton, Esq^r, a beloved wife, a favourite daughter, a kind parent, an indulgent mistress, an amiable woman, and a sincere Christian! Died Sept^r 7th, 1811, aged 31.

Mourn for the Exit of a Soul so fair!

Mourn for that Loss we never can repair!”

On a richly ornamental cross:—✠ with Agnus Dei. “To the glory of God and in loving memory of John Singleton, of Great Givendale, and Teresa Cottage, Pocklington, who died January 2, 1887, aged 80 years. He was the eldest son of John Singleton, of Great Givendale, who died May 19, 1853, and grandson of John Singleton, of the same place, who died January 24, 1793.

The memory of the just is blessed (*Prov.* x, 7).”

On a white marble mounted on black:—

“In memory of John Singleton, of Great Givendale, Esq., who died January 24, 1793, aged 77. And of Ann, his wife, who died . . . January, 1797, aged 61. And of their daughter, Ann Singleton, who died January 6, 1796, aged 22. Also of their son, John Singleton, Esq.,

of Great Givendale, and of S^t John's College, Cambridge, who died May 19, 1853, aged 83. And of Robson Singleton, the youngest son of the last-named John Singleton and Rebecca, his wife. He died May 31, 1849, aged 22. Also the above-named Rebecca Singleton, who died July 10, 1881, aged 90."

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

A portion of the west side contains an enclosed space with a number of low headstones, all to the memory of the Singletons, of Great Givendale.

Anne Singleton, daughter of the late John Singleton, died February 13, 1857, aged 54 years.

Robson Singleton, ob. 31 May, 1849.

John Singleton, ob. 19 May, 1853.

Rebecca Singleton, ob. July 10, 1881, aged 90 years.

Lucy, daughter of John and Rebecca Singleton, died August 20, 1885, aged 54 years.

Margaret Singleton, ob. December 31, 1881, ætate 60.

Rebecca Julia Maud Singleton, obit March 2, 1878, ætate 14.

James Singleton, ob. October 20, 1858, ætate 2.

Charles Singleton, ob. March 22, 1884, ætate 22.

Matthew Wilkinson, died 20 February, 1828, aged 78. Mary, his wife, died 4 March, 1830, aged 68.

Thomas, son of John and Sarah Adamson, died 17 August, 1854, aged 7 years. Also four sons who died in infancy.

Katurah, daughter of John and Sarah Adamson, died 25 September, 1858, aged 13. Also John Adamson, died 10 January, 1864, aged 44. Sarah, his wife, died 31 January, 1883, aged 63.

Thomas Smith, died 6 March, 1865, aged 79. Mary, his wife, died 22 February, 1846, aged 59.

Robert Adamson, died 4 March, 1842, aged 76. Mary, his wife, died 29 August, 1859, aged 89. Robert, their son, died 18 November, 1869, aged 71. William, son of the above, died 4 July, 1889, aged 79.

GUNDRADA DE WARENNE: A LEGEND.

By HAMILTON HALL, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

THOSE who have followed with any attention the controversy on the paternity of Gundrada are accustomed to the vigour, and to the peculiarities, of Sir George Duckett's style, and they have recognised that it is necessary to read his dissertations most carefully in order to distinguish between his facts and his opinions. His latest utterance on this subject¹ opens with the statement that it is "final and conclusive." Final it may be from his point of view, but that it is not conclusive admits of easy demonstration. It is idle to reply to his irrelevancies, and to resent his abuse of those who are so unhappy as to disagree with him; but his allegations must be examined in order to discover the manifold difficulties by which they are attended.

To begin at the beginning. "Mr Stapleton seems to have been the first to blunder." That is not so. Mr Stapleton's paper² was preceded, some couple of centuries, by Dugdale's adoption, in a perfectly literal sense, of Vitalis' statement that Gundrada was "soror Gherbodi." To describe as "blunders" the opinions of these eminent antiquaries, and of those who appreciate the difficulties they indicated, is a mere *petitio principii*; unworthy of notice, save in so far as it illustrates the logical methods employed.

The next assertion is that "the unearthing of the foundation charter of Lewes priory stopped the mouths of certain parties." Since this elegant figure of speech may mean anything, the statement may be true; but it is not true if it is to be understood to mean that the recovery of this charter proves the contention that King William was father of Gundrada, for it does not prove the point. It is only because it so failed that the paper under discussion could have been thought requisite. Simply to read it is to discover that, as printed, it contains absolutely nothing connecting Gundrada with the Conqueror. The king simply calls her the wife of William de Warenne. That was never doubted. In a foot-note is a statement to the effect that there is no room for

¹ *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xv, 428.

² *Archæological Journal*, March, 1846.

further argument as to Gundrada's having been daughter of Matilda. That also perhaps was never doubted save by Mr Chester Waters; and the charter leaves the matter precisely where it was before.

The sentence runs on in the same strain. Read superficially the meaning of the words is misleading; read critically their meaning disappears. "The confirmation charter of William de Warenne; the original charter of William the Conqueror, giving Walton to the monks of St. Pancras, and its genuine copy by Sir Richard St. George (of which further on), all proved that she derived her parentage from William and Matilda."—Did they indeed all prove so much? Then the question is at an end. But in fact none of them proved this point, all of them together do not prove it, and the enquiry may be continued. De Warenne's charter and the Walton charter have been examined and discussed until there can be very little if anything fresh to say about them. These then cannot be the vaunted final evidence; and the proof must arise out of the "genuine copy." In the presence of the original it may amount to a difficult question how a copy can establish that which the original leaves uncertain, but that may appear presently.

Something more surprising follows, however. "It did not immediately strike either side of the disputants that the Council of Rheims in 1049 had placed the earliest of Duke William's children quite out of the line of legitimate descent,"—here are enough errors for the present. One runs no risk in asking Sir George to prove that William had any issue by Matilda in 1049. He is fond of saying that such was the case, but he has never offered any better security for the fact than his own word, with perhaps the suggestion that only a madman would question his right to make the allegation. It follows that the Council of Rheims cannot be shewn to have placed these hypothetical children in or out of any line of descent. This may explain why the disputants escaped for a season; and the skill with which this dummy fact is dressed out is really admirable; but it is more profitable to see what was done, so far as we know, at that council. The Pope laid upon Baldwin and William an express prohibition, in a few plain words, which are printed in a foot-note, while their plain meaning is, apparently, rejected. I have already shewn, elsewhere,³ how far this interdict goes towards demonstrating that the marriage had not taken place at that date, and it hardly seems worth while to repeat the argument.

For the present purpose only, however, let it be granted that William had then already married Matilda, and further that he had

³ *Genealogical Magazine*, 1898, p. 294.

already issue living born of her; and with the like limitation let it be granted that the great and good pope, and man, St. Leo IX (whatever his words may actually have been, and however recklessly he may have hurled the anathemas of his spiritual authority, without pausing to fit his language to his thoughts) did have official knowledge of this marriage granted in the present hypothesis. Then the argument intended is, that his nullification of the marriage bastardised the issue thereof. So far right, unfortunately for the contention, for any canonist, or any textbook, will furnish the information that a questioned marriage was examined, and decided, on its own merits; and that the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the issue followed the event. England is practically alone in differing from that common-sense and logical law to-day. The dispensation obtained by Lanfranc in 1059 legitimated the issue, in legalising the marriage; and it legitimated all the issue born of and between those two parties, now at last legally united, let the circumstances and dates of their several births have been what they may. If that is an inaccurate statement of the Canon Law in this connection at that date, I shall be sincerely grateful to anyone who can shew me where I am mistaken.

When he wrote his "Parting Word"⁴ Sir George Duckett appeared to hold an opinion more or less consonant with this, the chief difference lying in a partly-expressed reservation as to the legal status of the issue—if any be it always remembered,—born before the prohibition of 1049; and it is perhaps possible to imagine that such issue, if any again, may have been left bastards, so to speak, when the 'later' issue acquired their post-natal legitimation. That there is any means of defending this quaint idea, either by canon law, or by inference drawn from the underlying Roman law, or even by analogy, based on recorded decisions in cases having merely a vague general resemblance to this case, I utterly disbelieve; subject to the correction of the better-informed. The point is of little importance at the moment, inasmuch as the dispensation of 1059 is here now dropped, to clutch the interdict of 1049, which is rashly affirmed to have bastardised at least two persons, Gundrada and Robert are named, who for any evidence to the contrary were not yet born. That is, in brief, we are now to think that the Pontifical See was incompetent to withdraw its own prohibition; alternatively that the See though competent did refuse to withdraw it, with all its consequences of what kind soever; in which case Sir George invites us to believe that the price of two abbeys was paid for an absolution, as he has called it, which left the parties only half-absolved. This then is the opinion, of which he says, "It was only after long thought and

⁴ *post.*

research that we arrived at the following conclusions, which we verily believe will stand the test of time." A strong preconceived idea has misdirected the research, and the conclusion does not stand the test of a few minutes' reflection. As an argument it is no better than his chronological demonstration, examined and refuted in the last-mentioned paper.

This bastard Robert is only another man in buckram. Let it be granted for a moment that the fact may have been so. That is offered as a reason why he could not succeed to the English crown, but only to the Norman duchy. Neglecting the extravagance of this estimate of the disabilities of illegitimacy at that date, why or how this singular, not to say inverted, distinction is to be drawn, is left entirely to our imagination. It may be remarked that his death-bed speech, *quantum valeat*, gave a totally different explanation of the Conqueror's reasons for the arrangements made, or rather not made, by him for the succession to the Crown, and recited the long previous grant of the duchy to Robert, with his misgivings therein. The hypothesis is required, however, to justify the previous step in the argument, that there was issue already born in 1049, capable of being illegitimated by any sort of process. That assumption was needed to support the opinion that William and Matilda were 'married' by that date, for here at last is the point which must be made good in some way. The structure is top-heavy, and the man in buckram is over-weighted. It would be much better to defend the date of 1047 for this marriage, or if that cannot very well be supported, at least to attack logically the obnoxious date 1053, and the awkward coincidence of Matilda's signature, believed to be her first yet discovered in a Norman connection, in that same year. To ignore these little difficulties is not to refute them, but to insist, proof or no proof, that Robert was born before 1049 is to affirm that he was 85 years old, or more, when he died at Cardiff in 1134. He may of course have attained that great age despite his hardships and sufferings, but no mention of it has as yet been observed.

The interdict is next made to do duty, as on former occasions, for evidence of the mysterious consanguinity which has baffled several investigators. The most unwarrantable assertion is again advanced that it forbade "the marriage of Duke William with Matilda on the score of consanguinity," the apparent meaning of which is that consanguinity was expressed as the ground of prohibition. That was not so, as may be seen by reading the foot-note to this passage. No grounds whatever are stated; there is a bald prohibition, and we have no other first-hand account of this injunction. Certain contem-

porary Norman chroniclers, after a fashion, sought to imply that some consanguinity existed, as very probably it did exist; but so far from saying that this was the ground of the inhibition, neither William of Jumièges nor William of Poitiers even mention the interdict; they are in the highest degree vague on the whole subject of the marriage; what they do say in words, as we now have them, is demonstrably false in intent and suggestion, unless the date 1053 can be disproved; and both by what they say, and by what they abstain from saying, they provoke a strong impression that either they knew the facts and obscured them; or that they did not know the facts; whence, in either case, those facts cannot have been so very simple and innocent; for certainly the two Williams must have had ample opportunity of knowing all that was not carefully concealed. That Vitalis and Malmesbury and their successors, and in short all who were of the twelfth century, were honestly ignorant of the true bearings of the subject may be only matter of opinion, but careful perusal of their writings does give that idea.

To return to the point. "Gundreda's age at her death is recorded to have been 35." Many would like proof of that. In his "Parting Word about her,"⁵ Sir George Duckett was apparently quite satisfied with his somewhat cryptic demonstration that the lady died at 36. Therefore it must be assumed that in the last ten years he has discovered this valuable record, to which he gives us here no reference. One would like to see her age established, but possibly this is in fact not so much an actual record, as the crystallisation of his opinion on her age. If so, such a loose expression is to be deprecated, and those who permit such laxity cannot fairly object to criticism. But to continue. "And that age," 35 aforesaid, not 36 as hitherto, "agrees exactly with the prohibition of the Council of Rheims, so that the year of her birth coincides in the most remarkable manner with the year preceding that prohibition." The lucidity of this passage is perhaps as remarkable as the coincidence. Truly it is most remarkable. Nobody knows Gundrada's age, not within ten years, but the arithmetic is much about the same as the logic. The year preceding the Council of Rheims was the year 3 Oct. 1048—2 Oct. 1049. If Gundrada died at 35 on vj kal. Junii 1085, then she was born after 27 May 1049, and before 26 May 1050; four months before or eight months after the date of the council. The remarkability of this coincidence lies mainly in its evasiveness. "This would make Gundreda the eldest child, and all matters tend to prove this." Indeed it may be conceded, out of hand, that such

⁵ *Gundreda, Countess of Warenne; a Parting Word about her. Sussex Archaeological Collections*, xxxviii, p. 166.

assertion, such logic, and such figuring would make her practically anything required by the exigencies of the hypothesis, and any irrelevant remarks would serve to prove it. Unfortunately a great deal too much is proved already, for Sir George clearly forgets that he has just 'proved' that Robert also was born before October 1049. But it is still open to him to assure us that they were twins. Plainly that was why Gundrada needed a foster-mother. Why not, indeed? The thing is self-evident.

In attributing the expression "soror Gherbodi" to Vitalis as that writer's own euphemism, and his expedient for escaping an alleged difficulty, when "he did not wish to say who she was," no allusion is made to the statement in the Hyde Book⁶ which is so curiously parallel in sense. After speaking of the fall of Odo earl of Kent, the authority continues, "quo tempore Comes Cistrensis decessit Gherbodo frater Gondradæ comitissæ, Flandriamque veniens inimicorum præventus insidiis miserabiliter periit." That could hardly be the shuffling of Vitalis, but it is entirely confirmatory of his language, and if this chronicler also thought it better "not to say who she was," then these judicious ones both happened on the same equivoque, which goes to shew that this fosterage was, for a trifling matter, quite astonishingly notorious. This government publication was printed in 1866, and can scarcely have escaped Sir George's attention for the past 35 years. If he was unaware of this corroboration of Vitalis, touching as it does so closely his special subject, that is not creditable to his acumen. If he affects to disregard it he should shew cause for ignoring it, in order to obviate any impression that there is a lack of candour in his presentation of this problem.

Instead of any attempt to deal with this point, however, a number of *obiter dicta* are offered, which would be very convincing if they had better foundation. "She was nothing more than his foster-sister." Sir George is probably alone in that opinion. "It was necessary for Vitalis to say something about the wife of so important a person as William de Warenne." It is a sad pity that this necessity did not impress itself more constantly upon Vitalis, for he tells us nothing about the wives of many men more important. It is tolerably plain that he was but hazy as to the names and sequence of the Conqueror's "other" daughters. He mentions them several times, with variations in both particulars. If he knew more than he tells us, regret it as we may, his reserve is not in itself a sufficient reason for rejecting what he does say, nor for charging this singularly

⁶ *Rerum Brit. Med. Aevi Script., Liber Monasterii de Hyda*, p. 296, "Rolls Series."

honest and plain-speaking and accurate writer with perfectly needless equivocations, or with ignorance and error. This trick of assuming Vitalis to be wrong, as the shortest way out of every obscurity, seems to be largely due to the initiative of a Mr Thomas Forester who, in a sort, translated the French Historical Society's "Vitalis" for Bohn; and in his notes freely corrected 'our author,' being pretty constantly in the wrong himself.

The foregoing pronouncements are a mere trifle to what follows. "In that superstitious age the monk of Ouche knew too well the danger to be incurred by infringing the decree pronounced on Duke William's marriage, after it had been rendered null and void." Here is a riddle. Without stopping to see whether it is the decree or the marriage which was voided, it is clear that the monk was avoiding danger. That may be so. Because it was a superstitious age. *Ex hypothesi* he was exercising sound judgment, which does not really convict him of superstition. But the danger was to be incurred by 'infringing' the decree. Surely he was safe there, for he was infringing no decree, and the parties who could have infringed, and in all probability had ignored, the decree, were many years dead when he wrote. It may be conceived that there was much danger in criticising too freely the short-comings of the parents of the reigning king and duke, Henry I. To recognise as much cannot be called superstitious dread of incurring the penalties of the Church. It is presumptuous to call such dread superstitious in that age, and it is an insult to the faith of many so to call it in this age. To propound, with all this confusion of ideas, that "the monk of Ouche" had a certain knowledge of what he was about as to the power temporal, is not to brand him with any slavish fear of the power spiritual. But let it go. Then why, further, the power spiritual should be supposed to find it a grievance that he should disclose the truth as to the lawful exercise of that power over half-a-century before, is a question too obscure for the space now available.

These tangled phrases in a measure mask the poverty of the argument. First Vitalis' knowledge is alleged, and his reluctance to employ plain language is emphasised, in order to seize upon the words he is accused of using evasively, for the express purpose of taking those words literally, and then in the most far-fetched sense imaginable, regardless of the fact that he is not, as has been shewn, unconfirmed. Any one who will be at the trouble of reading

him may see that he is cautious in statement, and transparently honest, and sufficiently out-spoken. The fair inference is that when he makes a precise statement, that is what he believed to be the fact. When he is found to be plainly and literally supported elsewhere, the only reasonable conclusion seems to be that what he believed to be the fact was indeed the actual truth.

William de Warenne is tarred with the same brush. "Precisely the same inference may be drawn from the words of William de Warenne himself, 'the mother of my wife,' for it must be remembered that any stronger assertion would in that age have run counter to the decree of the Church, and no one would have dared to encounter the risk of saying more or less on its decrees." The doctrine is perplexing. Why should he not say less, or nothing? Why is he supposed to be forbidden to call the king father of Gundrada? It was or was not the fact. To make a statement, true or false, strong or feeble, about a decree of the Church is not to "run counter to" it; moreover the statement would not have been about the decree, but about an alleged victim of that decree. And "the whole difficulty" has arisen by failing to make this heterogeneous collection of imperfectly intelligible observations. In fine the proposition amounts to this, that Vitalis and de Warenne, and indeed "people of that age" at large, treated with a fetish dread, transcending the most fantastic taboo, the subject-matter of this, and presumably of every other, ecclesiastical judgment. Here is a flood of light upon the Middle Ages.

Next comes Anselm's letter. That has been discussed elsewhere,⁷ and the points arising out of the letter itself need not be repeated. Again wild assertions come thick as flies in summer. "Gundreda had no existence in fact in this prohibitory warning of St. Anselm's." In a sense that is true enough, for she was eight years dead when Anselm became archbishop. But then, save the king to whom the letter was addressed, every other person in the descent was likewise dead, whence it appears that if the remark means anything it means that Gundrada never had existed, ecclesiastically speaking. Nor Robert, consequently, for they were hypothetically banned together. That, however, cannot have been so, since Pope Calixtus II, at Gisors in November 1119, interposed on behalf of this ecclesiastically non-existent Robert. In the same strain, passing some repetition, "it was not until 1053 that the decree was rescinded." Those who take this as a question of serious genealogy and sober fact, rather than as a personal matter, will be glad indeed to hear what was done in

⁷*Archæological Journal*, June, 1899.

1053; or that the interdict was removed at any time prior to 1059, for nobody knows as yet what did happen about the year 1053; the general presumption being that Gherbod the 'advocate' then died, leaving Matilda a widow, and even so possibly the subject of certain canonical disabilities. To say with any assurance, in the present state of our information, that the "decree" of 1049 was rescinded in 1053, is to lay oneself open to the imputation of inventing the evidence required. Some people think that something of the kind did take place then. The late Mr Stapleton held this opinion.

There is no limit to a fertile fancy. At the time of Anselm's letter, namely in the period 1100-1109, its extreme limits of date, the great archbishop was influenced, in some way unstated, by the hatred which Henry I must have borne against his sister Gundrada, then dead the last 15 or 24 years. This was very creditable to St. Anselm, or most unworthy of him, "animated as he was by the strongest possible motive," whatever that may signify. But what is to be thought of Henry's motives? Here they are. "We have no direct proof of this feeling" of hatred against Gundrada, "but it is more than probable, knowing as we do the barbarous manner in which he treated his brother Robert, after taking him prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai." At first sight the induction may not be quite plain. The battle was in 7 Henry I, 1106, when Gundrada was 21 years dead. Because he treated with the barbarity and callousness common in that period, a rival whom the event of war had placed within his power, therefore we may assume that he cherished a burning hatred against an alleged sister who had been dead for a couple of decades. Plausible as this is, one does not clearly see where Anselm found his diplomatic advantage in this, the king's, unhappy frame of mind. However "the reader will observe that we thus prove our case." Thus proved it is permissible to suggest that there is some necessity for proving the case *de novo*; alternatively that if no better arguments can be found the case will never be proved.

Once more M. Delisle, with his name misspelt, is brought forward as being impressed with the foster-sister idea. This has been considered elsewhere.⁸ Then attention is called to the position of the signatures in the de Warennes' foundation charter. It is stated that "the signatories on the Royal side are all placed by themselves," on the right-hand side. "All other signatories, not of the Royal Family, sign their names apart, on the left-hand side." William de Warenne, who was not Royal, is however on the right, so we must seek a better

⁸ *ante*.

reason. On the right we find the king, granting the confirmation here signed, the queen, and their son William, who, heir apparent or not, did succeed to the crown on their demise; together with William and Gundrada, grantors of the charter so confirmed by the king and next heir; that is to say, curiously enough, principals to the right, witnesses to the left, just as we sign to-day. We are told that this subtle arrangement "should not escape notice"; but it is on the whole better to overlook the manifest than to behold the invisible.

Last of all comes the "evidence sufficient to settle the question." It amounts to this, that early in the seventeenth century Sir Richard St. George, in his own handwriting, copied the Walton charter into a book now preserved in the Bodleian Library; and in this copy took, without comment, the words "filie mee." It is really something to prove that these words were there in his day, for they might be more recent. His copy shews that he did find them there, but it is not shewn that he doubted they should be there. Possibly he had no doubts on the point, but the critical remarks of some readers cannot be confuted by indicating one reader, nor an infinity of readers, who failed to observe what others do observe. A high opinion of Norroy's learning as an antiquary is proclaimed, but the suggestion is that he was a critical and an accomplished palæographer. If that was so then he did not do himself justice on this occasion, or rather the indiscretion of his encomiast does him no justice. A man may copy a charter into a book, presumably for his own use, and yet not be held to pledge his reputation that he has the text *verbatim et literatim*, and further that he has made every conceivable criticism that can ever be made upon the original. It is really painful to be under the necessity of discussing such grotesque fatuities. No attempt is made to shew that St. George vouched in any way for his transcript, it does not itself profess to be 'examined,' nor does it quote any source of origin; and internal evidence justifies the opinion that so far from endeavouring to weigh the value of what was highly questionable, no extraordinary effort was made to obtain accuracy in what was unquestionable.

First as to St. George's charter. Sir George Duckett prints his own copy of this copy, and a wonderful piece of printing it is.⁹ Compared with the Bodleian MS. it is found to contain misprints literally by the dozen, and as it stands it is neither Latin nor sense. Norroy cannot be held answerable for that. Comparing his Bodleian transcript with the original charter, however, he is found to have his

⁹ "Supplementary," p. [I]; at end of *some only* of the "short copies" of the paper under discussion.

own vagaries. In one instance he changes a direct to a participial construction, and drops a phrase, "ad illam mansionem," which had become unnecessary with his altered construction. He makes Matilda in the genitive Matilde, not Matildis. For "mea ipsius anima," he writes "anima mei ipsius"; and for "tenet," he writes "tenuit." He makes "construuo" a deponent verb apparently; for "donatio hec firma et inconcussa | perpetuo maneat," he writes "hæc Donatio firma remaneat"; and for "signo," he writes "sigillo." These little points shew that he took the sense, not the words, of the charter; and that if it is truly his own handiwork, then he was not a very trustworthy copyist. There is only one really interesting point in these variations, namely his reading "mansionem in Norfolcia" for Stapleton's "mansionem nos + tram." The words in the charter are "mansione' in nor=folc' "—but they are now so faint and gall-stained that it would not be easy to read them without the help of this copy of St. George's.

This same "Supplementary" contains a further example of Sir George Duckett's amazing carelessness. It is a copy of the Walton charter, collated, dated and signed by Mr St. John Hope.¹⁰ That statement I make with all reserve, for I have no further evidence of the fact. I do not imagine that Mr Hope is aware of the way in which his certificate has been abused. An occasional misprint is bad enough, but that is an annoyance which comes at times to the most careful. But to put a distinguished name as authorising the accuracy of a transcript which positively omits a block of seven words (containing, incidentally, the whole subject-matter of the charter) is an outrage for which there ought to be a legal remedy. By the omission of an "et," still plainly legible, Mr Hope is expressed to read that "William de Warenne" was "his wife Gundreda," and in addition he has three case-endings which are presumably misprints. Saving for certain differences among the signatories, of which presently, Mr Hope's copy corroborates in every way that of Mr Stapleton, so far that is to say as in its mangled state it can be said to corroborate anything.

How the wretched words "filie mee" could ever have imposed upon anyone; or how this barefaced and naive interpolation could ever by anyone have been thought likely to pass for genuine, is in this critical age simply past comprehension. If only students would look at the charter, instead of taking things for granted, the belief that these words, as words, have any right to be there would immediately disappear. When the charter was so excessively galled these words were untouched, whence it would appear that they were

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. [2].

then not there at all, or perfectly legible; which goes far to lay another ghost, the quite baseless assumption that although written over (that is to say above) the line aboriginally, by reason of their having become faint they were written over (that is to say re-written) by a modern hand to preserve their existence. This figment I cannot at the moment credit to its inventor. That these words are included in the *Monasticon* of 1830 is most surprising, for if St. George found them there at the accession of the Stuarts, then manifestly Sir William Dugdale omitted them intentionally in his first edition during the Commonwealth. If his judgment therein had ever been outweighed by any rational arguments, it would be unnecessary to be still refuting preposterous efforts to substantiate them. Instead of wasting time in the enquiry how or when they were inserted, it would be better to seek some valid grounds for doubting that they were among the first crude efforts to prop up this Gundrada legend.

The extent to which the signatures differ, in the three transcripts of this Walton charter which are now under discussion, is worth a little consideration. The variation in sequence is not a matter of any great moment; for any one who has seen the charter will agree that, after the 'top-line' of names straggling downwards to the right hand, the remainder may be taken in almost any order. The first name over which there is any notable divergence is one Robert. This is the first name on the 'dexter side', under the 'top line.' Mr Stapleton read as his second signatory "S. Rob + berti (filii Regis.)" To bring this name to that position he had to leave the top line and take this signature from just below the king's mark, returning to the top line for his third signatory, Rufus. Mr St. John Hope, as printed, is expressed to concur in that reading, but he takes Rufus second, and puts this Robert back to the place where St. George read it to be "S. + Rutbarti comitis de medlent." It is more than possible that Stapleton, when he bracketted the "filii regis," was not over-sure of the reading; St. George, who dropped five signatures bodily, cannot be thought extremely accurate; and Mr Hope has been so mangled that he is in no way responsible for anything in or not in that singular copy, "collated with the original autograph," which is now very obscure at this point. It is impossible to say confidently what is written, but it appears that in the 'second-quarter' of the cross the letters are "b'ti co s" which tends rather to support the reading "comitis."

It is perhaps possible to draw an inference from the position of this Robert signature. It does certainly appear to be a manifest thing that those of the 'top line' were the first signatories, and if that opinion be not ill-founded, then this Robert is in a position more suitable to the Count of Meulan than to Count Robert Curthose. Another inference which may be diffidently offered arises out of the following signature,—'following' in the sense that Robert being on the dexter end of the second line, so far as there is a second line this is the second name in it,—and it is plainly "Hain + rici," it is the only signature having nothing by way of surname, nor title or words of description to indicate who he was. It was not Beauclerc, whose mark follows that of Rufus; but if it may be supposed that Robert really was the Earl of Mellent, then there is no great improbability that this next signatory was his brother Henry, called de Newburgh, subsequently earl of Warwick.

One other point may be mentioned in connection with the Robert signature. It is certain that the count of Meulan was in England during the Conqueror's reign, but it is perhaps open to question if Curthose ever came to England at all in his father's lifetime. This is a digression too wide for the present occasion, and it must suffice to assert that there does seem to be a certain amount of difficulty in taking, precisely as it stands, the account of the chronicle of Abingdon (as reproduced by Mr Freeman, and generally accepted, since it is, superficially, also supported by Symeon of Durham) narrating Robert's expedition against Malcolm, and the foundation of the New Castle upon Tyne, in the year 1080. The question how far the events of 1091 have been woven into those of 1080 might, however, have some bearing upon the intrinsic probability, or otherwise, of Count Robert's signature appearing on this charter. On the whole it is, perhaps, more likely the Count of Meulan's, to which title that Robert succeeded in 1082; whence it would follow that this Walton charter was done in the three years between that time and the completion of Domesday. The signature of William bishop of Durham, who was preferred 9 November 1080, otherwise fixes the anterior limit of date.

There remains the signature which Mr Stapleton surmised to be ("S. Alani + comitis Britannie). As he is printed, a large reservation, Mr Hope passed this over without suggestion, or remark that it was illegible. To me it is illegible, but this I take to be the signature given by St. George as "S. + Rogeri Bigotti." The only letters which can now be read with even a moderate degree of confidence are in the 'fourth quarter' of the cross. A perfectly unbiassed

reader, Mr Herbert, of the MSS. department of the British Museum, to whom I cordially acknowledge myself much indebted for his most careful examination of this charter, considered these letters to be, apparently, "nibiicoci." The last seven letters may conceivably stand for "bigoti," but it would be hard to deny that they may stand for some contraction of Britannia—in ignorance of what they are conjecture is futile,—and in this latter case the Count of Bretagne would be Alan le Roux, usually styled Earl of Richmond, and frequently miscalled Alan Fergant. Beyond the two discrepancies which it is thus attempted plainly to set out, the readings of St. George and Stapleton so far correspond as to witnesses, that the only remaining difference is the total omission by the former of five signatories, namely, William de Warenne, Thomas archbishop of York, Osmund, Wauchelin, and Remigius, bishops; all of whom sign in the top line and 'precede' the Robert signature. They are all legible in varying degrees of clearness, and do not appear to offer any grounds for comment.

It is hardly worth while, in conclusion, to say more of St. George's charter. No copy could prove anything about the original where that is legible. This copy is so inexact that we can have no great confidence in it where the original is now illegible. It does assist in reading some parts of that original which are becoming difficult to read. As an attempt to support the authenticity of the 'filie mee' it is neither more nor less utterly ridiculous than all the other efforts in this direction. As an ex-cathedra pronouncement it is in a measure sonorous; to the perfectly uninitiated it may perhaps appear to have some meaning; to those who like to have some ground for their opinions, and prefer reasons rather than platitudes, it is amusing where it does not irritate by its implied contempt for their intelligence. Of the insertion itself, and the fact it purports to allege, it is in the highest degree unlikely that the fatal appearance of fraudulent alteration which it bears upon the face of it will ever be explained away. It cannot be bluffed away, nor can it be removed by endless repetition and irrelevance; any hopeful attempt to get rid of it must be on lines differing very widely from those hitherto followed. In closing, one more quotation is enough. "We believe our arguments in the present paper to be conclusive." In one sense unquestionably that is so. They shew, beyond all cavil, that the case they seek to set up is utterly desperate, rotten past expression, however great the ability with which it may be advocated; and it is highly doubtful if any case was ever more egregiously presented.

KIRKLEES PRIORY.

BY S. J. CHADWICK, F.S.A.

PART I.—FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENT.

Robyn dwelled in grene wode,
Twenty yere and two,
For all drede of Edwarde our kynge,
Agayne wolde he not goo.

Yet he was begyled, I wys,
Through a wycked woman,
The pryoresse of Kyrkesley,
That nye was of his kynne.

A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode.

THE Cistercian Priory of Kirklees was situated in the township of Hartshead-cum-Clifton and parish of Dewsbury in Yorkshire. It was one of the lesser monasteries; its principal claim to fame being its traditional connection with the celebrated outlaw Robin Hood. The priory is said to have been founded by Reiner le Fleming in the reign of Henry II. This Reiner was, so the Rev. Joseph Hunter says,¹ one of the Flemings of Wath-upon-Deerne, South Yorkshire, and he appears to have been lord of the manor there, which he held of the honour of Skipton. The foundation charter of the priory was formerly among the Kirklees Muniments, but unfortunately it is now missing. A copy is given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v, 739. By it the founder grants to God and St. Mary, and the nuns of Kuthales, the place in which they dwell, *i.e.* Kuthelaga and Hednesleya as the water of Kelder (Calder) goes to the old mill, and so by the road which leads to the old mill to the rivulet of the rocky ², and so to Blachelana,³ and from Blachelana to

¹ Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 65, where an account of the family of Fleming and of the descent of the Manor of Wath is given. There are many charters of the Flemings and a pedigree of the family amongst the Kirklees Muniments.

² Word here illegible, but in Dods-worth's *Yorkshire Notes* this stream is called the river Petrosslanus. Dugdale has it *petrosi f. . . . lannus*.

³ If we assume that Blachelana, or Blackelana, is Bleak Low (the name

of a group of houses still standing in the district), and that Wagestan (the stone by the way) is the old Cross known as Walton Cross, the base of which is still to be seen near the road not far from Hartshead Church, it is easy to identify at the present time the boundaries here given. It is possible that Blachelana ought to be read Blachelaua, but owing to the loss of the original charter this cannot now be ascertained,

Wagestan, and from Wagestan by the boundaries of Liverseg, Hertesheuēt, and Mirfield, the whole within the boundaries named in lands, waters, pastures, meadows, woods and plains. And besides these, twelve acres of land to be held of the grantor and his heirs, for the souls of his father and his ancestors, for his safety and that of his friends.

This charter is without date, and is confirmed by an undated charter (K.M. 8) of William Earl Warren, who died in 1240, which is now in the possession of Sir George J. Armytage, Bart,¹ of Kirklees Park, of which a collotype print is here given, and a copy of which is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v, 739. Both the above-mentioned charters state that the founder of the nunnery was a son of William Fleming who was, so Hunter says (*South Yorkshire*, ii, 65), a son of Reginaldus Flandrensis, seneschal of Skipton in the reign of Henry I, or in the early part of Stephen's reign. If these statements about the ancestors of Reiner le Fleming are correct, then Hunter is probably right in fixing the date of the foundation of the nunnery in the reign of Henry II.

The priory of Kirklees appears to have been dedicated to the Blessed² Virgin and St. James. Elizabeth de Staynton is said to have been the first prioress, but this is very doubtful. Her tomb, which was discovered in the year 1706, is engraved by Hearne in the second volume of Leland's *Itinerary*, Appendix, p. 97, and a reproduction is here given. The tomb had an inscription, now quite illegible, in old French, which, according to Leland, is as follows:—"Douce Jhu de Nazareth fites mercy a Elizabeth de Staynton jadis prioires de cest maison."

The Rev. Josh. Hunter in his pamphlet on Robin Hood gives the following as the inscription:—"Douce Jhu de Nazareth Fils Dieu ayez merci a Elizabeth Stainton prioires de cest Maison." He appears to have copied it from Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 91 (89 in Whitaker's edition), and he proceeds to give an account of the Stainton family which is of considerable interest, and he seems to be of the opinion that Elizabeth Stainton was not the first prioress but

¹ I am much indebted to Sir George J. Armytage for the privilege of inspecting his fine collection of Muniments, and for the use of his printed catalogue of the collection, which has been of great service to me. All the charters in the collection which are mentioned in this paper are denoted by the letters "K. M.," i.e. (Kirklees Muniments), followed by the number in the catalogue: e.g. Earl Warren's charter is No. 8 in the catalogue.

Sir George has also kindly allowed three of the early charters to be photographed for illustrating this paper, viz. the confirmation of Henry III and Earl Warren respectively, and Sir John Fleming's grant to the priory of a female serf.

² By the statutes all churches of the Order were to be founded and dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Nomast. Cist.*, 216, 287, 395. Fowler's *Cist. Stat.*, 18.

UNDATED CHARTER OF WILLIAM EARL WARREN, CONFIRMING THE GIFT FROM REYNER
LE FLEMING TO THE NUNS OF KIRKLEES.
(Early 13th century)

In nomine Domini Amen. Ego Willelmus Com. Waren Concessi et p[re]sentis Carte mee testimonio
 confirmavi donacionem quam Berinus Flandrensis filius Willelmi Fland. dedit et concessit S[an]cto Mar-
 tino et Schola[m] ibidem de Sumerby. In d[omi]nis. in aquis. in pascuis. in p[ar]tis. in silvis.
 et in planis. in p[ar]tis et p[re]sentis elemosinam. et p[re]sentis de eo et heredibus suis. p[ro]p[ter] Carta p[re]dicta
 et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta.
 Albo monasterio. et de coednar. Biddelton. et Herby. et Thom. de Herby. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta.
 Willelmus de Linc. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta. et p[re]sentis carta.

[illegible]

UNDATED GRANT BY JOHN LE FLEMING OF A FEMALE SERF TO THE NUNS OF KIRKLEES.
(Early 13th century)

that she was prioress about the end of the reign of Edward II (between Alice de Screvyn and Margaret de Seyvill), and that she may possibly have been the relative of Robin Hood mentioned in the ballads. Further particulars of the Stainton family will be found in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, i, 255, and in *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, vol. i, 175, published in the Record Series of the Yorkshire Archæological Society. See also Moore's *Leeds Parish Church*, p. 36, for a mention of the effigy of a knight in chain armour of the Stainton family and a reference to Elizabeth Stainton.

The following is a list of the prioresses so far as they are known :—

Elizabeth de Staynton	...	...	date unknown.
Sybil ...	...	...	1240. ¹
Margaret de Claworthe	...	...	1306. ²
Alice de Screvyn	...	...	1307–8. ²
Margaret de Seyvill...	...	...	1350. ²
Alice de Mountenay	...	...	1403. ³
Cecilia Hyk ...	...	...	1486. ⁴
Joan Stansfeld	...	...	1491. ⁵
Margaret Tarlton	...	...	1499. ⁵
Margaret Fletcher	...	...	1505. ⁵
Cecilia Topcliffe	...	...	1527. ⁶
Joan Kyppes	...	...	surrendered the house 24 November, 1539.

¹ In Dodsworth's *Yorkshire Notes* (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vii, 404) is the following entry :—"Out of Gascoigne's *Booke of Evidences*. A covenant made aº 1240, between Sibill, the prioress, and convent of Kirkleys and John, son of Jordan de Heton, concerning a mill newly built in the territory of Heton." This deed is now in the possession of Sir G. J. Armytage (K. M. 30). It is really a lease to Sir John Heton of a moiety of the mill for ten years, from 2nd February, 1240–1, at a rental of 10 marks, and reserving the right of the convent to grind at the mill, if they cannot grind at the mill at Clifton.

² See the records of election and confirmation in a subsequent part of this paper. Alice de Screvyn is also mentioned in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield. See also Mr. Paley Baildon's *Monastic Notes* (vol. 17 of the Record Series of this Society, page 106).

³ My only authority for this prioress is an entry in vol. 797, folio 39, of the

Harleian MSS. (copied from *Dodsworth MSS.*, of which I have not the exact reference) stating that Alice de Mountenay was prioress at the date of the appropriation of Mirfield Church. Possibly she was a relative of Sir John de Mounteney, who was one of the grantors of the advowson of Mirfield to Kirklees.

⁴ John Wolewrowe, by his will dated 11 March, 1486, of which a copy is given later, bequeathed to Cecilia Hyk, prioress of the Monastery of Kirklethes, 10s.

⁵ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v, 739. See also the latter part of this paper for the confirmation of Joan Stansfeld's and Margaret Tarlton's elections and their oaths of obedience.

⁶ Dugdale (v, 739) gives the date of her confirmation as prioress 9th July, 1527. She was prioress at the date (1538) of the grant for the continuance of the house of which I give a copy.

Dame Joan Kyppes (the name is also spelt Keps, Kepax, Kepers, and Kepast) is said to have retired, after the surrender of the house, in company with four nuns, to a house which is still standing (divided into cottages, and by some called Paper or Papist Hall), at a place called Chapel Well, at the top of Shilbank Lane, in Mirfield.

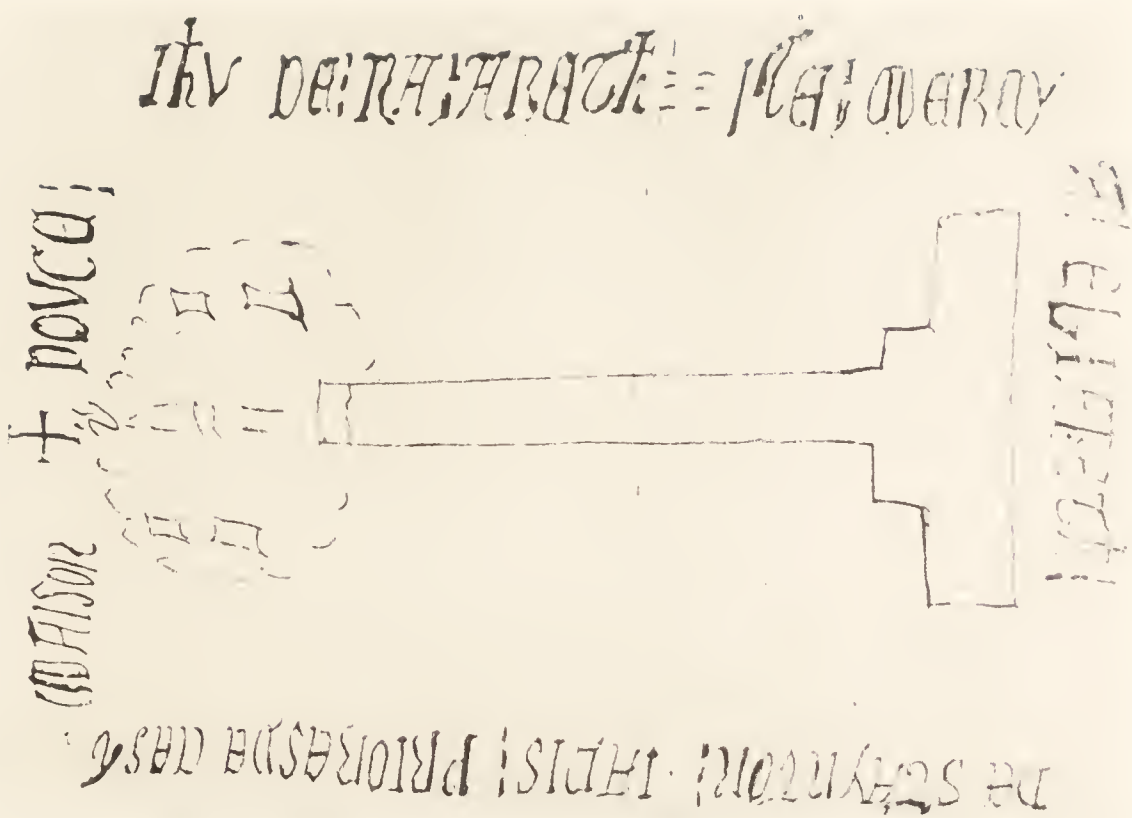
Dame Joan Kyppes was buried at Mirfield Church 5th February, 1561-2, and her burial is entered in the parish register. The following inscription may still be seen in the tower of the old church, cut in stone and built into a window:—"Dame Joan Kepast, late nun at Kirklees, was buried February 5th, D.A. 1562." This inscription, which appears to be comparatively modern, was formerly in the chancel, behind or under the altar in the old church, and was placed in its present position for safety when the old church was pulled down. Sir George J. Armytage has recently had the tombstones at the east end of the site of the church at Kirklees cleaned and photographed, and reproductions of these photographs, with photograph of the tomb of Elizabeth de Staynton, taken from Leland's *Itinerary*, ii, 97, Appendix, are here given. The first-mentioned tombstones appear to be those of prioresses or nuns of early periods. On one is the final syllable, "bone," of the surname of a prioress who has been lost sight of.

After the suppression of the priory the prioress and one nun, Joan Leunthorpe or Leventhorpe, each had an annual pension of £2, and each of the other nuns had £1 13s. 4d. per annum.¹ No seal of the priory has been met with, and there is no register or chartulary so far as is known. The following however is a summary of charters and other documents relating to the priory:—

A.D. 1236. (*Charter Roll*, 20 Henry III, Mem. 1.) Confirmation by the king to the prioress and convent of Kirklees (K. M. 29) of all the underwritten gifts, viz., of the gift of Reyner son of William Fleming, the place in which they remain, that is, Kyrkeley and Hednesley. Of the gift of Reyner Fleming, a culture of the aforesaid house of Kyrkeley. Of the gift of Adam son of Peter, three bovates of land in Cullingwurthe with the appurtenances, and common in Heredene for repairing their buildings, and for their fire, and pasture for their beasts of burden (*averia*) in Culling-

¹ The following note is from Browne Willis's *History of Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*, ii, 278:—"Kirkley-Johanna Kepax, last prioress, surrendered this convent 4th November, 1540 (should be 24th November, 1539), and had a pension of £2 per annum assigned her, which she enjoyed anno 1553, in which year there remained in charge £2 10s. in annuities

and these following pensions, viz., to Elizabeth Hoptone, Agnes Brooke, Isabella Rooles (? Roodes), and Isabell Sattershall (? Saltonstall), £1 13s. 4d. each." There were two other pensioners at the dissolution, viz. Joan Leunthorpe, or Leventhorpe, and Katharine Grice. See *Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 14, part 1, No. 577.



TOMB OF ELIZABETH DE STAYNTON AND FRAGMENTS OF OTHER TOMBS AT KIRKLEES.

[illegible]

wurthe, and for their pigs fed in the same vill food without pannage. Of the gift of Robert son of Gilbert de Barkestone, a toft in Barkestone which Henry Smith (*faber*) formerly held, and thirty acres of arable land, and one acre of meadow in the territory (*territorio*) of the same vill. Of the gift of Henry Tyas¹ one mark of annual rent in the mill of Slathweyt. Of the gift of John the son of Aumund certain pieces of land in Shelf, viz., one land which is called Wetecroft, another which is called Hallecroft, and another which is called Northcroft, and common of pasture belonging to the same vill for 400 sheep by the great hundred, with as many lambs, and for 10 cows with as many calves, and for eight oxen and one horse. Of the gift of Agnes de Flammeville a rent of three shillings from half a bovate and the fourth part of a bovate of land in Marton in Burgshire (Burgsir', *i.e.* Marton near Boroughbridge). Of the gift of Reimund de Medelay a rent of 4s. 3d. from a bovate of land which William de Barneburn held of the same Reimund. Of the gift of Robert son of Gilbert half a skep (*eskeppam*) of corn. Given by the hand of the venerable father, Ralph, Bishop of Chichester and our Chancellor at Sherburn (Ebor in the charter among the Kirklees Muniments), 24th September.

The next document is an undated grant (early thirteenth century) by Sir John le Fleming (who was living 19 Henry III. See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 65) of a native or female serf to the prioress and convent of Kirklees. It is printed in vol. iv, page 164, of this Journal, and a facsimile is here given. The original, which is among the Kirklees Muniments (K. M. 6), is endorsed *Manumissio Nativæ*; but this is a mistake, as the document is not a manumission or grant of freedom but a simple transfer of the native or serf to the prioress and convent.

By a licence in Mortmain dated 23 January, 1373-4 (*Patent Roll*, 47 Edward III, part 2, Mem. 1), after stating that by letters patent licence had been granted to the prioress and convent of Kirkeleghe to acquire lands, tenements and rents to the value of £20 per annum (except lands, &c., held of the king in chief), to hold to them and their successors for ever notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, licence was granted to Thomas de Malhum, chaplain, Richard Brand, chaplain, and Richard de Calthorne, chaplain, to grant to the said prioress and convent a messuage, 18 acres of land, and the third part of a messuage with the appurtenances in Hertesheued (Hartshead),

¹ Roger de Laci, constable of Chester, between 1195 and 1211 granted the Manor of Slaithwaite to Henry Tyas (or Teutonicus), and charged it with the payment

of a mark annually to the nuns of Kirklees (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, viii, 27n). This grant proves that the priory was in existence at or before 1211.

and to the same Thomas and Thomas de Popelay, chaplain, to grant to the said prioress and convent a messuage, two tofts, 88 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood, and 9s. 1*d.* of rent, with the appurtenances in Wyckrislay "which are not held of us," and which messuages, etc., were worth by the year 33s. 4*d.*, as appeared by the inquisition of William de Ergum, lately escheator in the county of York. To hold to the said prioress and convent and their successors, in value 60s. per annum, in part satisfaction of the aforesaid twenty pounds' worth of lands, tenements and rents for ever. And the prioress and convent were to be at liberty to receive the said messuages, lands, etc., from the aforesaid Thomas, Richard, Richard, and Thomas, and hold them to them and their successors for ever, notwithstanding the aforesaid Statute (of Mortmain). Saving the services due to the chief lords of the fee.

By another licence in Mortmain dated 15 July, 1375 (*Patent Roll*, 49 Edward III, part 1, Mem. 5), after reciting the licence granted to the prioress and convent to hold lands, etc., to the value of £20 per annum, "which priory is very slenderly (*exiliter*) endowed it is said," licence was granted to William de Mirfeld, clerk, and Roger de Barneburgh, clerk, that they might grant and assign to the aforesaid prioress and convent the manor of Westhagh, a messuage, a bovat and 10½ acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, and 17½*d.* of rent in Kesseburgh, Bergh, Heghome, Westbretton, Clayton, Derton, Wollay and Birthwayt, and to Thomas de Malhom, chaplain, and Richard Brand, chaplain, that they might grant and assign to the prioress and convent 4 messuages, a bovat, 72½ acres of land, and 6s. 8*d.* of rent in Great Lyversegge,¹ Robert Lyversegge, and Little Lyversegge, and to Thomas de Metham, knight (*chivaler*), that he might grant and assign to the prioress and convent 100s. of rent in Halgton, which said manor, messuages, land and meadow were worth per annum 78s. 4*d.* by the inquisition taken thereof by John Savile, escheator, in the county of York. To hold the premises so granted, in value £10 per annum, in part satisfaction of the aforesaid twenty pounds' worth of lands, tenements and rents in aid of their support for ever. And the prioress and convent were to be at liberty to receive the aforesaid manor, &c., and to hold, &c., notwithstanding the aforesaid Statute (of Mortmain). Saving the services due to the chief lords of the fees.

An inquisition *ad quod damnum* (*Chancery Inquisitions*, 18 Richard II, No. 61), was taken at York on—Friday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 18 Richard II (22 January,

¹ Hightown, Roberttown, and Littletown, in Liversedge.

1395), before Hugh de Arderne, escheator, and a jury, who said that it was not to the injury or prejudice of the king or others if the king permit John de Mounteney, knight (*militi*), John Woderoue, John de Amyas, and William de Sandale, chaplain, to grant and assign to the prioress and convent of Kyrkelees 50 acres of land with the appurtenances in Mirfeld and the advowson of the church of the same place, to hold to them and their successors for finding a chaplain¹ to celebrate for ever divine service daily in the Conventual church of Kyrkelees for the soul of Sir John de Burgh² and the souls of his ancestors and of all the faithful dead. And (permit) the said prioress and convent to receive the said land and advowson and appropriate the said church to their own use for ever. Also, they said that the aforesaid land and advowson were held of

¹ The chaplains of Kirklees are mentioned now and then in the Wakefield Court Rolls:—*e.g.* at the Court held at Rastrick on the Monday before the feast of the Assumption, 1275, Reiner, the chaplain of Kyrkeleys, complains that he had delivered a heifer to Susanna del Brighuses for safe keeping, and that she had drawn blood from it to the damage of 2s., and had insulted him, calling him a little idle man. Susanna denied the charge, and the inquisition came by the whole vill of Brighouse, with the result that Reiner was in mercy, but his fine was forgiven at the instance of William, the official of York. It appears, therefore, that there was a chaplain at Kirklees more than a century before the advowson of Mirfield, and other property were granted to Kirklees for finding a chaplain. The chaplains of nuns were sometimes women. See Jessop's *Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich* (Camden Society), p. 291, and Eckenstein's *Woman under Monasticism*, pages 376–7. Chaucer's Prioress had with her a nun "that was hir chapleyne." See prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, lines 163–4.

² In the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vii, 404, is the following extract from the *Dodsworth MSS.*, which I print here for handy reference:—"Out of the Coucher of Fountaynes, folio 23, A.A. 139b. Ye shall understand that what time the last heire of Heton was within age, which was the last John Heton of all, uncle to Dame Isabel Graistocke, that the heir of John Borow al' Burgh was within age allso. And it so then fortunied that the king at his last presentment presented in their nonage the kirke of Heton in the name of Heton, and contrarywise the kirke of Mirfeild in

the name of Borow, clean contrary that they were, and so the nunnes of Kirklees pray for the Borowes and not for the Hetons." The real reason for the prayers of the nuns appears to have been the 50 acres of land and the advowson of Mirfield mentioned in this Inquisition. The following extracts from the Registers of the Archbishops of York show the connection of the Burghs with the Church of Mirfield:—

Register J. Romanus, folio 24. Lady Alesia de Lascy, by reason of her custody of the heir and lands of Sir Thomas de Burgh, presented in July, 1293, John de Heton, acolyte, to the custody of the sequestrated church of Mirfield.

Register Corbridge, folio 18b. Thomas de Burgh presented William de Sothill to the custody of the same church in September, 1303, and he presented William Cresacre, acolyte, in May, 1318. See *Register Melton*, folio 126b.

Register Zouche, folio 17. Queen Philippa presented Ralph de Notingham in October, 1348, by reason of her having the custody of John de Burgh. By a fine levied in Michaelmas Term, 1329 (*Feet of Fines*, county of York, 3 Edward III, No. 92), wherein John de Burgh was plaintiff and William atte Grove, chaplain, and William de Hacford were deforciant, the manors of Walton and Calthorn and the advowsons of the churches of Penyston, Myrefeld, Heton, and Heggholonde were settled to the use of the said John de Burgh for life, remainder to Thomas de Burgh and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the right heirs of John.

Therefore it appears that in 1329 the advowsons of both Heaton and Mirfield belonged to the de Burghs.

John, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, as of his honour of Pontefract, by knight service, and the aforesaid duke John held the honour of the king in chief by knight service, that the aforesaid 50 acres of land were worth per annum 12s. 6d., and that the aforesaid church was worth per annum 18 marks. Also that there remained to Sir John de Mounteney, John Woderoue and John de Amyas, over and above the aforesaid gift divers lands and tenements in Shitelyngtone, Wollay, and Shirclif in the county of York, which were held of the aforesaid duke by military service, and were worth per annum £40, and that such remaining lands were sufficient for the customs and services as well of the said 50 acres and advowson as of the other lands, &c., of the grantors and for all other burdens which they bore or ought to bear. Also they said that the aforesaid Sir John Mounteney, John Woderoue and John de Amyas might be placed on assizes, juries, etc., as they had been accustomed before the said grant, and that William de Sandale, chaplain over and above the aforesaid gift, had not any land or tenements in the county of York. Writ (tested by Edmund, duke of York), dated at Scroby, 26 Dec., 18th year (1394).

Following on the above Inquisition comes a licence in Mortmain dated 20th April, 1396 (*Patent Roll*, 19 Richard II, part ii, Mem. 12), whereby in consideration of £20 which "our beloved in Christ the prioress of Kirklees has paid to us in our Hanaper," licence was given to Sir John Mounteney, John Woderoue, John de Amyas and William de Sandale, chaplain, to grant the above-mentioned 50 acres of land in Mirfield and the advowson of the church of the same place to the said prioress and convent. To hold to them and their successors for finding a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily (as in the Inquisition), and the said prioress and convent had licence to receive the said land and advowson and to appropriate the church,¹ "saving to us and our heirs and the other chief lords of the fee the due and accustomed services." Whitaker (*History of Leeds*, 363) says that the grant authorised by the last mentioned licence was made and dated at Mirfield on Sunday next after the Feast of St.

¹ A strong opinion appears to have existed amongst lawyers that a benefice could not be properly appropriated to a nunnery for the reason that the spiritual duties of the benefice could not be performed by women. Ayliffe (*Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani*, p. 89) says:—"An appropriation can only be made to a body polittick, or corporate spiritual, that has succession, and thereby that ecclesiastical body is made perpetual incumbent of the benefice appropriated, and for ever shall enjoy all the glebe and has therewith the charge of the souls belonging to the parish where

the church appropriated is, upon which account it is that an appropriation regularly ought only to belong to a spiritual person, or (at most) to aggregate bodies spiritual that consist of priests." On the other hand Mallory (*Quare Impedit*, page 2) says:—"If a dean and chapter, or such other corporation, as nuns, etc., had been parsons appropriate, they with the ordinary might create a vicarage though they themselves had not the cure of souls." He refers to Grendon's case (*Plowden's Reports*, 493), which contains an elaborate account of the origin and cause of appropriations, and of the power

Michael the Archangel, 1390 (query 1396). I have not seen this grant which is, I think, a little doubtful, for there is another licence in Mortmain dated at Pontefract Castle 27 June, 1 Henry IV (1400) *Duchy of Lancaster Records*, class xi, No. 15 Register of Enrolment of Patents, &c., Henry IV, part i, fol. 147, whereby licence to grant the same 50 acres of land and advowson to the prioress and convent of Kyrkeleghe for finding a chaplain, etc., was given to Sir John Mounteney, William de Dransfeld, John de Amyas and John Wath, chaplain. In the interval between the two licences the names of William de Dransfeld and John Wath appear to have been substituted (as trustees) for those of John Woderoue and William de Sandale.

Whitaker (*History of Leeds*, p. 364) gives a mutilated extract from the Pope's Bull (Boniface IX), appropriating the church of Mirfield to Kirklees. This extract has no date and Dr. Whitaker does not state whence he obtained his copy.

On the 4th August, 1403 (4 Henry IV), Richard Scroope, Archbishop of York, ordained a perpetual vicarage in the said church, presentable by the said prioress and convent, who were to have all the tithes of sheaves and hay, and the entire tithe of fallen wood, together with the whole dwelling-house (*mansum*) of the rectory. And the vicar should have his vicarage consist in oblations, profits, small tithes (*decimis minutis*), in the altarage and personal tithes whatsoever, and in all and singular other the obventions and profits belonging to the church except the tithes of sheaves, hay and fallen wood. Moreover the said prioress and convent should provide at their own cost for the first time, a dwelling-house (*mansum*) for the vicar and his successors. And the said prioress and convent should bear all burdens, ordinary and extraordinary (synodals excepted), incumbent on the said church, the vicar only paying 6s. 8d. to the dismes, when granted to the king out of the spiritual goods of ecclesiastical persons. The ordination is dated "*in castro nostro de Carwode*," and in it we find the various spellings of Kirkeleghe, Kyrkelyghes and Kyrke-

formerly exercised by the Popes in such matters, and says in a note:—"In this case of Grendon's, Dyer says it was a thing abominable that a benefice with cure might be appropriated to a nunnery; and Hobart, in the case of Colt and Glover, 148, says it was against the law of the realm." In this case of Colt and Glover *v.* the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (*Hobart's Reports*, 140-165), Lord Chief Justice Hobart goes on to say (p. 149) that "these enormities," *i.e.* appropriations, etc., were due to the power of the Popes; "for what ordinary or ecclesiastical judge durst question his act who could not err?" See also Mallory's *Quare Impedit*, p. 43, and Godolphin's

Repertorium Canonicum, pp. 220-9, and particularly p. 225, where an opinion against appropriation to nuns is given. Further information on the subject of appropriations and of the ordinations of vicarages may be found in Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities* and in his *Case of Improvements and of the Augmentation of Vicarages*. See also Bishop Gibson's *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, i, 718, *et seq.* In Madox's *Formula Anglicanum*, p. 317, is a copy of an appropriation by the Bishop of Hereford, dated 21st January, 1320, of the church of Wolfrelowe to the prioress and convent of Acornbury.

leyghes. It is entered twice in *Archbishop Scroope's Register*, viz., on folios 7 and 38*d*.

The only other grant of land to Kirklees with which I am acquainted is that of Robert de Stapleton (1271-9), who gave to the nuns of Kirkleys eight acres of land in Saddleworth¹ (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, viii, 16ⁿ). In the same *Journal* (vi, 77), Sir George J. Armytage gives the following extract from the *Dodsworth MSS.*, viz.—Sir W^m Scot of Great Halgton, knt., dyed 8 Hen. 4, bequeathed to the fabriqz and mayntenance of the church of nonnes of Kirkleys 10 marks, and to the nonnes and sisters of the said House of Kirkleys 10 marks. By will dated 12 July, 1402, John de Burgh, of Halifax, bequeathed to the House of Kyrkleghs 13*s*. 4*d*. (Mr. J. W. Clay's privately printed vol. of *Halifax Wills*, page 3), and there are some bequests in the wills of John Walker and John Wolewrowe, of which copies are printed at the end of this paper. I know of no other gifts or bequests to the priory, which seems in no way to have increased in wealth or power from the time of its appropriation of Mirfield Church to its dissolution in 1539. Whether this stagnation was the result of misconduct, or whether there was some other cause, it is impossible to ascertain. The extracts from the Archbishops' Registers at York, which I am enabled to print by the kind help of our indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Brown, show that at the beginning of the fourteenth century the conduct of the nuns was very bad and brought upon them the censure of the archbishops, but notwithstanding their misconduct large gifts were made to the priory towards the end of the century, and therefore some other cause than misconduct must probably be looked for. Leaving the extracts from the York Registers for a later part of this paper, there is nothing more to record until we come to the troublous times of Henry VIII. Kirklees being one of the lesser monasteries came within the scope of the Act for their suppression, which is recited in the grant for the continuance of the priory, of which I give a copy. This grant and the surrender which shortly followed are referred to in Burnet's *History of the Reformation* (Clarendon Press, 1865), vol. iv, pages 231 and 256, but for several years they could not be found. Eventually, however, Mr. J. A. C. Vincent, to whom I am much indebted for the great trouble which he took in the search, and for many other kind services, found the two documents inrolled and supplied me with copies, which I print in full, because such documents are not very common.

¹ Whitaker says in his *History of Whalley*, 4th edition, ii, 437, note 3:—“There is in the possession of R. H. Beaumont, Esq., of Whitley, a charter by which Robert de Stapleton grants to God,

the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. James of Kirkeleys, 8 acres, etc., in Sadelworthe, housebote, haybote, etc., reserving to the grantor and his heirs ‘feris forestæ meæ et omnibus aliis dignitatibus forestæ.’”

PART II.—DISSOLUTION.

GRANT FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF KIRKLEES NUNNERY
AS HERETOFORE.

Patent Roll, 30 Henry VIII, pt. i, m. 16 (22.)

A.D. 1538.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem. Cum per quendam actum in parlamento nostro apud London' tercio die Novembris anno regni nostri vicesimo primo inchoato et deinde usque Westmonasterium adjornato et per diversas prorogaciones usque ad et in quartum diem Februarii anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo continuato et tunc ibidem tento inter alia inactitata existit quod nos haberemus et gauderemus nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum omnia et singula monasteria prioratus ac alias domus religiosas monachorum canonicorum et monialium quibuscumque generibus sive diversitate habituum regularium sive ordinum vocarentur sive nominarentur que non habebant terras tenementa redditus decimas porciones et alia hereditamenta ultra clarum annum valorem ducentarum librarum dictum annualem clarum valorem dictorum monasteriorum ac prioratum capiendum ac construendum secundum clarum valorem in scaccario nostro certificatum. Et simili modo quod haberemus et gauderemus nobis et heredibus nostris omnes et omnimodos scitus et circuitos earundem religiosarum domorum ac omnia et singula maneria grangias mesuagia terras tenementa reversiones redditus servicia decimas penciones porciones advocaciones patronatus ecclesiarum capellarum annuitates iura intracciones (*sic*) condiciones et alia hereditamenta quecumque eisdem monasteriis prioratibus sive domibus religiosis non habentibus ut predicitur terras tenementa vel hereditamenta ultra predictum annum valorem ducentarum librarum pertinentia sive spectantia adeo plene et integre prout abbates priores abbatisse ac alii gubernatores huiusmodi monasteriorum prioratum et aliarum religiosarum domorum adtunc illa habuerunt aut habere debuerunt in jure domorum suarum HABENDA et tenenda omnia et singula premissa cum omnibus suis iuribus proficuis iurisdiccionibus et commoditatibus nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum ad inde faciendum et utendum nostras proprias voluntates Cumque tamen in actu predicto provideatur quod nos aliquo et quocumque tempore post confeccionem actus illius valeamus et potuissemus ad beneplacitum nostrum ordinare constituere et declarare per litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro conficiendas quod ille et tales huiusmodi predictarum domorum religiosarum quas suppressendas et dissolvendas esse noluissemus essent perseverarent starent continuarent et permanerent in eisdem suis corporibus corporatis ac in eisdem suis essencialibus statu qualitate condicione robore et effectum tam in possessionibus quam aliter prout essent et fuissent ante confeccionem actus predicti absque suppressione sive dissolutione earundem aut alicuius partis inde pretextu et auctoritate eiusdem actus et quod quelibet talis huiusmodi ordinacio et declaracio per nos sic fienda et ordinanda

De concessione Priorisse de Kyrkleys.

After reciting the Statute for the suppression of the lesser Monasteries.

And that under the said Statute the house of the blessed Mary of Kyrkleys, not having a clear annual income of £200, is in the king's hands, to be dissolved or not at his pleasure.

By reason of the favour borne by the king to the house of Kyrkleys and for the celebration of divine worship and the practice of hospitality, the King declares that the house of Kyrkleys shall continue for ever in the same body corporate, state, and condition as before the Statute.

Cecilia Topclyff to be prioress.

esset bona segura et effectualis capitalibus gubernatoribus huiusmodi religiosarum domorum quas supprimendas et dissolvendas esse noluissemus et successoribus suis iuxta et secundum tenores et effectus litterarum patentium inde conficiendarum aliqua re sive aliquibus rebus in actu predicto incontrarium inde factis non obstante prout in actu predicto inter alia plenius continetur. Pretextu cuius quidem actus domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys Eboracensis diocesis in comitatu nostro Eboracensi pro eo quod non habet terras tenementa redditus decimas porciones aut hereditamenta ultra dictum clarum annum valorem ducentarum librarum prout certificatur in dicto Scaccario nostro ut ibidem plene liquet in manibus et dispositione nostris iam existit utrum dissolveretur secundum formam et effectum actus predicti an permaneret et continuaret in suo pristino et essenciali statu condicione et qualitate prout ante confeccionem actus predicti fuit. Nos volentes dictam domum sive prioratum beate Marie de Kyrleys (*sic*) predicta pro diversis causis et consideracionibus nos ad presens specialiter moventibus in suo pristino essenciali statu corpore condicione et qualitate permanere et continuare prout ante confeccionem actus predicti fuit ac prout esset si actus ille factus non fuisset Sciatis igitur quod nos ob favorem quem erga domum sive prioratum de Kyrkleys predicta qui non extendit in terris tenementis et aliis hereditamentis suis ad annum valorem ducentarum librarum in comitatu predicto ordinis Cisterciensis Eboracensis diocesis gerimus et habemus. Et ut priorissa et religiose persone eiusdem prioratus divino cultu ibidem celebrando devocius intendant hospitalitatemque ac alia pietatis opera ibidem uberius exerceant de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris ordinavimus constituimus et declaravimus ac per presentes quantum in nobis est constituimus ordinamus declaramus erigimus et renovamus quod predicta domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta imperpetuum continuabit stabit et permanebit in eodem suo corpore corporato ac in eodem suo essenciali statu gradu qualitate et condicione tam in possessionibus quam in omnibus aliis rebus tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus et mixtis prout fuit tempore confeccionis actus predicti aut aliquo tempore ante confeccionem actus predicti absque suppressione sive dissolutione aliqua eiusdem domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta aut alicuius partis vel parcelle inde vigore et auctoritate actus predicti. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra speciali concessimus ac per presentes concedimus quod Cecilia Topclyff professa ordinis Cisterciensis sit deinceps priorissa dicti (*sic*) domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicto (*sic*) ac pro priorissa et capitali gubernatrice eiusdem domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta deinceps habeatur reputetur ac acceptetur eisdem modo forma qualitate gradu condicione dignitate statu et robore

prout dicta Cecilia quarto die Februarii dicto anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo aut antea fuit. Et quod omnes alie religiose persone eiusdem domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta modo existentes aut que quarto die Februarii dicto anno vicesimo septimo ibidem fuerunt et iam a dicto conventu non separantur sint decetero et deinceps conventus eiusdem domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta ac pro conventu eiusdem domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta deinceps habeantur reputentur ac acceptentur eisdem modo et forma qualitate condicione et statu prout dicto quarto die Februarii dicto anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo aut antea fuerunt. Et quod predicta Cecilia et religiose persone predictae et omnes successores sui habeant et habebunt huiusmodi et eandem successionem in omnibus et per omnia prout ante dictum quartum diem Februarii dicto anno vicesimo septimo habuerunt et habere debuerunt ac prout habuissent et habere debuissent voluissent et potuissent si actus predictus factus non fuisset. Et quod predicta Cecilia per nomen priorisse dicte domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta et successores sui priorisse dicte domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta sint deinceps persone habiles implacitare et implacitari in omnibus placitis sectis querelis accionibus petitionibus tam realibus quam personalibus et mixtis et aliis quibuscumque in quibuscumque curiis et locis ac coram quibuscumque iudicibus sive iusticiariis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus licet tangat nos et heredes nostros et ad facienda exercenda et exequenda omnia et singula alia quecumque ut priorissa dicte domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrleys (*sic*) predicta prout fecissent et facere potuissent ante confeccionem actus predicti ac prout fecissent et facere potuissent si idem actus minime factus et editus fuisset. Et quod predicta Cecilia et religiose persone predictae ut priorissa et conventus domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta et successores sui priorisse et conventus domus sive prioratus illius habeant gaudeant et valeant imperpetuum totam predictam domum sive prioratum beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta necnon ecclesiam campanalia scitum cimiterium fundum ambitum precinctum et circuitum ecclesie eiusdem ac omnia et singula maneria mesuagia terras tenementa redditus reverciones servicia possessiones perpetuitates et hereditamenta nostra quecumque necnon commoditates ornamenta iocalia bona et catalla ac alias res quecumque tam spiritualia quam temporalia eidem domui sive prioratui quovismodo spectantia sive pertinentia eisdem modo et forma prout haberent gauderent et tenerent aut habere gaudere et tenere potuissent et valerent si actus predictus factus et editus non fuisset. Et pro maiore securitate de et in premissis prefato (*sic*) priorisse et conventui domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta et successoribus suis adhibenda Sciatis insuper quod nos de uberiori gratia nostra speciali dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefate prioresse dicte domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta et conventui eiusdem loci et successoribus suis totam dictam domum sive prioratum beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta necnon totum scitum fundum ambitum precinctum et circuitum ecclesiam campanalia

The religious persons who were then or on the fourth February of twenty-seventh year of the king's reign (1535-6) in the convent, and had not separated from it to be the convent.

The prioress may plead and be impleaded, etc.

The prioress and convent may have and enjoy the priory and all its property.

Grant to the prioress and convent of the priory and all its property.

et cimiterium eiusdem domus sive prioratus beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta ac omnia et singula maneria mesuagia terras tenementa boscos subboscos redditus reverciones servicia feoda militum wardas maritagia relevia escaeta parcos wareнна stagna vivaria piscarias communes rectorias vicarias advocaciones et patronatus ecclesiarum capellarum et cantariarum terras glebas penciones porciones decimas oblaciones curias letas visus franci plegii libertates iurisdicciones franchisesias et alia iura possessiones et hereditamenta quecumque ac omnia bona et catalla campanas iocalia ornamenta et alia quecumque eidem domui sive prioratui beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta spectantia sive pertinentia, et que predicta priorissa et conventus quarto die Februarii dicto anno vicesimo septimo aut antea vel postea in iure domus sive prioratus illius habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt. Et que ad manus nostras ratione et pretextu actus predicti devenerunt et devenire debuerunt adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout dicta priorissa et conventus dicto quarto die Februarii dicto anno vicesimo septimo et ante faccionem actus predicti in iure domus sive prioratus predictae illa habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt et adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout illa ratione pretextu vigore et auctoritate actus predicti ad manus nostras devenerunt et devenire debuerunt aut in manibus nostris iam existunt vel existere deberent

To hold the priory and premises to the prioress and convent in pure and perpetual alms for ever, "of us our heirs and successors as of our foundation and not otherwise."

Habendam tenendam et gaudendam predictam domum sive prioratum beate Marie de Kyrkleys predicta ac omnia et singula cetera premissa cum suis iuribus pertinentiis et commoditatibus universis prefate Cecilie priorisse dicte domus sive prioratus illius et conventui eiusdem loci ac successoribus suis in puram et perpetuam elimosinam imperpetuum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de fundacione nostra et non aliter. Solvendo et faciendo capitalibus dominis terrarum et tenementorum predictorum et ceterorum premissorum et cuiuslibet inde parcelle redditus et servicia inde eis et eorum cuilibet debita et de iure consueta. Proviso semper et prefata priorissa et conventus unanimi consensu pro se et successoribus suis per presentes concedunt nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicta priorissa et conventus et successores sue imperpetuum solvant aut solvi facient nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris omnes decimas ac primos fructus quocienscumque evenire contigerint eisdem modo et forma prout dicta domus sive prioratus suppressus dissolutus sive datus nobis per actum predictum non fuisset ac secundum vim formam et effectum cuiusdam actus parlamenti pro decimis et primis fructibus editi et provisi. Et dicta priorissa et conventus concedunt per presentes quod ipse et successores sui imperpetuum bene et fideliter custodiant et observabunt omnes et omnimodi regulas ordinationes constitutiones et statuta per nos ut supremum caput Anglicane ecclesie sive ministros nostros et successores nostros bonum regimen dicte domus sive prioratus ac religiosarum personarum eiusdem domus sive prioratus concernentia sive tangentia imposterum providenda assignanda et appunctuanda. Et ulterius volumus et concedimus has litteras nostras patentes in forma predicta sub magno sigillo nostro conficiendas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo in hanaperio

But the prioress and convent are to pay to the king and his heirs all dismes and first fruits,

And to keep and observe all rules, ordinances, &c., touching the good rule of the house made by "us" as supreme head of the English Church or our Ministers.

Cancellarie nostre pro premissis seu aliquo premissorum ad opus nostrum aliquo modo solvendo seu faciendo eo quod expressa mencio, etc. In cuius rei, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xiiij die Maii, per ipsum Regem, etc.¹

SURRENDER TO THE KING OF THE PRIORY OF KIRKLEES.

Close Roll (421), 31 Henry VIII, pt. 4, No. 27.

A.D. 1539.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Nos Johanna Kyppes priorissa monasterii sive prioratus beate Marie et sancti Jacobi de Kyrkeleys in comitatu Ebor et eiusdem loci conventus salutem in domino sempiternam Noveritis nos prefatam priorissam et conventum unanimi assensu et concensu nostris animis deliberatis certa scientia et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam causis iustis et rationabilibus nos animas et consciencias nostras specialiter moventibus ultro et sponte dedisse et concessisse ac per presentes damus concedimus reddimus deliberamus et confirmamus illustrissimo et invictissimo principi et domino nostro Henrico octavo Dei gratia Anglie et Francie regi fidei defensori domino Hibernie ac in terris supremo capiti ecclesie Anglicane totum dictum monasterium nostrum, acetiam totum situm fundum circuitum et precinctum ac ecclesiam eiusdem monasterii cum omnibus debitis catallis et bonis nostris mobilibus nobis seu dicto monasterio nostro spectantibus sive pertinentibus tam ea que in presenti possidemus quam ea que obligatione vel alia quacumque de causa nobis vel dicto monasterio nostro quoquo modo debentur Necnon omnia et singula maneria dominia mesuagia gardina curtilagia tofta terras et tenementa nostra prata pascuas pasturas boscos et subboscos redditus reversiones servicia molendina passagia feoda militum wardas maritagia nativos villanos cum eorum sequelis communas libertates franchises privilegia iurisdicciones officia curias letas hundreda visus franci plegii ferias mercata parques warrenna vivaria aquas piscarias vias chimina wharffos vacua funda advocaciones nominaciones presentaciones et donaciones ecclesiarum vicariarum capellarum cantariarum hospitalium et aliorum ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum quoruncumque rectorias vicarias cantarias pensiones porciones annuitates decimas oblaciones et alia omnia et singula emolumenta proficua possessiones hereditamenta et iura nostra quecumque tam infra dictum comitatum Eboracensem et in comitatu Lancaster quam alibi infra regnum Anglie Wallie et marchias earundem eidem monasterio nostro predicto quoquo modo spectantia pertinentia appendentia sive incumbencia ac omnia et omnimoda cartas evidencias obligationes scripta ac munimenta nostra quecumque nobis seu dicto monasterio nostro terris vel tenementis nostris aut ceteris premissis cum suis pertinentiis seu alicui inde parcelle quoquo modo spectantia sive pertinentia Habenda tenenda et gaudenda dictum

De scripto priorisse de Kirkeleys. Joan Kyppes prioress of Kyrkeleys and the convent of the same place

surrender to the king the said monastery and its possessions.

¹ Mr. J. A. C. Vincent, who copied the above grant from the Roll, says that it is followed by a similar grant for the prioress

of Nun Appleton, in terms *mutatis mutandis* absolutely identical, but under date 12 July.

In testimony
whereof the
prioress
and convent
subscribed
their names
with their
own hands
and affixed
their
common seal.
Given in our
Chapter
house, 24
Nov., 31
Henry VIII.

On the same
day the
prioress and
convent in
the Chapter
house
acknow-
ledged the
surrender
and its
contents
before
Richard
Layton, one
of the Clerks
of the
Chancery.

monasterium nostrum ac predictum situm fundum circuitum et precinctum ac ecclesiam nostram predictam cum omnibus debitis bonis et catallis nostris Necnon omnia et singula maneria dominia mesuagia terras et tenementa rectorias pensiones ac cetera premissa quecumque cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis prefato invictissimo principi et regi nostro predicto heredibus successoribus et assignatis suis ad usum eiusdem domini regis heredum et successorum suorum imperpetuum.

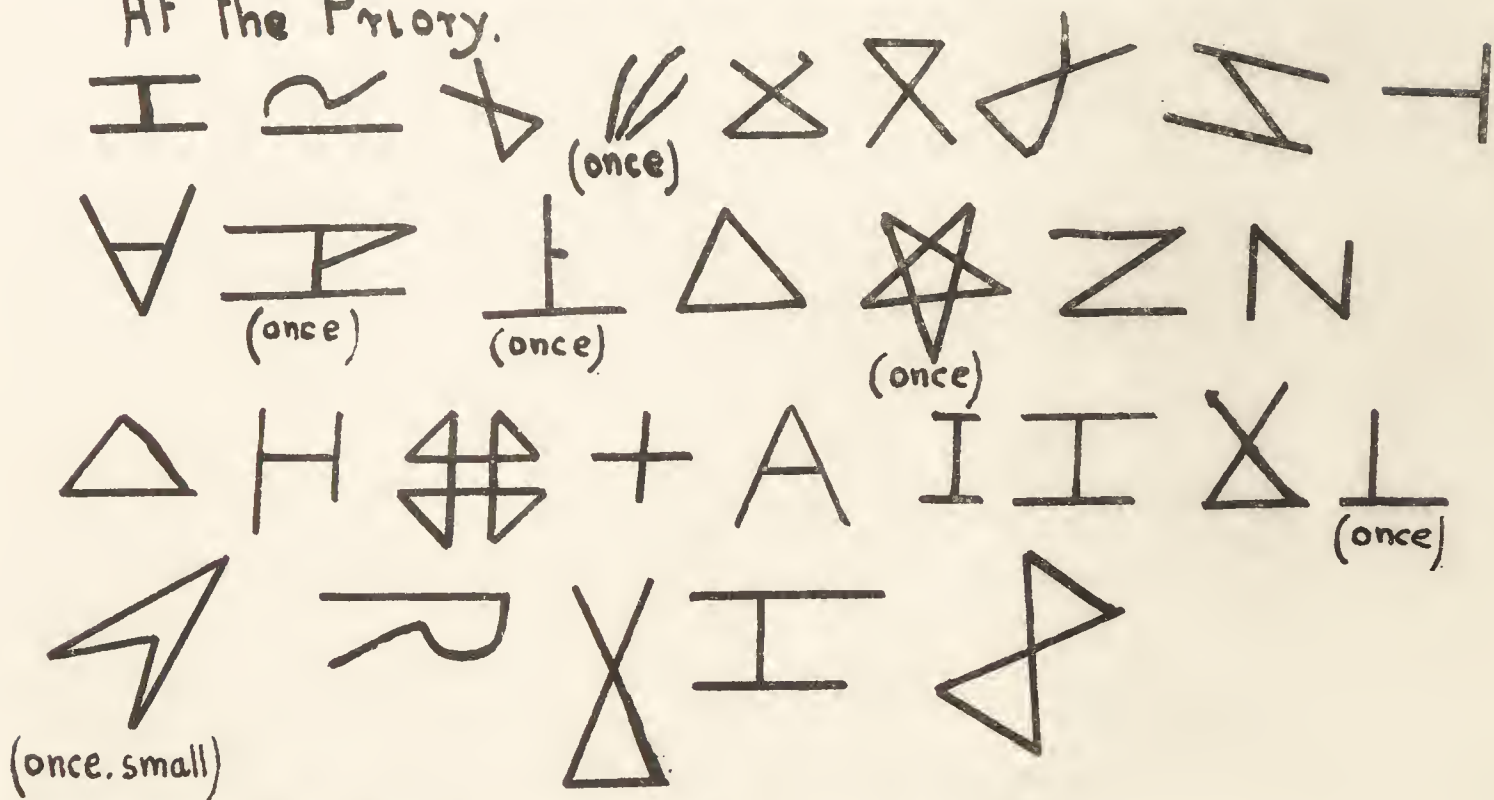
Et nos prefate priorissa et conventus successoresque nostri dictum monasterium nostrum ac totum situm fundum circuitum precinctum mansionem et ecclesiam predictam ac omnia et singula dominia maneria mesuagia gardina curtilagia tofta prata pascuas pasturas boscos et subboscos terras ac tenementa redditus reversiones et servicia ac cetera omnia et singula premissa cum omnibus suis iuribus et pertinentiis prefato domino nostro regi heredibus successoribus et assignatis suis ad usum predictum contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. In quorum testimonium nos prefate priorissa et conventus huic presenti scripto nostro nomina nostra manibus propriis subscripsimus sigillumque nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus Datum in domo nostra capitulari vicesimo quarto die mensis Novembris anno regni predicti invictissimi principis et domini nostri regis Henrici octavi tricesimo primo.

Et memorandum quod die et anno predictis venerunt prefate priorissa et conventus in domo suo capitulari apud Kirkeleighs predicta coram Ricardo Layton uno clericorum Cancellarie dicti domini regis et recognoverunt scriptum predictum ac omnia et singula in eodem contenta in forma predicta.

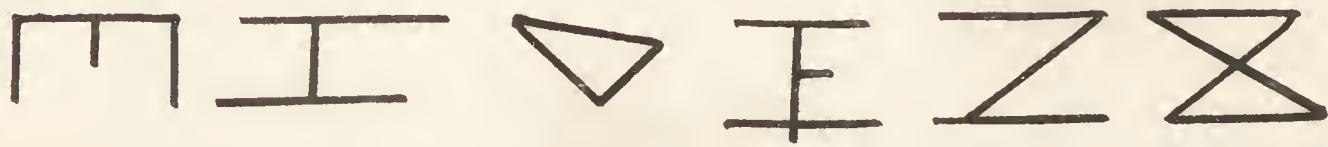
The Instructions for the general visitation of the monasteries in Oct., 1535, are printed in full in Burnet's *History of the Reformation* (Oxford, 1865), iv, 207 and following pages. The questions are numerous and searching, and there are special questions for the visitation of nunneries. In the same volume, p. 217, are printed the "General Injunctions to be given on the king's highness' behalf in all Monasteries and other houses of whatsoever order or religion they be," which injunctions were to be delivered in the king's name by the visitors to the houses visited by them, and declared that the abbots and other brethren of the places visited were absolved from obedience to the Pope, and laid down rules for government of the houses, etc. The instructions for the surveys and inventories of religious houses and their property and effects under the statute for their dissolution are printed in vol. iv, page 304. When a religious house was surrendered a confession was generally made by the inmates, few of which confessions are now extant, but two are printed in vol. iv of Burnet's History, pages 259-262. The Acts for the dissolution of the smaller and greater monasteries and of the chantries may be

MASONS MARKS at KIRKLEES March 1901.

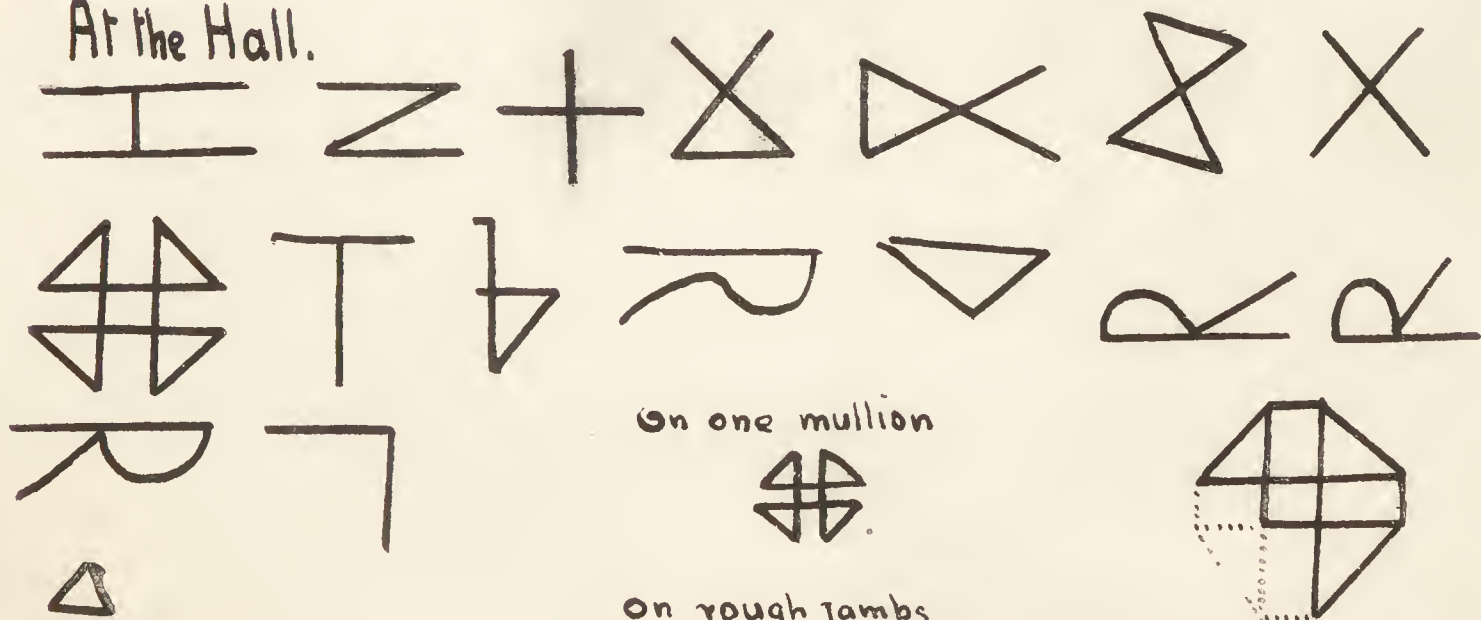
At the Priory.



ON THE PRIORY GARDEN WALL.



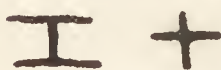
At the Hall.



On one million



On rough jamps



seen in a handy form in Gee and Hardy's *Documents Illustrative of English Church History*, where are also to be found several other important documents bearing on church history about the time of the dissolution of the monasteries.

There is a description of the buildings¹ of Kirklees as they existed at the time of the dissolution among the surveys made by the visitors of Henry VIII preserved among the exchequer papers in the Public Record Office. The description has been printed by Mr. Wm. Brown in this *Journal* (vol. ix, page 331), where in a footnote are given the names and ages of the inmates at the dissolution, viz., Cecilia Topcliff, 60; Joan Leventhorp, 60; Isabella Hopton, 50; Joan Kypax, 50; Agnes Broke, 40; Isabella Rodes, 40 (who had a corrody, value not stated); Katharine Grice, 25; and Isabella Saltynstall, 24. There are no remarks about their characters except in the case of Isabella Rodes, who is said to be *criminosus (sic)*. In the *Compendium Compertorum*² of Doctors Layton and Legh is, however, this note,³ which may or may not be true. "Kirkelees Monialium. *Incontinencia. Johanna Kepers peperit.*"

It would appear from the survey that the buildings at Kirklees were small and poorly built, and many windows were unglazed, even those in the infirmary and in the chamber of the prioress. There were also very few chimneys, even the kitchen being without one, but the chaplain appears to have had one in his room, and there was also one in one of the parlours where guests were received. The prioress's chamber does not appear to have been very comfortable. She would probably take her meals in the frater and sleep in the dorter with the nuns, as it was not usual for the heads of Cistercian monasteries to have private households. Some of the buildings are still standing, such as the malkiln and most of the farm buildings, the measurements of which fairly agree with the survey.⁴ The position of the cloister court can be defined, and

¹ For a description of the disposition of a Cistercian house see an excellent paper on the Cistercian plan by J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., V.P.S.A., in vol. vii of this *Journal*, page 239. Mr. Micklethwaite's paper on the Cistercian Order and Mr. St. John Hope's paper on Fountains Abbey, both of which are printed in vol. xv of this *Journal*, may be read with advantage.

² The *Compendium Compertorum* is described in Dixon's *History of the Church of England*, i, 343 and following pages. A list of the houses comprised in the *Compendium* is given in a footnote of pages 352-4 of the same volume. See also Gasquet's *Henry VIII and the English Monasteries*,

³ If this note were true, why was Joan Kepers shortly afterwards made prioress?

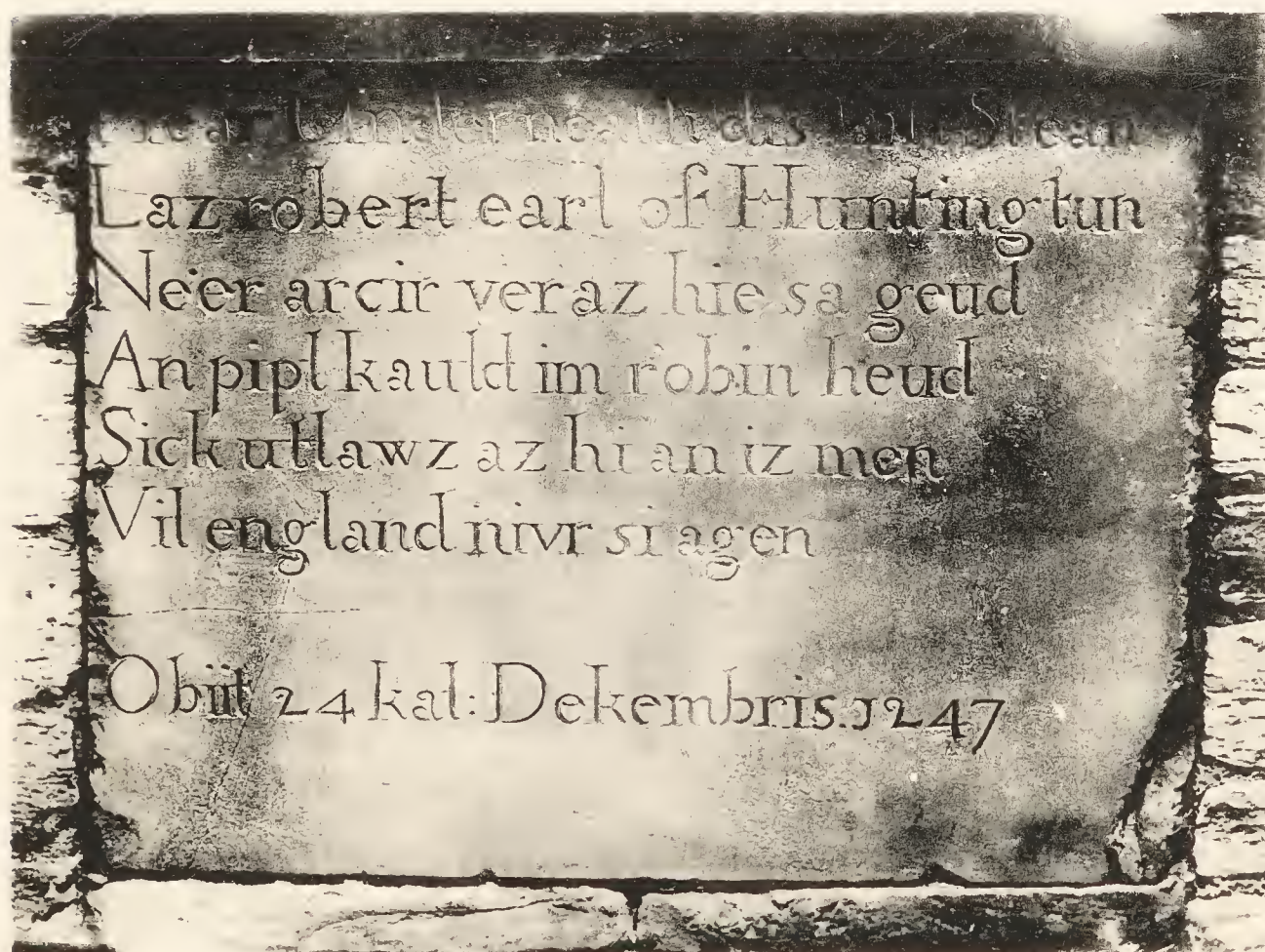
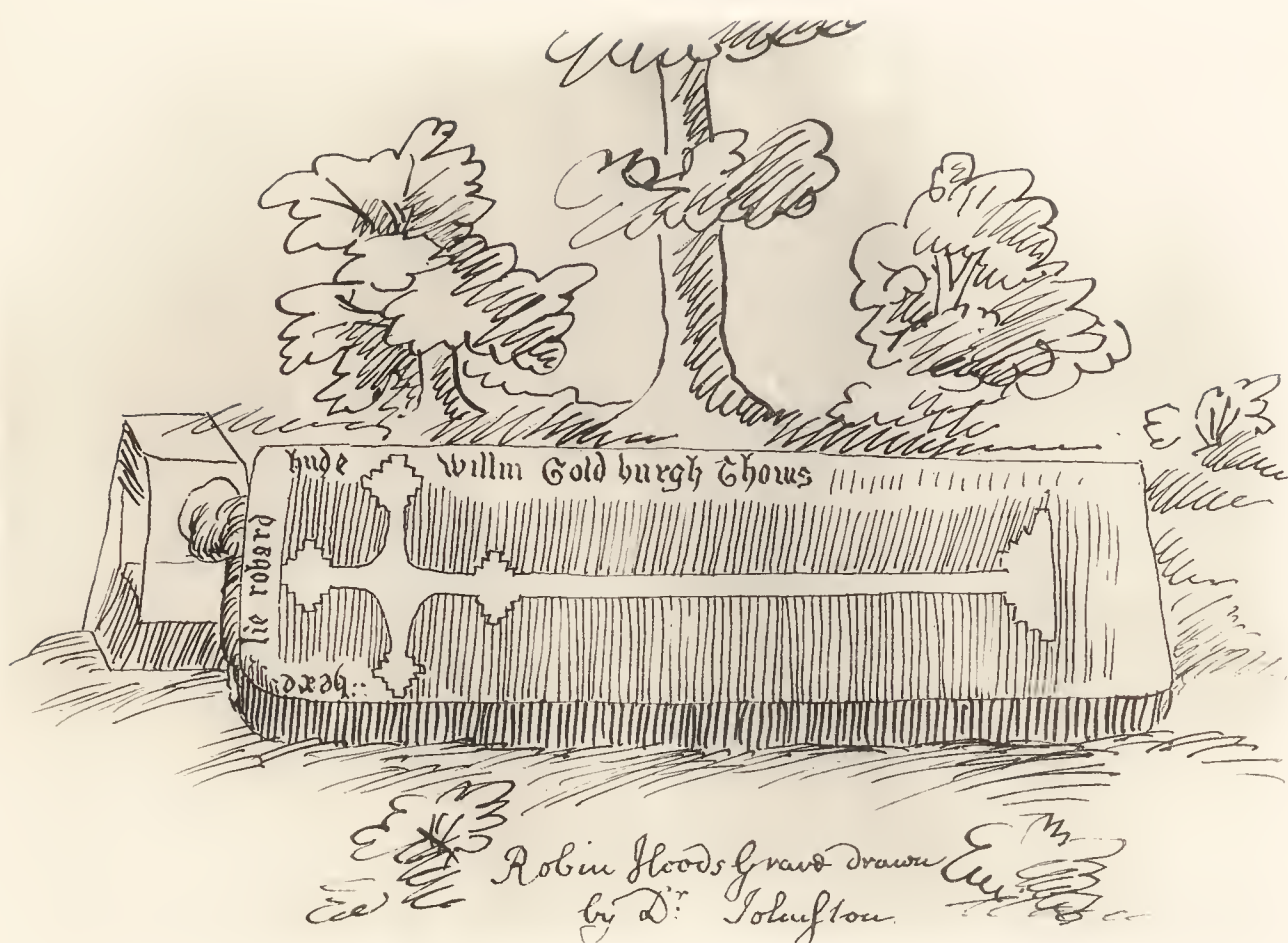
⁴ There are some very interesting masons' marks both at the priory and the hall, many of which have been recently copied, and, by permission of Sir George J. Armytage, they are reproduced in the accompanying illustration, facing this page. In connection with these marks reference may be made to papers on the subject in *Archæologia*, vol. 30, p. 113, and vol. 34, p. 33, and the numerous illustrations there; and to a paper by W. H. Rylands, Esq., in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* in 1893, pp. 123-200.

north of it was the body of the church, some yards to the east of which are the tomb of Elizabeth de Staynton and other tombs. A large building on the west of the cloister court is said to have been the house of the prioress, but this is doubtful. The prioress's chamber (not house), is said in the survey to have been at the north side of the nether end of the church with timber walls. The description therefore does not adapt itself to the large building above mentioned. Stukeley in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, vol. ii, plate 99, gives "The prospect of Kirkleys Abby where Robin Hood dyed from the footway leading to Heartishead Church, at a quarter of a mile distance." This view (of which a copy is here given) shows a large gateway with corner turrets, which is described as the gatehouse of the priory. I feel sure, however, that this is a mistake, and that the so-called gateway is more likely to have been the hall, parlour, and prioress's chamber, which were probably after the dissolution converted into the residence called Low Hall. The plate is taken from a drawing by Dr. Nathaniel Johnston made about the year 1665, and the proportions and perspective are by no means accurate. This drawing is now, with others, in the possession of the Rev. Fleming St. John, of Dismore, Herefordshire. It is Number 257 in the list of Stukeley's drawings, &c., given in the Appendix to vol. iii of his *Diaries*, published by the Surtees Society. The most perfect relic now remaining of the priory is the house usually called the gatehouse, adjoining the stream, which has very thick walls and narrow windows. A room in this building is said to be the scene of Robin Hood's death, and the supposed grave of the famous outlaw lies on rising ground, some distance from the gatehouse, from the window of which he is said to have shot his last arrow. Of the stone which covered the grave there is only a small fragment now remaining, enclosed in an iron cage, to prevent further depredations. Chips of the stone were carried off by the navvies who made the neighbouring railway, and by others, not as a memento of Robin Hood,¹ but as a cure for toothache.

There is a drawing of Robin Hood's gravestone, also made by Dr. Johnston, which is amongst the above-mentioned collection of his drawings, now in the possession of the Rev. Fleming St. John, from which it would appear that the well-known inscription was really

¹ The name Hod or Hood occurs in the early Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, *e.g.* at the Court held at Wakefield on the Friday before the Assumption of the Virgin, 1277, Adam Hod is one of the pledges of William, the Fuller of Wakefeud, and another for payment of

40s. that year for the fulling mill at the three terms of the year. The name Little also occurs.—At the Court held at Wakefield 21st September, 1275, Robert Parvus (Little) of Crigeliston gave 6s. 8d. to have an inquisition respecting a bovate of land which belonged to Ralph Uprit.



ROBIN HOOD'S TOMB AND INSCRIPTION AT KIRKLEES.



*The Prospect of Kirkstall's Abby, where Robin Hood dyed from
 mile distance. A. The New Hall. B. The Gatehouse of the Nunnery
 D. The way up the Hill where this was drawn. E. Bradley Wood*

Drawn by D^r Johnston among his Yorkshire Antiqu



from the Footway leading to Heavyhead Church, at a quarter of a
 mery C. The Trees among which Robin Hood was buried.
 Wood. F. Almondbury hill G. Castle Field.

Antiquitys. P. 54. of the Drawings.

E. Kirkall Sculp.



placed on a stone by the side of the grave as it is to this day. The gravestone is so chipped that the inscription thereon is quite illegible. The drawing of the gravestone and the stone by the side of the grave have been photographed, and reproductions are here given.

We now come to the following documents relating to the dissolution of the priory and to the disposal of its property.

SURVEY OF THE POSSESSIONS OF KIRKLEES PRIORY, 1539.

Augmentation¹ Office, Miscellaneous Books, vol. 401, page 195.

Kirkleies nuper Prioratus monialium in Comitatu Ebor.

In rentali renouato de terris et tenementis pertinentibus dicto nuper prioratui sursum reddito et dissoluto xxiiij^{to} die Nouembris anno regni metuendissimi domini regis Henrici viij^{ui} xxxj^{mo} inter alia continetur sic ut sequitur.

Terre dominicales.

Situs dicti nuper prioratus cum columbario ortis pomario et gardinis et aliis commoditatibus infra precinctum eiusdem valet per annum iij s. iiij d.

Item unum molendinum ventricum ibidem valet per annum nil.

Item Radulphus Blakburne tenet unam domum cum coquina infra situm predictum et reddit per annum vj s.

Item unum clausum pasture vocatum Castilfelde continens per estimacionem xxx acras valet per annum x s.

Item unum clausum vocatum le West oxe pasture continens per estimacionem viij acras pasture valet per annum viij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum le Este oxe pasture continens per estimacionem xij acras pasture per annum iiij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum le Highe Stubbinge continens per estimacionem decem acras pasture valet per annum iij s. iiij d.

Item unum clausum vocatum Marebrigge flatt continens per estimacionem vj acras pasture valet per annum iiij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Forbrigge Flatte continens per estimacionem iiij^{or} acras terre arabilis valet per annum iiij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Lyon' Roode continens xij acras terre arabilis valet per annum iiij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum le Cowe Forde continens vj acras terre arabilis valet per annum ij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Elleytre Flatt continens viij acras pasture valet per annum viij s.

¹ In the Books of the Court of Augmentations is enrolled a lease to James Rokeby, dated 23rd February, 1539-40, of Kyrkeley's Priory, with the tithes of Myrfeld rectory. (*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. 15, p. 563, No. 66.) A

lease of the tithes of Myrfeld rectory appears to have been granted 7th July, 1537, to Robert Freston, of Warmefeld, Yorkshire, for 21 years. (*Ibid.*, vol. 13, part 1, No. 1520.)

Item unum clausum vocatum Marledoore continens ij acras pasture
valet per annum ij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Stakford continet xiiij acras prati et
valet per annum xvij s. viij d.

Item unum clausum vocatum Stubbynge ynge continens vij acras
prati valet per annum vj s. vj d.

Item unum clausum vocatum Swyne Pasture et aliud clausum vocatum
le Calfe Crofte continens iij acras prati valet per annum v s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Brode Ynge continens iij acras prati
valet per annum iiij s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Clifton Flatt continens x acras terre
arabilis valet per annum v s.

Item unum clausum vocatum Hukrode continens xxvij acras pasture
valet per annum xiiij s. vj d.

Item unum clausum vocatum Newe Close continens x acras terre
arabilis valet per annum vj s. viij d.

Item unum clausum vocatum Frewell continens xvij acras terre
arabilis valet per annum vj s.

Item herbagium unius clausi ibidem vocati Nunbanke continentis
iiij acras pasture et habet subboscum de Crofton iij [*blank*] valet per
annum ij s.

Item herbagium unius clausi bosci vocati Newe Wood continentis xx
acras et pasture eiusdem valet per annum et habet cccc quercus de
crescentia (crescen') c annorum v s.

Summa firme terrarum }
dominicalium } vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

Rectoria de Myrfeld'.

Ricardus Lee et alii tenent omnes terras glebales pertinentes rectorie
predicte Reddendo inde per annum xxvj s. viij d.

Item fuerunt in manibus dicte nuper priorisse et conventus ibidem
decime granorum et feni ibidem cum orreo decimali cum uno clauso
eidem orreo annexo que valent per annum c s.

Summa vj li. vj s. viij d.

Patens dimissionis Jacobo Rukysbye

Rychard Ryche

per me Hugonem Fuller auditorem.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*,¹ 26 Henry VIII, has the following entry
relating to Kirklees:—

	£	s.	d.
Temporal' et Spiritual'	20	7	8
Reprisæ	0	19	6

Et valet clare £19 8 2

¹ There is no mention of Kirklees in
Pope Nicholas's *Taxation* (about 1291)
except the following, on page 74:—

Linc[olnensia]
Temp[oralia].
Prior (*sic*) de Kyrkeleye habet
in decanatu de Gudlakston 2s. 0d.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v, page 739, is the following account, which gives the situation of the several properties of the Priory.

ACCOUNT OF THE MINISTERS OF THE LORD KING IN THE
TIME OF HENRY VIII.

(Abstract of Roll 34 Henry VIII, Augmentation Office) County of York.

	£	s.	d.
Kirkleys, site with demesne lands	6	13	4
West Haye by West Burton, redditus et firmæ	4	6	8
Huddersfelde	1	4	0
Wekeyley	2	6	2
Cullyngworth	0	17	7
Shelfe	0	13	4
Leveyage (Liversedge)	2	2	2
Hartishede	2	6	6
Scooles	0	5	0
Danbye Grange	0	6	8
Darton	0	4	0
Hokyingwyk	0	3	4
Kexburgh	0	7	6
Emley	0	8	0
Saddleworth	0	6	8
Salkthwaite	0	13	4
Lyttle Town alias Leversage	0	5	0
Hokynwk	0	0	6
Heton (rent of land of the Abbot of Fountains)	0	2	4
Mirfield, Firma Rector'	6	6	8
	<hr/> £29 18 9 <hr/>		

GRANT OF THE RECTORY OF MIRFIELD TO THOMAS
SAVELL, OF CLIFTON, 1540.

Patent Roll, 32 Henry VIII, part v, mem. 10 (47).

De concessione pro Savell et heredibus suis.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos pro summa centum et quatuordecim librarum ad manus thesaurarii Curie Augmentationum Corone nostre per dilectum nobis Thomam Savell de Clyfton¹ in comitatu nostro Ebor. generoso ad usum nostrum soluta de gracia nostra speciali etc. per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Thome totam rectoriam nostram de Myrfelde cum suis iuribus et pertinenciis universis in comitatu nostro Ebor. nuper monasterio sive prioratui vel domui monialium de Kyrkeleys in dicto comitatu nostro Ebor. modo

¹ Mr. John Lister has kindly supplied the following note:—"Escheat 20 Sept. 38 Hen. viij, Thomas Savile de Clifton, generosus, obiit 12 die Martii anno

(? regni) dicti regis xxxv. Et quod Cuthbertus est ejus filius et heres etatis xvij annorum et dimidii."

dissoluto dudum spectantem et pertinentem ac unum mesuagium unum orreum decimale et unum clausum terre eidem orreo adiacentes ac omnes et omnimodi terras glebas ac decimas granorum et feni eidem rectorie quoquo[modo] spectantes et pertinentes ac reuersionem reuersiones redditus et annualia proficua omnium et singulorum premissorum et cuiuslibet inde parcelle ac advocacionem donacionem liberam dispositionem et ius patronatus vicarie ecclesie parochialis de Myrfelde in comitatu predicto adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultima priorissa dicti nuper prioratus aut aliqua predecessorum suorum priorissarum eiusdem nuper prioratus in iure nuper prioratus illius aliquo tempore ante dissolucionem dicti nuper prioratus vel antequam nuper prioratus ille ad manus nostras devenit dictam rectoriam advocacionem et cetera premissa vel aliquam inde parcelлам habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavise fuerunt habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit seu habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit. Et adeo plene et integre et in tam amplis modo et forma prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel preteritu dissolucionis dicti nuper prioratus aut ratione vel preteritu alicuius actus parliamenti seu aliter quocumque modo devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibus nostris iam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent Que quidem rectoria terre glebe decime et cetera premissa superius per presentes data et concessa sunt clari annui valoris sex librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum et non ultra Habendum tenendum et gaudendum rectoriam predictam ac predicta terras glebas decimas advocacionem et cetera omnia et singula premissa cum pertinentiis prefato Thome Savell heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in capite per servicium decime partis unius feodi militis Ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris duodecim solidos et octo denarios ad Curiam nostram Augmentacionum Reuencionum Corone nostre ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendos pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis quibuscumque proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquomodo reddendis solvendis vel faciendis. Et ulterius de uberiori gracia nostra damus et per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Savell omnia exitus redditus revenciones et proficua predictae rectorie et ceterorum premissorum superius expressorum et specificatorum cum pertinentiis a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito hucusque proveniencia sive crescencia Habenda eidem Thome ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quovismodo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo Volumus eciam et per presentes concedimus prefato Thome Savell quod habeat et habebit has literas nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo proinde nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum quoquomodo reddendo solvendo seu faciendo eo quod expressa mencio etc. In cuius rei etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiiij die Aprilis.

per ipsum Regem etc.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS, KIRKLEES, 1540-1541.

Exchequer Ministers' Accounts, 33-34 Henry VIII, Yorkshire Roll 188,
mem. 6, dorso.

Kirkleys nuper prioratus in comitatu Ebor.

Compotus Willelmi Chamber collectoris omnium reddituum et firmarum pertinencium dicto nuper prioratui sursum reddito et dissoluto xxiiij^{to} die Novembris anno regni excellentissimi principis nunc Henrici viij^{ui} Dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regis fidei defensoris ac in terris Anglicanis et Hibernicis supremi capitis xxxj^{mo} computatus videlicet pro uno anno integro finito ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni dicti domini Regis Henrici viij^{vi} xxxiiij^{to}.

Arreragia. Idem reddit compotum de xvij li. xj s. v d. de arreragiis ultimi compoti anni proximo precedentis prout in pede eiusdem compoti apparet.

Summa xvij li. xj s. v d.

Firma terrarum dominicalium.

Et de vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. de firma scitus dicti nuper prioratus cum terris dominicalibus ibidem per annum solvenda ad terminos Sancti Martini in Hyeme et Pentecoste equaliter prout in compoto huius officij de duobus annis proximo precedentibus ingrossato plenius et particulariter apparet.

Summa vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem cum diversis minutis firmis.

Et de xvj li. xviiij s. ix d. de firma omnium reddituum terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinenciis per annum solvenda ad terminos Sancti Martini in hyeme et Pentecoste equaliter sic in tenuris diversorum hominum ibidem predictorum prout in compotis predictis plenius apparet.

Summa xvj li. xviiij s. ix d.

Firma Rectorie de Myrfelde.

De vj li. vj s. viij d. de firma rectorie de Myrefelde cum orreo decimali et uno clauso terre eidem adiacenti cum suis pertinenciis quibuscunque videlicet infra predictum tempus huius compoti non respondet. Eo quod dominus rex dedit et concessit totam dictam rectoriam cum suis iuribus et pertinenciis universis Thome Savell de Clyfton' in comitatu Ebor. per literas suas patentes inferius in titulo Exoneracio arreragiorum irrotulatas prout in dictis literis patentibus in titulo predicto plenius declaratur. Sed respondet de xxxviiij s. pro tantis denariis per Thomam Savell debitis pro redditu reservato domino regi exeunti de rectoria de Merefelde pro iiij^{bus} annis finitis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno xxxiiij^{to} predicto ad xij s. viij d. per annum.

Summa xxxviiij s.

Summa totalis recepte } xliij li. xviiij d.
cum arreragiis

Stipendium computantis cum expensis necessarijs.

Idem computat in stipendio ipsius computantis collectoris reddituum et firmarum supradictorum ad xxvj s. viij d. per annum causa officij sui exercendi sic assessato per officarium domini regis ibidem videlicet in allocacione huiusmodi per totum tempus huius compoti xxvj s. viij d. Et in stipendio clerici auditoris scribentis hunc compotum ad ij s. per annum prout clericis auditoribus domini regis ducatus sui Lancastriensis allocari consuevit in singulis computis ministrorum ibidem videlicet in allocacione huiusmodi stipendii secundum formam et effectum actus parlamenti ij s.

Et in feodo predicti computantis pro custodia bosci vocati Nune-woode pro hoc anno ex consideracione officarii domini regis super hunc compotum xij s. iiij d.

Summa xlijs.

Exoneracio arreragiorum.

Et exoneracione xij li. xij s. iiij d. de arreragiis Thome Savell superius in titulo arreragiorum de anno xxxij^{do} et xxxiij^{cio} oneratis pro firma rectorie de Merefelde pro eo quod dominus nunc rex Henricus octavus dedit et concessit per literas suas patentes datas vicesimo quarto die Aprilis anno regni sui xxxij^{do} quarum quidem literarum patencium tenor sequitur in hec verba Henricus etc. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quarto die Aprilis anno regni xxxij^{do} ideoque in allocacione xij li. xij s. iiij d.

Summa xij li. xij s. iiij d.

Liberacio et exoneracio denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Bekwith armigero receptori domini Regis tocius comitatus Ebor. de exitibus huius anni ex recognicione ipsius receptoris super hunc compotum xxij li. vj s. xj d.

Et oneratur in compoto predicti receptoris pro tantis denariis per Jacobum Rokesby generosum ad manus ipsius receptoris solutis pro arreragiis eiusdem Jacobi super eundem Jacobum pendentibus prout in pede compoti huius officij de anno proximo precedenti apparet¹

iiij li. xij s. iiij d.

Summa xxvij li. xix s. ij d.

Summa allocacionum et liberacionum predictarum xliij li. xiiij s. vj d.

Et debet vij s.

Totum super Robertum Pylkyngton pro redditu exeunte de terris iacentibus in parochia de Heton' pertinentibus abbacie de Fontibus ad ij s. iiij d. per annum de arreragiis suis pro hoc anno et ij^{bus} annis proximo precedentibus aretro vij s.

¹ Respondet in Compoto Receptoris.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS, KIRKLEES, 1543-1544.

Exchequer Ministers' Accounts, Mich. 34—Mich. 35 Henry VIII, York,
No. 183, mem. 4.

Kirkleys nuper Prioratus in Comitatu Ebor.

Compotus Willelmi Chamber collectoris omnium reddituum et firmarum pertinencium dicto nuper prioratui sursum reddito et dissoluto xxiiij^{to} die Nouembris anno regni excellentissimi principis nunc Henrici viij^{ui} Dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regis fidei defensoris ac in terris Anglicanis et Hibernicis supremi capitis xxxj^{mo} computatus videlicet a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni dicti domini regis Henrici viij^{ui} xxxiiij^{to} usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli extunc proxime sequens anno regni regis Henrici viij^{ui} xxxv^{to} scilicet per unum annum integrum.

Arreragia. Idem reddit compotum de vij s. de arreragiis ultimi compoti anni proxime precedentis prout in pede eiusdem compoti apparet.

Summa vij s.

Firma terrarum dominicalium. Et de vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. de firma scitus nuper prioratus cum terris dominicalibus ibidem per annum soluta ad terminos Sancti Martini in Hyeme et Pentecoste equaliter prout in compoto huius officii de duobus annis proxime precedentibus ingrossato plenius et particulariter apparet.

Summa vj li. xiiij s. iiij d.

Redditus tenencium ad voluntatem cum diuersis minutis firmis.

Et de xvj li. xvij s. ix d. de firma diuersorum reddituum terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinenciis per annum soluta ad terminos Sancti Martini in Hyeme et Pentecoste equaliter Et de iij s. pro libero redditu Et de iiij d. pro redditu unius parcellae terre de vasto domini iacentis in Westburton' super quem Willielmus Sparke edificauit unum domum reddendo inde annuatim iiij d. sic sibi dimisse per copiam rotuli curie.

Summa xvij li. ij s. j d.

Firma rectorie de Myrfelde.

De vj li. vj s. viij d. de firma rectorie de Myrfelde cum orreo decimali et uno clauso terre eidem orreo adiacenti cum suis pertinenciis quibuscumque videlicet infra tempus huius compoti non respondet eo quod dominus rex dedit et concessit totam dictam rectoriam cum suis iuribus et pertinenciis uniuersis Thome Savell de Clyfton in comitatu Ebor. generoso per literas suas patentes in titulo Exoneratio arreragiorum in compoto xxxiiij^{to} irrotulatas prout in dictis literis patentibus in titulo

predicto plenius declaratur. Sed respondet de xij s. viij d. pro tantis denariis per Thomam Savell debitis pro reddito reservato domino regi exeunte de rectoria de Merefelde pro hac anno finito ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno xxxv^{to}.

Summa xij s. viij d.

Summa totalis recepte cum arreragiis xxiiij li. xv s. j d.

De quibus.

Stipendium computantis cum expensis necessariis.

Idem computat in stipendio ipsius computantis collectoris reddituum et firmarum supradictarum ad xxvj s. viij d. per annum causa officii sui exercendi sic assessato per officarium domini regis ibidem videlicet in allocacione huiusmodi per totum tempus huius compoti xxvj s. viij d. Et in stipendio clerici auditoris scribentis hunc computum ad ij s. per annum prout clericis auditoribus domini regis ducatus sui Lancastrie allocari consuevit in singulis compotis ministrorum ibidem videlicet in allocacione huiusmodi stipendii secundum formam et effectum actus parlamenti ij s. Et in feodo predicti computantis pro custodia bosci vocati Nunwoode pro hoc anno ex consideracione officarii domini regis super hunc compotum

xiiij s. iiij d.

Summa xlij s.

Liberacio denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Bekewith armigero receptori domini regis tocius comitatus Ebor. de exitibus huius anni ex recognicione ipsius receptoris super hunc compotum

xiiij li. vij s. jd.

Summa xiiij li. vij s. j d.

Summa allocacionum et liberacionum predictarum xv li. ix s. j d.

Et debet ix li. vj s. unde

Super Robertum Pylkyngton' pro reddito exeunte de terris iacentibus in parochia de Heton' pertinentibus abbacie de Fontibus ad ij s. iiij d. per annum de arreragiis suis pro hoc anno' et tribus annis proxime precedentibus aretro

ix s. iiij d.

Thomam Savell de Exeleye in comitatu Ebor. generosum pro tantis denariis per ipsum receptis et detentis pro firma grangie ibidem vocate Westhaye iuxta Westburton in tenura Thome Sparke et Johannis Sparke superius onerate ad iiij li. vj s. viij d. per annum de arreragiis suis videlicet pro dimidio anno finito ad festum Pentecoste infra tempus huius compoti aretro xliij s. iiij d. que clamat colore literarum domini regis patencium.

Thomam Savell de Clifton generosum pro tantis denariis per ipsum receptis et detentis pro firma scitus dicti nuper prioratus cum terris dominicalibus superius oneratis ad vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. per annum de arreragiis suis pro uno anno integro finito ad festum Pentecoste hoc anno aretro—vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. que clamat colore literarum domini regis patencium.

Ipsam computantem de arreragiis suis huius anni aretro

nil.

GRANTS OF PARCELS OF THE POSSESSIONS OF KIRKLEES PRIORY.

Particulars for Grants, 35 Henry VIII, Grantees being Richard Androys and William Romsden.

[Mem. 1.] Memorandum that wee Richard Andros and William Romsden¹ require to purchase of the king's highnes by vertue of the kings commission of sale the premisses beinge of the clere yerly value of lxiiij li. ix s. jd. the tenth not beinge deducted. In Witnesse wherof we haue subscribed this bill with our hands and putte our sealls the day and yere in the seid rate speciffied

per me Ricardum
Androys.

[Mem. 3.] xxvij^o die Maii anno regni regis Henrici viij^{ui} xxxv^{to} de vendicione Richardo Andrewes.

Firste of the Possessions of Kyrkeleyes	vj s. viij d.
Item of the Possessions of Kyrkeleyes	viiij li. v s. viij d.

[Mem. 4.] Mr. Ramsden's particulars. Memorandum v of these particulars be Ramsden' and the vjth is Keys.

Parcella possessionum nuper prioratus de Kirkelies libere resignati in comitatu Ebor.

Comitatu Ebor. Denby in parochia de Heaton'. Sunt nulla alia terre tenementa vel redditus ibidem dicto nuper prioratui p'tinencia.

Willelmus Clayton tenet ad voluntatem certas terras ibidem Reddendo inde per annum ad terminos Sancti Martini in hieme et Pentecoste equaliter

Summa vj s. viij d.

Memorandum that the same londes lye by estimacon' xj or xij myles destaunte from Pountefract Castle and vij or eight myles from Wakefeld.

Examinatur per Hugonem Fuller auditorem.

[Mem. 5.] Parcella terrarum et possessionum nuper Pr[i]oratus de Kirkleys in comitatu Ebor. libere resignati.

Comitatus Ebor. In compoto Willelmi Chamber collectoris reddituum et firmarum domini regis ibidem de anno regni excellentissimi principis nunc Henrici viij^{vi} Dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regis fidei defensoris et in terris Anglicanis et Hibernicis ecclesie supremi capitis xxxiiij^{to} inter alia continetur ut sequitur.

Westhey iuxta Westburton in parochia de Darton.

Thomas Sparke et Johannes Sparke tenent ad voluntatem duo tenementa ibidem cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis ibidem et

¹ William Ramsden of Longley Hall, near Huddersfield, obtained divers grants of Church lands, including the advowson of Huddersfield, and other possessions of Nostell Priory, also the site and demesne

lands of Roche Abbey in South Yorkshire, etc. He died in London, 7 November, 1580. He appears to have married the sister-in law of the above-named Thomas Savile of Exeley.

reddunt inde per annum ad festa Sancti Martini in hieme et Pentecosto equaliter cum vj s. viij d. resolutis heredi Jacobi Strangeways militis per annum
 iiij li. vj s. viij d.

Shelf in parochia de Halifaxe.

[*Blank*] nuper uxor Johannis Preistley tenet ad firmam per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur unum tenementum ibidem cum omnibus terris pratis boscis clausuris et pasturis eidem tenemento pertinentibus cum suis pertinenciis ibidem et reddit per annum ad festa predicta equaliter
 xiiij s. iiij d.

Leuersage in parochia de Bristall.

Willelmus Brooke tenet ad firmam per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur unum tenementum ibidem cum suis pertinenciis et reddit per annum ad festa predicta equaliter cum iiij d. pro precio duorum operum autumpnalia vocatorum *sicle boones* per annum xxiiij s. x d.

Thomas Sawood alias Southwood filius et heres Ricardi Southwood tenet ad firmam similiter per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur unum tenementum sive cotagium ibidem cum suis pertinenciis et reddit per annum ad festa predicta equaliter xiiij s. iiij d.

Thomas Poplewell tenet ad firmam similiter per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur unum cotagium vocatum Stonehouses cum suis pertinenciis et reddit inde per annum ad festa predicta equaliter iiij s.

Scoles in parochia de Bristall predicta.

Johannes Brooke tenet unum toftum cum suis pertinenciis ibidem et reddit per annum ad festa predicta equaliter vs.

Heredes terrarum Edwardi Stones tenent libere certas terras ibidem et reddunt inde per annum ad festa predicta equaliter vj d.

Hekynwik in parochia de Bristall predicta.

[*Blank*] nuper uxor Johannis Kighley tenet ad firmam per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur iiij clausuras terrarum et reddit per annum ad festa predicta equaliter iiij s. iiij d.

Emeley in parochia ibidem.

Johannes Clayton tenet ad firmam per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur certas parcellas prati ibidem iacentes in Shepeleycarre subtus parcum vocatum Emley parke et reddit inde per annum ad festa predicta equaliter viij s.

Sadilworth in parochia ibidem.

Ricardus Wrigley tenet ad firmam per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper prioratus pro termino annorum ut dicitur unum tenementum cum pertinenciis et reddit inde per annum ad festa predicta equaliter vj s. viij d.

Summa viij li. v s. viij d. inde

Memorandum quod non sunt plura terre et tenementa in premissis parcella de Kirkleys supradicta.

Reprise ut in redditu resolutio. In redditu resolutio heredi Jacobi Strangways militis exeunte de terris et tenementis in Westhey predicta per annum ¹vj s. viij d.

¹ Summa reprisarum predictarum vj s. viij d.

¹ Et remanet ultra clare vij li. xix s.

[Mem. 14.] Five tenementes in Wakefeld with their appurtenaunces in the seyde countie percell of the possessions of the late monasterie of Monkeburton. Certeyne landes and tenementes in Denbye in the seyde countie percelle of the possessions of the late monasterye of Kyrklees. Trees growing aboute the scytuacon of the seyde tenementes and in hedgis inclosinge landes parteynyng to the same wyll barely suffyce to repayre the forseide tenementes and to meyntheyn the hedgis and fencys aboute the same therfore not valuid nil.

per me Willelmum Cowper.

[Mem. 18.] One tenement in Shelve in the seyde countie percell of the possessions of the late priory of Kyrklees.

One tenement in Scoles in the seyde countie percell of the possessions of the seyde late priorye.

Three tenementes lying in Leversage in the seyde countie percell of the possessions of the seyde late priorye.

There be growinge aboute the scytuacons of the seyde tenementes and in hedgis inclosinge lands parteynyng to the same lx polling okes aishes and elmys of lx and lxxx yeres growthe whereof xxx resservid to the fermour and tenauntes there for tymber for housebote to repayre their forseide tenementes and to meyntheyne the forseide hedgis therfore not valuid and xxx trees resydue valuid at ij d. the tree which is in the holle vs.

per me Willelmum Cowper.

[Mem. 21.] Twoo tenementes in Westhey iuxta Westburton in the seyde countie in the tenure of Thomas Sparke and John Sparke parcell of the late priorye of Kirkleys.

The Hayke grove conteyneth vj acres West Strodes copp' conteyneth iiij acres.

Scrathayke grove conteyneth iiij acres.

Dowkers grove conteyneth one acre.

Summa acres xiiij.

Wherof vij acres xs. vj d. of iiij yeres growthe and vij acres xiiij s. of iiij yeres growth the wood of euery acre aforeseyd valuid as appereth whych is in the holle xxiiij s. vj d.

The spryngs of the wood or ground of xiiij acres aforeseyd rated yerly at vj d. the acre which ys yerly in the holle vij s. and amounteth after xx yeres purchase to vij li.

Item there be growing in the seyde copp' woodes lx short shrubbyd and pollinge okes of xl and lx yeres growth valuid at iiij d. the tree whych is in the holle xx s.

per me Willelmum Cowper.

¹ Scored through.

GRANT OF THE SITE OF KIRKLEES PRIORY TO JOHN
TASBURGH, ESQ., AND NICHOLAS SAVELL, GENT., 1544.

Patent Roll, 36 Henry VIII, part 7, mem. 5 (24).

Pro Johanne Tasburgh armigero de concessione sibi et heredibus.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod nos pro summa noningentarum octoginta septem librarum quindecim solidorum et septem denariorum ad manus Thesaurarii nostri Curie nostre Augmentationum per Johannem Tasburgh armigerum persoluta damus et concedimus prefato Johanni Tasburgh et cuidam Nicholao Savell generoso totum illum scitum septum circuitum ambitum et precinctum nuper prioratus de Kirkleys in comitatu nostro Ebor. cum suis iuribus et pertinenciis universis modo vel nuper in tenura cuiusdam Thome Savell vel assignatorum suorum Ac eciam omnia et singula mesuagia etc. Necnon omnia et singula mesuagia ac cetera hereditamenta nostra quecumque in Kyrkleys predicta dicto nuper prioratui de Kyrkeleys dudum spectancia et pertinencia videlicet unam domum et unam coquinam iuxta eundem scitum unum clausum vocatum Castelfelde continens per estimacionem triginta acras unum clausum pasture vocatum le West Oxe pasture continens per estimacionem octo acras unum clausum vocatum le Est Oxe pasture continens per estimacionem duodecim acras unum clausum vocatum le Highe Stubbyng' continens per estimacionem decem acras unum clausum pasture vocatum Marebrige flatt continens per estimacionem sex acras unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Forbrige flatt continens per estimacionem quatuor acras unum clausum vocatum Lyon' Roode continens per estimacionem duodecim acras unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum le Coweford' continens per estimacionem sex acras unum clausum pasture vocatum Elleytre flatt continens per estimacionem octo acras unum clausum pasture vocatum Marledore continens per estimacionem duas acras unum clausum prati vocatum Stakford' continens per estimacionem quatuordecim acras unum clausum prati vocatum Stubbing' Yng' continens per estimacionem septem acras prati unum clausum vocatum Swyne pasture et aliud clausum vocatum le Calf' Crofte continens per estimacionem tres acras prati unum clausum prati vocatum Broding' continens per estimacionem tres acras unum clausum pasture vocatum Clyfton flat continens per estimacionem decem acras unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Cot flatt continens per estimacionem decem acras unum clausum pasture vocatum Hickerode continens per estimacionem viginti septem acras unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Newclose continens per estimacionem decem acras unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Frekwell continens per estimacionem decem et octo acras Ac eciam totum illud clausum bosci nostrum cum pertinenciis vocatum Nunbank' continens per estimacionem quatuor acras Necnon unum aliud clausum bosci nostrum cum pertinenciis vocatum Newewood' continens per estimacionem

viginti acras Ac eciam omnia et singula alia mesuagia etc. cum eorum pertinenciis universis cognita per nomen vel per nomina de *lez demeane landes* dicte nuper prioratus de Kirkleys iacentia et existentia in Kyrkeleys predicta ac cum predicto scitu dicti nuper prioratus de Kirkleys prefato Thome Savell dimissa seu locata Necnon totum illum boscum nostrum vocatum Northwood' continens per estimacionem viginti duas acras et dimidiam Ac eciam totum illum boscum nostrum sive copiciam bosci nostram vocatum Southcoppes continens per estimacionem octodecim acras Necnon omnes et omnimodos alios boscos et arbores nostros quoscumque de in vel super premissis prefato Johanni Tasburgh' et Nicholao Savell preconcessis aut de in vel super aliqua inde parcella crescentes sive existentes ac terram et solum eorundem boscorum et eorum cuiuslibet Necnon reversionem etc. Excepto tamen ac nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris omnino reservato toto plumbo de in vel super quibuscumque domibus seu edificiis infra dictum scitum dicte nuper prioratus de Kirkeleys existenti preter gutturas plumbeas et plumbum in fenestris Aceciam exceptis ac nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis omnibus et singulis advocacionibus et iuribus patronatum dicto scito mesuagiis terris tenementis etc. spectantibus etc.

Habendum etc. predictum 'scitum mesuagia terras tenementa et cetera singula premissa prefatis Johanni Tasburgh' et Nicholao Savell preconcessa (exceptis preexceptis) eisdem Johanni Tasburgh et Nicholao Savell ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Nicholai Savell imperpetuum Tenendum de nobis heredibus ac successoribus nostris in capite per servicium quadragesime partis unius feodi militis Ac reddendo annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris pro predictis scito mesuagiis terris tenementis et ceteris premissis prefatis Johanni Tasburgh' et Nicholao Savell et heredibus ipsius Nicholai Savell preconcessis tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios ad dictam Curiam nostram Augmentacionum ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendos nomine decime et decime partis premissorum. In cuius rei etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxxj die Maij per breve de priuato sigillo et de data etc.

On the 14th Sept., 1544 [*Patent Roll*, 36 Henry VIII, part 6, mem. 10 (29)], the king granted to William Ramsden a few of the possessions of the priory, including a cottage in Hartshead, three cottages in Huddersfield, in the tenure of John Armytage, an annual rent of 3s. and the services issuing out of the last-mentioned cottages and lately paid to Jacob Brotheride. And another annual rent of 5s. issuing out of the same cottages, and lately paid to Agnes Hanson for her dower. Paying annually to the king and his successors for the Hartshead cottage and appurtenances 16*d.*, and for the Huddersfield cottages and appurtenances 2*s.* 5*d.* *Teste Katerina Anglie regina, ac generali rectrice eiusdem apud Okyng'.*

On the 29th March, 1547 [*Patent Roll*, 1 Edward VI, part 7, mem. 5 (46)], licence was granted to William Ramsden, of Longeley, gentleman, and James More, clerk, to dispose of the site of the priory and demesne lands to Thomas Gargrave, Esq., by a description identical with that of the grant to John Tasburgh on the 31st May, 36 Henry VIII, except for the omission in this licence of the close called the Elleytre flatt.

By the effect of a deed dated 20 Feb., 2 Edward VI [1548], between Thomas Gargrave, of Elmesall, Esquire, and Robert Pilkington, of Bradleye, gentleman, and of a fine (K. M. 215 and 217) levied in the Octave of St. Martin in the same year, wherein Robert Pylkyngton was plaintiff, and Thomas Gargrave and Johanna his wife were deforciant, the site of the priory with the appurtenances and all messuages, etc., within the site were transferred to the said Robert Pilkington, who appears to have gone to reside at Kirklees, for in a lease which he granted to one Thomas Blakeburn, dated 26 May, 1560 (K. M. 256), of "one howse of four postes owtshotid (*i.e.* having the upper storey projecting), and one garthe," etc., at Kyrkeleis, he is described as of Kyrkelees, esquire. The site of the priory, etc., were settled by Robert Pilkington by deed (K. M. 274), dated 30 March, 4 Elizabeth (1562), on trustees for the use of himself and his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Savile, a former tenant. The same Robert and Alice sold "the mansion house or manor of Kyrklees" with the appurtenances to John Armytage, of Farneley tias (Tyas), yeoman, the direct ancestor of the present owner, and the premises were conveyed by deed (K. M. 288), dated 26 Oct., 7 Elizabeth (1565), the purchaser paying to the said Robert and Alice for their lives £50 yearly, 6 capons and 6 geese. Alice is said to have lived well into the seventeenth century, and to have duly received her annuity, capons and geese.

On the 8th July, 1547 [*Patent Roll*, 1 Edward VI, part 7, mem. 24 (27)], license was granted to Cuthbert Savell, of Clifton (son of the before-named Thomas Savile or Savell), to dispose of the rectory of Mirfield with the tithes, glebe, &c., to the above-named William Ramsden, who on the 14th October in the same year (*Patent Roll*, 1 Edward VI, part 5, mem. 20), obtained a licence to dispose of the rectory, &c., to John Dyghton, of Batley, gentleman. These transactions were probably only family arrangements, for in May, 1550 (*Patent Roll*, 4 Edward VI, part 7, mem. 10), a licence was granted to John Dyghton to dispose of the same premises to Elizabeth Savell, widow, and Cuthbert Savell, gentleman, doubtless the widow and son of the before named Thomas

Savile. On 2nd Dec., 1594 (*Patent Roll*, 37 Elizabeth, part 15, mem. 15), licence was granted to Thomas Savile, gentleman, to dispose of one moiety of the rectory of Mirfield, the advowson of the vicarage and of the tithes, etc., to John Armitage, Esq.; and on the 2nd Dec., 1596 (*Patent Roll*, No. 1464, 39 Elizabeth, part 7, mem. 10), licence was given to the same Thomas Savile to dispose of the remaining moiety of the rectory, &c., to the same John Armitage, Esq. Margaret, the wife of the said Thomas Savile, and also Thomas Savile, junior, and John Savile are included in this licence, and the transaction was completed by a fine which was levied in Easter Term, 39 Elizabeth, in which John Armitage, Esq., was plaintiff, and Thomas Savile, gentleman, and Margaret his wife were deforciantes by means whereof the rectory and advowson became vested in the said John Armitage and his heirs for ever. Notwithstanding the above transactions Thomas Savile, junior, and John Savile appear to have advanced some claim to the rectory of Mirfield and the advowson. The claim appears to have been settled, and among the Kirklees Muniments are two conveyances (Nos. 571 and 578) to John Armitage, Esq., of the rectory and advowson, one dated 2 June, 1601, from Thomas Savile of Whittley, co: York, gent.; and the other dated 10 May, 1602, from John Savile, of Whitley, co: York. The advowson of Mirfield and the rectory house were sold nearly fifty years ago to Joshua Ingham, Esq., of Blake Hall, Mirfield, and they are now the property of his son, E. T. Ingham, Esq.

PART III.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ARCHBISHOPS' REGISTERS AT YORK, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Bonum est nos lic esse, quia homo
 Vivit purius, cadit rarius,
 Surgit velocius, incedit cautius,
 Quiescit securius, moritur felicius,
 Purgatur citius, præmiatur copiosius.

I fear that the following extracts from the Archbishops' Registers at York will show that at any rate some of the nuns of Kirklees did not quite live up to the above motto, which I have read somewhere (but forget where) was given by St. Bernard to the Cistercian Order. I do not propose to criticise or moralise, but simply to offer the

extracts as throwing a little light on the history of English Monasticism. They are not complete, and I have held them back for a long time in the hope of having a complete and exhaustive search through the Registers at York. But leisure for such a search has never presented itself, and it seems desirable to delay no longer. The extracts, all of which have been made for me by Mr. Wm. Brown,¹ are mostly of the early part of the fourteenth century, and Mr. Brown tells me that he feels certain that comparatively few entries will be found in the later registers. They show that notwithstanding the exemptions granted by the Popes to the Cistercian Order of freedom from episcopal jurisdiction, the Archbishops of York exercised considerable jurisdiction over Kirklees in the way of visitation, appointment of confessors, correction of faults, &c. It was suggested to me by the late Bishop Vertue, of Portsmouth, that the jurisdiction of the archbishops was probably confined to the inclosure (Clausura), and that it was their duty to see that the inclosure was strictly observed. It seems to me, however, that the authority of the archbishops went far beyond this limitation, and I feel unable to reconcile their interference with the privileges granted to the Cistercian Order by various Popes, which are to be found in the *Nomasticon Cisterciense* (subsequently referred to as *Nomast. Cist.*) and in the collection of Statutes² of the Order, printed by Canon J. T. Fowler, in vols. ix, x, and xi of this *Journal*. Lyndwood (*Provinciale*, p. 212ⁿ) refers to the fact of some nuns being under the rule of the "Religious" (that is, exempt), and of others being under the Bishops, and he appears to have been of the opinion that the rule of the former was the better of the two. As an instance, he says that "those nuns who are ruled by the Religious are cloistered, but those immediately under a Bishop are not cloistered, and so it appears that the neglect is with the Bishops." In the same note Lyndwood in another case lays the disobedience of the nuns at the door of the bishops, "*sed tunc insurgit dubium quomodo possent Moniales resistere hujusmodi Constitutioni prædictæ, ut scilicet non remaneant sic inclusæ. Nescio respondere, nisi propter tepiditatem Episcoporum quibus subsunt.*" This is rather severe, particularly having regard to the fact that the writer became himself a bishop. Lyndwood does not appear to have

¹ I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to my old friend and school-fellow, Mr. H. A. Hudson, for his kind attention and courtesy to Mr. Brown and to me on all occasions when we have attended at his office to inspect the registers.

² This collection is also bound in a separate volume, and it is to the pages of

this volume (shortly printed *Cist. Stat.*) that I subsequently refer. The edition of the *Nomasticon* to which I refer is that printed at Solesmes in 1892. Some of the rules, exemptions, and privileges of the Order are to be found in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v, 220 and following pages.

had a good opinion of women. See his notes on the *Constitution of Otho*, pages 38-46. On page 42 he has the following side note, "*Mulieres decipiunt omnes et propter multa fugiendæ sunt.*" On page 43 (note *k*) he breaks into poetry with—

Quid levius fumo? flumen. Quid flumine? ventus.

Quid vento? mulier. Quid muliere? nihil.

And he continues "*Nam flere, loqui, nere, statuit Deus in muliere.*" A large amount of curious reading and information is to be met with in Fosbrook's *British Monachism, or Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England*. Canon Dixon's *History of the Church of England*, volumes i and ii, and Fuller's *Church History of Britain*, vol. ii, may also be referred to with advantage for information about the suppression of the monasteries, and another interesting and useful work is *Woman under Monasticism*, by Lina Eckenstein. The York Registers are, however, the great authority for the condition of not only the Monastic Orders but also of the regular clergy in the province of York for three centuries prior to the Reformation, and it is very desirable that they should be published as systematically as those of Exeter are being published. I fear that they will show that the secular clergy at any rate in the fourteenth century were quite as lax as the regulars, and that church discipline was also lax. I hope some day to print some extracts from the registers bearing on the church history of Dewsbury, which I think will confirm what I now say, but instead of printing casual extracts it is very desirable that the registers should be dealt with as a whole.

THE PRIOR OF ST. OSWALD IS APPOINTED BY THE ARCH-BISHOP VISITOR OF KIRKESLEY WITH POWER OF CANONICAL COERCION.

25th July, 1287. J(hannes) permissione etc. Priori S. Oswaldi salutem graciam et benediccionem. De vestra fidelitate plenius confidentes ad exercendum visitacionis¹ officium in prioratu de Kirkesley quoad Prior-

¹ It seems strange that the prior of St. Oswald's, an Augustinian canon, should be appointed visitor, seeing that the visitors and also the chaplains of Cistercian nuns were by the statutes to be of the latter Order. See *Nomast. Cist.*, 389, and Fowler's *Cist. Stat.*, pp. 41 and 42*n*, and the privilege on p. 37 under which bishops and other persons are prohibited from going to houses of the Order for the pur-

pose of celebrating Orders, dealing with causes, or convoking the convent. For a Visitation of a Cistercian House (Monastery of Thame) see the *English Historical Review*, iii, 704. See also the *Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich* (Camden Society, New Series) and *Letters Relating to the Suppression of the Monasteries* (Camden Society, First Series).

issam et Conuentum loci ejusdem et ad corrigendum excessus sive defectus qui ibi emergerint cum cohercionis canonice potestate commitimus vices nostras. Datum apud Sherburne viij kalendas Augusti pontificatus (anno) secundo. Registrum Johannis Romani, fol. xii b.

Visitacio apud Chircheleyes.

6th July, 1301. Memorandum of letter directing a visitation at Kirkelyes.

Memorandum quod ij nonas Julii anno gracie M^occc^o primo apud Bradeforde emanavit littera¹ ad visitandum priorissam et conventum de Kirkelyes die Veneris proximo post octabas Apostolorum Petri et Pauli. Registrum Corbridge, fo. 11.

LETTER FOR THE RE-ADMISSION OF ALICE RAGGID INTO THE CONVENT OF KIRKELEYS.²

27th Aug., 1306. The archbishop to the prioress and convent of Kirkeleys. Turning our attention to the miserable state of Alice Raggid, your fellow nun, the bearer of these presents, who, often

¹ Nullus episcopus, etiamsi de Ordine nostro sit, novitios benedicere vel visitationem facere in domibus nostris permittatur (*Nomast. Cist.*, 292). Patres Abbates qui filias suas per se sive per idoneam personam non visitaverint per annum tribus diebus sint in levi culpâ, una eorum in pane et aquâ (*Ibid.*, 322). See also page 361, *De Visitationibus Monialium*. Ordo per personas Ordinis et non per alias visitetur (Fowler, *Cist. Stat.*, 41). It seems difficult to reconcile this visitation with the extracts from the statutes and privileges of the Cistercian Order which I here quote. There can be no doubt, however, that the Archbishops did exercise the right of visitation. On the same folio as the above memorandum are letters of Visitation of Sinningthwaite and Esholt (Cistercian nunneries) and Arthington (Cluniac or Benedictine nunnery), and there is also a memorandum that on Monday after St. Barnabas Day the Archbishop personally made the corrections at Appleton (*i.e.* Nun Appleton Cistercian Nunnery). Mr. Brown has recently met with some interesting entries in Archbishop Lee's Register, of which the following are short notes:—

Registrum Lee, folio 91d: 1 Sept., 1534. Order to the prioress of Basedale (Cistercian nunnery) to receive lady Joan Fletcher, the late prioress there, to undergo her penance. Folio 95: 1st Sept., 1534. Injunctions made to the nuns of Synningthwaite. Folio 96: 29 Oct., 1534. Injunctions for the priory of Nunapleton. Folio 99: 10 Sept., 1535.

Injunction to the prioress of Esholt to punish dame Joan Hutton for immorality, as prescribed in the injunction. See this case mentioned in Gasquet's *Henry VIII and the English Monasteries*, i, 334.

² There is a Constitution of Archbishop Peckham which prohibits nuns from remaining outside their cloisters, and which declares that those who break this edict are to be excommunicated. An exception, however, was made of those who were compelled to beg, and the Constitution says that a nun might not be absent from the convent beyond three days for the sake of recreation, nor for more than six days for any other cause, except infirmity, unless the bishop should think it necessary. Maitland's *Canon Law in the Church of England*, p. 27. Lyndwood, *Provinciale*, p. 212. Nuns of the Cistercian Order who in the year 1256 were cloistered were so to remain. To other nuns of the Order egress is forbidden, unless to the abbess only with two nuns, or at most three, and to the cellarer with one, to whom permission to go out is given to transact the business of their houses, and for other unavoidable causes, with the licence, however, of the visiting abbot, if it can fitly be done, but honestly and very rarely. Fowler, *Cist. Stat.*, 106. *Nomast. Cist.*, 466. See also the latter book, 533. For form of license for a nun to go out of her convent see Taunton's *English Black Monks* of St. Benedict I, 108ⁿ, which the author has taken from *MSS. Harl.*, 2179, fo. 78.

deceived by the allurements of frail flesh, in levity of mind hath gone from her house into the world, and hath wandered in great peril, having long ago put off her religious habit. In virtue of obedience, and under canonical penalty which those contravening this our mandate may, not without cause, dread, we firmly injoin and command you that you freely admit to the bosom of mercy and mercifully treat in the bowels of love the aforesaid Alice, who returns to you in the spirit of humility, whom we compassionate and would have you most deeply compassionate, so that being deprived of every opportunity of wandering abroad and of going anywhere where sinister suspicion may arise, if you shall be unwilling to admit her as your fellow nun or sister, yet she may be admitted among you and serve you as a servant (lest like a rashly-erring sheep she perish), until that her conversation and merits demanding it we shall ordain otherwise concerning her state, or else we shall send her to another house to abide at your expense.

Willelmus permissione diuina Eborum Archiepiscopus Anglie Primas dilectis in Cristo filiabus priorisse et conventui de Kirkeleys salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Conuertentes intuitum ad miserabilem statum Alicie Raggid¹ commonialis vestre latricis presencium, que fragilis carnis pluries decepta blandiciis animi leuitate domum suam exiuit in seculo iam diu reiecto religionis habitu periculosius euagando, vobis in virtute obediencie et sub pena canonica quam contrauenientes huic nostro mandato poterunt non immerito formidare, firmiter iniungendo mandamus quatinus prefatam Aliciam ad vos in humilitatis spiritu revertentem, cui compatimur et vos habetis compati vehementer, ad sinum misericordie benignius admittatis, et in caritatis visceribus misericorditer pertractetis, ut subtracta sibi facultate qualibet exterius euagandi, aut alicubi ubi sinistra suspicio exoriri poterit accedendi, si eam ut commonialem aut sororem admittere nolueritis, admissa tamen inter vos, ne tanquam ouis errans inconsulte pereat, vobis seruiat ut ancilla, donec ipsius conuersacione ac meritis depositibus de statu suo aliud duxerimus ordinandum, alioquin eam ad aliam domum mitemus vestris sumptibus moraturam. Datum apud Schireburne, vj kalendas Septembris pontificatus nostri anno primo.² Registrum Grenefield, i. Slip between ff. 56 and 57.

¹ Was Alice Raggid related to Thomas le Ragged, formerly chief forester of the Earl of Surrey, mentioned in the *Hundred Rolls* (anno 1274), vol. i, 127, and also frequently mentioned in the Wakefield Court Rolls of 1274 and later years? Robert le Ragget, of Emmelay (near Wakefield), was a juror on the extent of lands of John de Sothill and John de Heton in 1266 (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, i, p. 102).

² See the *Nomast. Cist.*, p. 466:— De inclusione, confessione et claustrum monialium; and pages 532–5, under the several heads of visitation, inclosure, confession, and correction of nuns. The jurisdiction in all these cases appears to have been in the hands of the *Patres Abbates* and the General Chapter.

CONFIRMATIO ELECCIONIS PRIORISSE DE KIRKELEYES.¹

28th Sept., 1306. The archbishop informs the subprioress and convent of Kirkeleies that he has confirmed the election of the Lady Margaret de Claworthe as their prioress, and has committed to her the care and custody of the house both in spiritual and temporal matters, and they are to admit her as prioress and humbly obey her, &c.

Willelmus etc. dilectis in Cristo filiabus subpriorisse et conventui de Kirkeleies salutem etc. Presentatam nobis eleccionem vestram per dominas Aliciam de Swilingtoun et Aliciam de Screvyn communiales vestras de domina Margeria de Claworthe communiale vestra in vestram priorissam debito examini subjecimus quam quia eciam canonice invenimus et concorditer celebratam duximus confirmandam eandem dominam Margeriam veluti circumspectam vobis et domui vestre in priorissam preficientes ac sibi curam et custodiam domus vestre tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus committentes. Quocirca vobis mandamus quatinus prefatam dominam Margeriam in vestram priorissam reverencius admittentes sibi humiliter pareatis in omnibus que sancte religionis convenerint honestati ut vestra in hac parte devocio vos debeat merito commendare. Bene etc. Datum apud Munketon iiij kalendas Octobris pontificatus nostri anno primo. Registrum Grenefield, i, 57 b.

INSTALLATIO EJUSDEM.

28th Sept., 1306. The election of the Lady Margaret de Claworthe as prioress having been presented to the archbishop, who after due examination has found it canonically and unanimously celebrated, he has therefore confirmed the election and committed to the Lady Margaret the care and custody of the house in spiritual and temporal matters, and he commands the archdeacon's official to assign to her as prioress a stall in the choir and a place in the Chapter.

W(illelmus) etc. officiali Archidiaconi salutem etc. Presentatam nobis eleccionem subpriorisse et conventus domus de Kirkeleyes per dominas Aliciam de Swilingtoun et Aliciam de Screvyn communiales domus predictae de domina Margeria de Claworthe communiale sua in suam priorissam debito examini subjecimus quam quia eam canonice invenimus et concorditer celebratam duximus confirmandam eandem dominam Margeriam veluti circumspectam domui memorate in priorissam preficientes ac sibi curam et custodiam domus predictae tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus committentes, quocirca vobis mandamus quatinus prefate domine Margerie tanquam priorisse stallum in choro et locum in capitulo debite assignetis. Datum ut supra proximo. Registrum Grenefield, i, fo. 57 b.

¹ For form of consent to accept the office of abbess see Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii, 331*n*, and in vol. i of the same work, page cxxij*n*, is a fragment of the form of creating a prioress of the monastery of Barking. See also Dugdale's *Monasticon*, i, 437. For the benediction of an abbess elect by the bishop, and her

promise of obedience, see the *York Pontifical* (Surtees Society), 248. Forms of consecration of nuns are given in the *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii, 308, and in the *York Pontifical*, 154, 170, 207, and 237, and are well worth reading. See also the *Westminster Missal* (Henry Bradshaw Society), ii, 1187-1208.

CONFIRMATIO ELECCIONIS PRIORISSE DE KERKELEYS.

10th Jany., 1307-8. The archbishop confirms the election of the lady Alice de Screvyn as prioress.

W(illelmus) permissione etc. dilectis in Cristo filiabus subpriorisse et conventui domus de Kirkeleys salutem etc. Presentatam nobis eleccionem vestram per dominas Johannam de Hetoun et Margaretam de Ledes communiales vestras de domina Alicia de Screvyn communalis vestra in vestram priorissam debito examini subjecimus quam quia eciam canonice invenimus et concorditer celebratum duximus confirmandam eandem dominam Aliciam veluti circumspectam vobis et domui vestre in priorissam preficientes ac sibi curam et custodiam domus vestre tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus committentes. Quocirca vobis mandamus quatinus prefatam dominam Margeriam in vestram priorissam reverencius admittentes sibi humiliter pareatis in omnibus que sancte religionis convenerint honestati ut vestra in hac parte devocio vos debeat merito commendare. Valeatis. Datum apud Scroby iiij idus Januarii pontificatus nostri anno secundo. Registrum Grenefield, i, fo. 68 b.

COMMISSIO SUPER VISITACIONE MONIALIUM DE KIRKELEYS.

29th June, 1307. Commission from the archbishop to Master William of Beuerle and Sir Robert of Nottingham to visit¹ the nuns' house of Kirkeleys, and inquire and reform what they shall find deserving correction.

Willelmus permissione diuina Eborum archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, dilectis filiis magistro Willelmo de Beuerle et domino Roberto de Nottingham salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Ad exercendum vice nostra visitacionis officium in domo monialium de Kirkeleys nostre diocesis ad inquirendum et reformandum ea que ibidem correccioni digna inueneritis, vobis cum potestate cohercionis canonice committimus vices nostras priorisse et conventui loci eiusdem in virtute obediencie iniungentes, vt vobis in premissis et ea contingentibus humiliter pareant et intendant. Valeatis. Datum apud Wodekirk' iij kalendas Julii anno gracie millesimo ccc^o septimo et pontificatus nostri secundo. Registrum Grenefield, i, fol. 64 b.

DE AUDIENDO CONFESSIONEM MONIALIUM DE KIRKELIES.

The Archbishop appoints the vicar of Hoderesfeld to hear the confessions of the nuns of Kirkeleyes.

Memorandum quod eisdem die et loco (iij kalendas Octobris anno gracie M^occc^{mo} nono, et pontificatus Domini Willelmi Eborum, etc. archiepiscopi etc. quarto, 29th Sept. 1309), Dominus deputavit vicarium

¹ See note, page 353.

ecclesie de Hoderesfeld ad audiendum confessiones¹ monialium de Kirkeleyes dum sibi placuerit super quo habuit litteram Domini. Registrum Grenefield, i, fol. 75.

REMISSIO DOMINE ELIZABETHE DE HOPTON' AD DOMUM DE KYRKELYES.

11th Sept., 1313. The archbishop hath absolved Elizabeth de Hopton, nun of Kirkelyes, from the sentence of greater excommunication which she had incurred for apostacy and rash change of her habit, and she is to be admitted according to the discipline of the order, and she is to be at Kirkelyes on or before the feast of St. Michael then next under pain of a return of her sentence.

Memorandum quod iij idus Septembris (1313) apud Munketon prope Rypon' dominus absoluit dominam Elizabeth de Hopton monialem de Kirkelyes a sententia² excommunicationis maioris quam incurrerat pro apostasia et temeraria³ habitus sui mutacione, et mandavit eam per litteras suas quod admittant eam cum ibidem veniret iuxta ordinis disciplinam, et iniunctum est ei sub pena retrusionis in dictam sententiam quod apud Kirkelyes accedat cum dictis litteris citra festum Sancti Michaelis proximo tunc sequens uel saltem in dicto festo. Registrum Grenefield, ii, fol. 68 b.

¹ In the *Nomast. Cist.*, p. 467, it is provided that abbesses are not to dare to receive the confessions of the nuns, who are to confess through a window conveniently arranged for the purpose, except those who are very infirm, and except in the case of the visitors, with whom they may speak of confession in the chapter, and they are to confess to no one but the father abbot, or some one appointed by him in his place, especially since, by the privilege of the lord the Pope (Innocent IV; see Fowler, *Cist. Stat.*, 41), there is an inhibition that no one shall interfere with their confessions or absolutions, except with the special licence of the father abbot. See also Fowler's *Cist. Stat.*, 41, where it is stated that Pope Alexander IV confirmed the indulgence of Pope Innocent IV, that persons of the Cistercian Order are not to confess to one of another religious order (alicui alterius religionis), or to a secular priest, without their abbot's special licence.

² By greater excommunication an offender was cut off from all communication with the Church or its members. By the lesser he was deprived of the right to participate in the sacraments. See Fowler, *Cist. Stat.*, 37n, 44, and 54. For the form of excommunication of a sacrilegious person (excommunicatio in aliquem sac-

rilegum ferenda) see Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, i, 226, and this is followed by the form of absolution of a penitent and the remission of his sentence of excommunication. The same work (ii, 286) has the form of the greater excommunication. Reference may also be made to the *York Manual* (Surtees Society), page 119; *De Anathemate*, 122; *De Excommunicatione*, and form of cursing in Latin, 86*. Articles of the general greater excommunication in the mother tongue, followed by the form of cursing on page 93*, which is followed by the form of absolution. See also the rules as to excommunication in the rule of St. Benedict, a translation of which will be found in a very useful book, *Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*, translated and edited by E. F. Henderson, and published in 1892 by G. Bell & Sons. As to the position of an excommunicated person see Pollock & Maitland, *History of English Law*, i, 461; also Reeves, *History of English Law*, i, 446, and iii, 67.

³ There are many statutes and privileges in the *Nomasticon Cist.*, and in Fowler's *Cist. Stat.*, relating to apostacy, fugitives, and change of habit, and all show that the jurisdiction in such cases was reserved to the Order.

MONICIO FACIENDA PER PRIORISSAM DE KIRKELEYES
MONIALIBUS DOMUS ET ALIIS.

10th Oct., 1315. The archbishop having heard that there are scandalous reports in circulation about the nuns of Kirkeleis, and especially about Elizabeth de Hopton, Alice le Raggede and Joan de Heton, that they admit both clergy and laymen too often into secret places of the monastery and have¹ private talks with them, from which there is suspicion of sin, and great scandal arises; he commands the prioress to admonish the nuns and especially those above named that they are to admit no one, whether religious or secular, clerk or layman, unless in a public place and in the presence of the prioress or subprioress, or of two others of the ladies. The archbishop also forbids the religious and secular persons, concerning whom the afore-said scandal and suspicion have arisen, from presuming to approach the said ladies or any of them under penalty of the greater excommunication. Johanna de Wakefelde, "your fellow nun," is also admonished to quit the chamber which she inhabits contrary to the proper credit of religion, and to follow the convent assiduously as well in choir, cloister, refectory and dormitory as in other fit places and times. Any rebellious or misbehaving nuns are to be punished according to the discipline of the Order. The names of those who shall refuse to admit the discipline and castigation of the prioress are to be sent by her to the archbishop by letter under "your common seal."

Willelmus etc. dilecte in Cristo filie priorisse de Kirkeleis salutem grariam et benedictionem. Fama publica accepimus referente quod nonnullae domine moniales eiusdem domus et precipue domine Elizabet de Hopton' Alicia le Raggede et Johanna de Heton' tam religiosos viros quam seculares in locis eiusdem monasterii secretis nimium et suspectis sepius admittunt secreta habendo colloquia cum eisdem Ex quibus sinistra peccati exoritur suspicio et grave scandalum in populo generatur ac religio eiusdem detrahitur honestati. Volentes igitur talibus periculis remediis quibus possumus obuiare vobis in virtute obediencie firmiter iniungendo mandamus quatenus omnes et singulas moniales dicte domus et specialiter superius nominatas moneatis vice nostra et efficaciter inducatis quod de cetero neminem religiosum vel secularem clericum aut laicum de quibus vel de quo sinistra suspicio peccati haberi possit taliter admittant vel cum eisdem

¹ No nun was to converse with any one except by a window, well and closely barred or latticed. They might however talk with good and honest persons at a fitting place and time. But with outsiders, unless their own fathers, brothers, or near relatives, they were to have no private conversations, except in the presence and hearing of the abbess or her *locum tenens*, and in a place appointed for the purpose. Anyone doing otherwise was to be de-

prived of her habit. None but visitors were to enter the inclosure, unless it might be some reverend and honest person, to whom entrance could not be denied without blame and scandal. Boys were not to be taught or fed in nunneries, nor girls in secular attire (*Nomast. Cist.*, 467). For a sketch of life in a nunnery see Langland's *Piers the Plowman* (Clarendon Press, 1886), i, 140-3.

nisi in publico loco et in presencia vestra vel subpriorisse aut duarum aliarum dominarum aliquoliter fabulentur sub pena districtionis canonice quam contra facientes de quorum (*sic*) nominibus quocienscumque contrafecerint per vos certificari volumus et mandamus poterunt non inmerito formidare. Inhibeatis eciam vice et auctoritate nostra omnibus et singulis tam religiosis quam secularibus de quibus scandalum ut premittitur vel sinistra suspicio habeatur ne suspectos accessus decetero habere presumant ad dictas dominas vel ipsarum aliquam sub pena excommunicationis maioris quam in contrafacientes una cum aliis penis iuxta ipsorum demerita exigente iusticia curabimus excercere. Moneatis insuper dominam Johannam de Wakefelde commonialem vestram quod illam cameram quam modo inhabitat contra debitam honestatem religionis predictæ solitarie commorando omnino dimittat et sequatur conuentum assidue tam in choro claustro refectorio et dormitorio quam in ceteris locis et temporibus oportunis prout religionis conuenit honestati. Ipsam nichilominus dominam Johannam et ceteras moniales quascunque contra debitum religionis si quas inobedientes inueneritis aut rebelles vel eciam inhoneste conuersantes iuxta regularem ordinis disciplinam debite puniendo. Et cum opus fuerit de nominibus earundem que disciplinam vestram et castigacionem admittere noluerint ut rebelles nobis per vestras litteras oportune (*sic*) tempore constare faciatis sigillo vestro communi signatas. Valeatis. Datum apud Munketon prope Ripon' x^{mo} die Octobris pontificatus nostri anno decimo (1315). Registrum Grenefeld, ii, fol. 89 b.

PENITENCIA¹ DOMINE JOHANNÆ DE HETON', MONIALIS DE KIRKELEYS.

10th Oct., 1315. Penance of Joan de Heton, nun of Kirklees, judicially convicted before the archbishop of the crime of incest with Richard de Lathe and Sir Michael called Scot a priest, "and by us

¹ The forms of consecration of nuns referred to in a previous note should be read in connection with this case and that of Alice Tragged (or Ragged) which follows. The following are extracts from the form of consecration of virgins (*York Pontifical*, p. 237):—

After the virgins have come to the entrance of the choir and made genuflections, the bishop says:—

Come ye then yn the name of God, and I shall shew yow of the mercifull and infinite goodnes of our Savyo^r God.

Virgines ad episcopum.

Now we come w^t all harte and mind, w^t all reverens, feare and dred, w^t all honor, love, and servys that we may or can think, shew or do unto oure moste merciful Savyo^r Jesu Criste, whoos most blissid face and vysage we desyo^r above all things yn this worlde to see and

beholde; most humbly besechyng hym of hys infynyte goodnes and mercy to gyve us grace and perseverance of this godly purpose and hevynly desyo^r that we be yn, and during o^r lyvys graciously to conserve and kepe us his true hand maydyns, virgins and spousessis, accordyng unto hys most gracious and mercyfull pleasure.

After a short prayer and an exhortation by the bishop, he says:—

Wyll yow, holy virgyns, contynew and persever yn the godly purpose of kepyng this holy virgynite.

Virgines ad episcopum.

Reverend fader, we will.

Episcopus ad virgines.

Wyll ye, virgyns, take upon yow to be blessyd and to be consecrate, and to be despousyd and spiritually maryed to o^r Savyo^r Jesu Criste.

absolved therefrom." The penance is to be performed according to the regular discipline of the Order, and nothing is to be relaxed without the archbishop's mandate and special licence. Joan is to follow the convent in choir, cloister, refectory and dormitory, and not to go outside the monastery. She is not to be put in any office and is not to talk to any man, either secular or religious, unless in the presence of the prioress or subprioress. She is not to receive or send letters, but is continually to pray for divine indulgence, lamenting her sins and asking for pardon in the same monastery, until the archbishop shall think fit to give other directions concerning her.

Willelmus etc. dilectis in Cristo fili[abus] priorisse et conuentui de Kirkeleyes nostre diocesis salutem grariam et benedictionem. Dominam Johannam de Heton' commonialem vestram super crimine incestus cum Ricardo del Lathe et domino Michaelle dicto Scot presbitero coram nobis judicialiter convictam et per nos inde absolutam ad vos duximus remittendam ad penitenciam suam peragendam iuxta regularem vestri ordinis disciplinam, mandantes vobis et in virtute obediencie firmiter iniungentes quatinus ipsam sic admittentes penitenciam pro tam gravibus excessibus et enormibus iuxta regulam vestri ordinis eidem debitam per omnia facere compellatis ac etiam adimplere. De eadem penitencia nichil eidem penitus relaxantes absque nostro mandato et licencia speciali. Volumus insuper quod ultima semper de conventu existens ipsum conventum sequatur continue in choro claustro refectorio et dormitorio septa monasterii non exeat nec in aliquo ponatur officio, cum nullo seculari vel religioso loquatur nisi in presencia priorisse vel etiam subpriorisse, litteras a quocumque nequaquam recipiat vel cuicumque emittat set diuino obsequio jugiter insistat et peccata sua defleat a divina clemencia in eodem monasterio veniam postulando, donec de statu suo aliud duxerimus ordinandum. Valeatis. Datum apud Munketon' prope Ripon' x die Octobris anno gracie M^occc^{mo} xv^{mo} et pontificatus nostri decimo. (Registrum Grenefield, ii, fol. 89 b.)

QUOD DOMINA ALICIA TRAGGED (*sic*), MONIALIS DE
KIRKELEYES RECIPIATUR IN DOMUM AD PENITENCIAM
PERAGENDAM.

5th Nov., 1315. The prioress and convent are to receive Alice le Tragged, their fellow nun, who on her own confession before the archbishop has been convicted of incontinence with William de Heton of Mirfield, to perform her penitence in the house (Kirklees) according to the regular observances, and nothing is to be remitted without the archbishop's special licence.

Virgines ad episcopum.

We will, and moste humbly desyor the same.

The bishop then asks:—

Will ye promysse and vowe to kepe perpetuall chastyte and virgynyte durynge yor lyffe.

Response. Reverend fader, we promysse, and shall vowe to kepe and observe the same.

Then follow the vows of obedience, poverty, clean living, &c., and the solemn profession of each sister, followed by the espousals and the anathema.

Memorandum quod Nonis Nouembris [1315] apud Cawode scriptum fuit priorisse et conuentui de Kirkelyes quod dominam Aliciam le Tragged (? Ragged) commonialem suam super vicio incontencie cum Willelmo de Heton' de Mirfeld' coram nobis ex confessione sua conuictam reciperent ad penitenciam suam in dicta domo secundum obseruancias regulares peragendam et nichil ei remittetur sine domini Archiepiscopi licencia speciali. (Registrum Grenefeld, ii, fol. 90.)

COMMISSIO FACTA DOMINO ROGERO DE SAXTON, AD
MINISTRANDUM IN BONIS PRIORISSE ET CONUENTUS DE
KIRKELYES.

24th March, 1316-17. Commission from the archbishop to Roger de Saxton, rector of Aberford, to administer the temporalities of the prioress and convent of Kirklees, to receive and hear accounts, to dismiss and appoint servants and ministers, and to do all other things which he may think for the advantage of the house.

Willelmus permissione etc. dilecto in Cristo filio domino Rogero de Saxton' rectori ecclesie de Aberford' nostre dyocesis salutem graciam et benedictionem. De tua industria confidentes ad curandum custodiendum et administrandum in bonis temporalibus dilectarum religiosarum dominarum priorisse et conuentus de Kirkelyes nostre dyocesis predictae per singula maneria et loca sua vbilibet existentibus et ad recipiendum et audiendum compotum seriuentium et ministrorum quorumlibet ministrancium in eisdem et ad allocandum ea que rationabiliter fuerint allocanda necnon ad amovendum ministros et seruientes quoscumque inutiles et loco eorum alios magis utiles subrogandum et ad omnia alia et singula faciendum que ad utilitatem domus predictae videritis expedire tibi tenore presencium tribuimus potestatem pro nostro beneplacito duratam predictis priorisse et conuentui sororibus eciam et conuersis domus eiusdem in virtute sancte obediencie firmiter iniungentes quod te in premissis omnibus et singulis libere administrare permittant. Vale. Datum apud Thorpe prope Ebor. nono kalendas Aprilis Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septimo decimo et pontificatus nostri primo. (Registrum Melton, fol. 125 b.)

PRO MORA DOMINE AGNETIS DE SWYSTANE MONIALIS DE
KIRKLEY APUD HANPOLE.

23rd Oct. 1323. The prioress and convent of Hanpole are at the request of Master Alan de Conyngesburghe to allow Agnes de Swystane, nun of Kirkley, to stay with them for some time for the relief of the house of Kirkley according to the regular observance.

Memorandum quod x Kalendas Nouembris anno proximo supradicto (1323) scriptum fuit priorisse et conuentui de Hanpole quod domina Agnes de Swystane monialis domus de Kirkley posset per aliquod tempus inibi morari ad releuamen dicte domus de Kirkley iuxta regularem observanciam. Et hoc fuit ad rogatum magistri Alani de Conyngesburghe. (Registrum Melton, fol. 160 b.)

LITTERA PRO PENITENCIA¹ MARGARETE DE BURTON'
MONIALI (*sic*) DE KIRKELEGHES.

26th July, 1337. Letter from the archbishop to the prioress and convent of Kirkeleghes, stating that Margaret de Burton, their fellow nun, having acknowledged with tears and sighs that she, being tempted by the insidious persuasions of the enemy of mankind, had lately left her house (the convent) and so returned without licence into the world, and had wandered for a long time in great danger from bodily temptations, but then she a sinner sought to return to her house and to undergo due penance for her faults according to the discipline of her glorious order; and the archbishop feeling compassion for her and wishing to bring her back like a wandering sheep on the shoulders of pastoral solicitude to the Lord's flock, he ordered that if the said Margaret should come to the monastery and devoutly prostrating herself before the gates should seek to be admitted and to undergo the prepared penance in a humble spirit, then she was to be admitted and to suffer whatever kind of penance ought to be inflicted on her according to the discipline of her order. And nothing was to be remitted until she had shown true signs of worthy penitence and without the archbishop's mandate.

Willelmus etc. dilectis filiabus priorisse et conuentui domus de Kirkeleghs nostre diocesis salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Sua nobis petitione domina Margareta de Burton' commonialis vestra lacrimis et suspiris (*sic*) indicauit quod ipsam dudum hostis humani generis insidiis suadentibus domum suam exiuit et sic recessit licencia non obtenta in seculo aliquandiu euagans carnis illecebris periculose intenta vitam suam interim duxit quod dolenter referimus nimium dissolutam set sancti spiritus superueniente clemencia ipsa peccatrix ad cor reuersa petit se ad domum suam tanquam vero penitentem paratam pro tantis excessibus suis debitam penitenciam humiliter subire secundum sui ordinis disciplinam gloriose admitti et sibi fieri cum affectione tamen sororia quod huiusmodi sui ordinis regula exigit et requirit. Nos vero Saluatoris nostri vtinam vestigiis inherentes pia gestans viscera (*viscera*) super ipsa peccatrice compassionis spiritu ipsius miseriis spiritualiter afflicti volentes eciam eandem velut ouem errantem in humeris pastoralis solitudinis ad gregem dominicum per eius gratiam reducere sicut precupimus ad ipsius salutarem anime medicinam vobis mandamus firmiter iniungentes quatinus si dicta domina Margareta ad vestrum accesserit monasterium et coram ianuis deuote procumbens petierit se admitti ad domum suam predictam paratam penitenciam quamcumque debitam in humili spiritu sustinere, tunc ipsam ad suum

¹ See note to the penance of Joan Heton, page 360, *ante*.

admittatis monasterium eidem infligentes quicquid penitencie sibi secundum dicti sui ordinis disciplinam pro tot suis demeritis infligendum nichil sibi inde remittentes quousque per digne penitencie sue vera indicia eandem penitenciam duxerimus moderandam et aliud nobis inde habueritis in mandatis. Valeatis. Datum apud Cawode vij kalendas Augusti anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} tricesimo septimo et pontificatus nostri vicesimo. (Registrum Melton, fo. 213 b.)

PREFECCIO PRIORISSE DE KIRKLIGHES.

10th May, 1350. Appointment of the lady Margaret de Seyville as prioress of Kirklighes. Administration of the spiritualities and temporalities of the house being committed to her. The official of the archdeacon of York was directed to install her in the accustomed form.

Memorandum quod x die mensis Maii A.D. M^occc^{mo} quinquagesimo domina Margareta de Seyville prefecta¹ fuit in priorissam domus monialium de Kirklighes et administracio in spiritualibus et temporalibus dicte domus sibi commissa et eodem die scriptum fuit officiali archidiaconi nostri Ebor. ad installandum prefatam Margaretam² in forma consueta. Apud Ripon coram magistro de Burton cancellario venerabilis patris etc. (Registrum Zouche, fol. 48.)

CONFIRMATION OF THE ELECTION OF JOAN STANSFELD AS PRIORESS.

Confirmation by John Reynald, LL.B., commissary of the archbishop, of the election lately made in the Chapter house of the house or priory of the nuns of Kirkleghe of the Order of St. Barnard, York diocese, on the vacancy caused by the death of Lady Cecilia Hik, the last prioress, of Lady Joan Stansfeld as prioress, being a woman of prudence and discretion, of free birth and born of a lawful marriage, sufficiently well-read, of good morals, praiseworthy life and conversation, circumspect in both spiritual and temporal things, and very notable for other excellent gifts. "*Muliere provida et discreta libera et de legitimo matrimonio procreata in etate legitima constituta litterarum scientia sufficienter insignita morum honestate et vita laudabilique conversatione commendata in spiritualibus et temporalibus circumspecta ac aliis virtutum donis multipliciter insignita.*" This confirmation has no date, but the next preceding entry is dated 4th June, 1491, and the one next following is dated 18th March, 1492.

¹By a privilege of Pope Honorius (Fowler, *Cist. Stat.*, 39), archbishops and bishops were strictly inhibited from interfering in the election of abbots, either by inquiring into the mode of election or examining into the life, learning, or morals of the elected persons, and they were in no way to presume to confirm the election, or to seek to present those elected to their chapters. And the archdeacons were to have no right or power of installation. Anything contrary to the aforesaid inhibition was to be void.

²I am indebted to Sir G. J. Armytage for the following :—Margaretta de Sayvill priorissa de Kirklees in anno vicesimo secundo Edr̃i tertii concessit Thomæ Allen de Wakefield corrodium in domo de Kirklees pro termino vitæ. Test : Thomâ Fleming, Willmo Mirfeld, Joh̃. de Sayvill, Rico de Hartisheved, Raðo de Popeley et aliis. (*Harl. MSS.*, 4630, fo : 517.)

Domine Johanne Stansfelde, Obediencia. In the name of God, Amen. I dame Joñne Stansfeld chosyn and confirmed p'orisse of Kirkleghe of thordor of Saynte Barnarde of York dioc: shalbe true and obedient to the moste reuerende fadir in God Thomas, by the graice of God Archebisshop of York, primate of England and legate of the Courte of Rome and to his successors lawfullie entring and to their officers and ministres in all man^r of lawfull commaundmentes. So God me helpe and thies eu'ngelistes. (Register Rotherham, part i, fo. 132.)

CONFIRMATION OF THE ELECTION OF MARGARET TARLTON AS PRIORESS.

Confirmation by Thomas Yongsmyth,¹ dean of the deanery of Pontefract, commissary of the archbishop,² of the election of Margaret Tarlton on the death of lady Joan Stansfeld, the last prioress to the office of prioress of Kirkeleghe. Done in the choir of the conventual church of the said house 24th April, 1499. (*Ibid.*, part i, fo. 138.)

Obediencia dicte priorisse.

In the name of God, Amen. I, dam Margarete Tarlton, electe and confirmed in to priorisse of the house of Kirkleghe of saynte Barnard ordour of the dioces of Yorke shalbe true and obedient to the most Reuerende ffadir in God Thomas, by the grace of God Archbisshope of Yorke, primate of Englande and legate of the courte of Rome and to his successours lawfull entryng and to his and their officers in all lawfull commaundmentes. So God me helpe and thies holy euangelisties. (*Ibid.*, 138 b.)³

WILL OF JOHN WALKER, CHAPLAIN OF KIRKLEES.

In Dei nomine Amen, xij die mensis Februarii anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxvj^{to}. Ego Johannes Walker, capellanus de Kyrkleyse compos et sane mentis condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam omnipotenti Deo, beate Marie, et omnibus sanctis eius. Item lego corpus meum ecclesiastice sepulture in cancello de Kyrkelyse. Item lego quoddam (*blank*) meum mortuarium. Item lego

¹ Thomas Yongsmyth was vicar of Dewsbury. He was instituted on the resignation of Master John Gourle, the last vicar, on the presentation of Master Henry Sharp, dean of the college of St. Stephen, within the royal palace of Westminster, *cum onere continue et personalis residencie juxta formam constitutionum dominorum Othonis et Othoboni quondam Sedis Apostolice in Anglia legatorum*, and subject to an annual pension of £10 to Mr. John Gourle.

² The qualifications of the new prioress are set out in terms almost word for word like those attributed to the lady Joan Stansfeld on the confirmation of her election.

³ For the present at any rate no more information is forthcoming about the prioresses, but I am not without hope that as opportunity serves for further searches in the York Registers some of the gaps may be filled up. Let us hope that notwithstanding the frailties here disclosed both prioresses and nuns are sleeping peacefully in their last resting-place at Kirklees, and that not in vain was said for them the beautiful prayer in the *Missa pro Defunctis*:—*"Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis cum Sanctis Tuis in æternum, quia pius es."*

fabrice pontis de Cowford x marcas. Item lego Johanni fratri meo unum lectum et blodium pannum sufficientem pro toga. Item lego j lectum monialibus de Kyrkleyse. Item lego domino Richardo Lobbesheued, capellano, unam viridem togam et blodium capucium. Item lego domino Henrico Stephenson, capellano, quamdam blodiam togam. Item lego Richardo Walker viij^s. Item lego Johanne filie fratris mei xij^s iiij^d. Item lego Willelmo filio fratris mei parvam archam. Item lego Henrico filio fratris mei j peluem¹ cum lauacro.¹ Item lego Johanne Scott xl^s et unum lectum et omnia instauramenta domus, viz., erea,² lignea et³ Item lego residuum omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum Johanni fratri meo quem constituto executorem meum ut disponat et ordinet pro salute anime (?mee) prout sibi melius videbitur disponere. Hiis testibus Thoma Walker et Thomas Gefson.

xxvj die mensis Marcii anno domini m^{llo} cccc^{mo} xxvij^o probatum fuit testamentum et committitur administracio executori in eodem testamento nominato in forma juris jurato. (Reg. Test., ii, 508 b.)

TESTAMENTUM JOHANNIS WOLEWROWE, NUPER DE KIRKELETHES, DEFUNCTI.

In Domini Jesu nomine Amen. Undecimo die mensis Marcii anno millesimo cccc^{mo} octogesimo sexto Ego Johannes Wolewrowe de Kirklethes compos mentis et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primo do et lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie Virgini et omnibus sanctis ejus corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in capella Sancti Petri de Herteshede. Et lego optimum meum animal nomine mortuarii mei prout moris est. Item lego versus structuram canopii⁴ capelle predictæ viij^d. Item lego summo altari eiusdem pro decimis meis oblitis iiij^d. Item lego Cecilie Hyk priorisse monasterii de Kirklethes x^s. Et lego cuilibet sorori ejusdem monasterii iij^s iiij^d. Item lego Cissote sorori mee x^s. Item Jacobo Lilee vj^s viij^d. Item Johanni Hyk servienti meo xij^d. Item lego fabrice campanilis⁵ monasterii predicti xx^d. Residuum omnium bonorum meorum supra non datorum neque legatorum debitisque meis persolutis do et lego Richardo Flaver et Thome Steide quos ordino et constituto meos veros executores ut ipsi ea bene et fideliter disponant pro anime mee salute prout sibi melius videbitur expedire per supervisum Jacobi Stanesfeld generosi et

¹ Pelvis, a bason. Lavacrum, an ewer.

² Should be enea, *i.e.* brazen.

³ This word looks like c^ocagies, *i.e.* cercagies, which I cannot translate. Has it something to do with wax? Ceragium or ceratium is wax scot. See Du Cange, and Spelman's Glossary.

⁴ Canopium, conopeum, a canopy suspended over the altar. Du Cange. For examples of canopies see Alcuin Club Tracts, No. 1. *The Ornaments of the Rubric*, by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., page 25. For illustrations of altars, some

with canopies, see another publication of the Alcuin Club, "*English Altars*," with notes by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. There are several canopies mentioned in "*English Church Furniture*," by E. Peacock, F.S.A.

⁵ "Let not stone towers be built for the bells, nor wooden ones of immoderate height, which do not become the simplicity of the Order" (*Institutiones Capituli Generalis Cisterciensis*, 1240 and 1256, *Distinctio Prima*, ii, printed on page 287 of the *Nomast. Cist.*). See also Fowler, *Cist. Stat.*, 18,

Thome Beamont quos ordino meos fideles supervisores de et in premissis fideliter disponendis. In cujus rei &c. Hiis testibus Roberto Kepas,¹ capellano, Georgio Raner, capellano capelle de Herteshede predicta et aliis.

Proved 22^d March, 1486-7, before the perpetual vicar of the parish church of Huddresfeld by virtue of a commission made to him in that behalf. (Reg. Test., v, fo. 302.)

TESTAMENTUM ROBERTI ANLEY, CAPELLANI DE
HARTISHEDE, DEFUNCTI.

In the name of god, Amen. The xxiiijth daie of Octobre, in the yeare of our lord god mv^cxxxvjth, I, Sir Robert Anley, being in hole mynd and good will, makes my testamente and laste will in maner and forme foloinge, that is to saie. Fyrste I bequeathe and gif my saule to God Almyghtye, to oure ladie sancte Marie, and to all the sanctes in heven, and my bodie to bee buried in the churche yearde of Sancte Petre in Hartyshede. Item I bequeathe to the churche worke vj s. viij d. Item to the prioresse of Kirkleghe and the convente xx s. to bee prayde for. Item I bequeathe to Elene my suster my blacke gowne. Item I bequeathe to Agnes my suster a marble² gowne. Item to Eliz. my suster a blacke gowne. Item I bequeathe to Richard Anley my god sone tenne sheipe. Resydew of my sheipe wiche is in my broder John kepyng I bequeath to John my brodre and Gilberte hys sone. Item I bequeath to Sir John Brokebanke my beste bonet and iij s. iiij d. to praye for me. Item to Johan my broder wife my better mattress. Item I bequeathe to maistress Stansfelde a maire, a fillie, a stagge, and viij sheipe. Item my violet gowne, a paire of lynnon sheites, ij pillowes and iij stone of woule. Item xx s. of money and a swame (swarm) of bees. Item to Sir John Trenchemyer a paire of hoise clothe. Item to Sir John Symondson a paire of russet hoise clothe. Item to Laurence hyrste a paire of hoise. Item to Sir John Trenchemyer ij half portesyres.³ Item to William Fletcher a jacket. Resydew of all my goodes nether given nor bequeathed, my funerall expenses meide, I gif and bequeathe unto Sir John Richardson and to Sir John Trenchmyer, whome I make my executors, to dispose for my saule. Theis being witnesses, Rychard Rayner, Rauf Blackburne, and Lawrence Hyrste, with oder moo. Proved 31 Jan., 1536-7, by Sirs John Rychardson and Johan Trenchemyre, executors. (Reg. Test., xi, 216 b.)

¹ It will be remembered that this was the surname of the last prioress of Kirklees. He probably was Vicar of Mirfield in 1507, for amongst the Kirklees Muniments is an indenture (No. 161) between Sir William Mirfield, knight, and Sir Robert Kyppas, vicar of Mirfield, agreeing for the marriage of Adam Stokkes to Janet Kyppas, daughter of Thomas Kyppas. This deed is dated 22 Oct., 23 Henry VII (1507). Robert

Kypas is also described as Vicar of Mirfield in another deed (No. 162), dated 4 Nov., 23 Henry VII, to which Adam Stokkes and Joan his wife, daughter of Thomas Kypas, are parties.

² Marble, *i.e.* of several colours, so woven as to look like marble. See South Kensington Museum *Handbook of Textile Fabrics*, by the Very Rev. Daniel Rock, page 76-7.

³ Service books; portable breviaries.

It now only remains to be said that Sir George J. Armytage had excavations made on the site of the priory in the year 1863, when pavements, foundations of buildings, &c., were discovered, and marked on a plan. It was hoped that, with the help of this plan, and of the old buildings still remaining, and of the Survey previously referred to, it would have been possible to prepare a plan to accompany this paper, which, although to some extent conjectural, would be fairly reliable, and would give a general idea of the position of the priory buildings. Sir George has been working at the plan for some time past, but has been unable to complete it in time for publication with this paper. It may, however, be possible to issue it with the next part of the *Journal*, together with a reprint of the Survey, with notes thereon.

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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Blacktoft, Scarborough, Bingley, Kippax, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Dearne, and Brantingham.

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ON SOME PARDONS OR INDULGENCES
PRESERVED IN YORKSHIRE, 1412-1527.

- I. Indulgence, granted to Sir Nicholas Fitzhugh, by the Trinitarian Order of St. Robert by Knaresborough, for the Redemption of Captives, 1412. (A MS. belonging to Rev. C. S. Slingsby, Scriven Park, Knaresborough.)
 - II. Letters of Fraternity, granted to Reginald Brown, by the Franciscans of York, 1479. (A MS. belonging to Rev. C. S. Slingsby.)
 - III. Letters of Fraternity, granted to Robert Plumpton, by the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, 1480. (A MS. belonging to the Rev. C. S. Slingsby.)
 - IV. Indulgence, granted to John and Margaret Nethgate, by the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, 1501. (A MS. belonging to John Lister, Esq., Shibden Hall, Halifax.)
 - V. Letters of Fraternity, granted to Richard and Halisoun Cornay, by the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, 1527. (A printed copy, belonging to the Rev. C. S. Slingsby.)
-

EDITED (with a Translation) BY THE REV. CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.,
Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's, Marlborough,
Prebendary of Lincoln.

IN January of the present year the publication (in the *Nineteenth Century and After*) of a 'Remission' or '*Abläss*' granted by the present Pope some years ago to a man of European reputation, brought to the notice of many of us the existence at the present day of some form of the Indulgence which was current in mediæval times.

The remission granted to Josef Mayr of Oberammergau, about the time when he was for the last occasion undertaking the dramatic impersonation of the *Christus*, was (as is usual in the indulgences published in Rome itself) expressed in the form of a concession and

benediction appended to a formal letter of petition (*supplica*) from the grantee, to the following effect:—

“Most blessed Father,

“(Josef Mayr), prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, most humbly requests the Apostolic Benediction with the Plenary Indulgence *in articulo mortis*, for h(im)self and for (C.D., &c., &c.) his relations by consanguinity and affinity to the third degree inclusively, according to the form prescribed by the Church.

“And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.”

“By virtue of special faculties vouchsafed by Our Most Holy Lord, Pope Leo XIII, the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences has graciously granted the petition, without any issue of Brief, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*Official Seal.*] “Given at Rome, from the Office of the Secretary of the said Congregation, *July* 4th, 1890.”

The word “Indulgence,” which occurs in the foregoing document in its Latin form, ‘*indulgentia*,’ was broadly used by theologians (*e.g.* St. Augustine) in the sense of “forgiveness”; but it had among the imperial jurists a narrower technical acceptation, being used to express, variously, remission of civil punishment, immunity from taxes, or amnesty granted by the dispensing power of the Emperor.

In the time of the Decian persecution, in A.D. 250, when some of the Christians were martyred, and others suffered as confessors, though not unto blood, there were some also who lapsed into denying the Christian faith, under pressure from friends, or in personal weakness or cowardice. When peace was restored to the Church, many of these wished to come back to the fold. Some were willing to go through the penance enjoined them as a condition of restored communion; but others produced certificates from martyrs, or even from living confessors, expressing a desire that the bearer might be received with consideration. At first these letters only asked that the fallen friend might be restored after due enquiry made and penance performed, but, by and by, Africa (as St. Cyprian complains) was flooded with remissions, importuned from martyrs, or procured from confessors by interest or for gain. [Cypr. *Epist.*, xv (=x), 3; xx (=xiv), 2.] Sometimes they were not even written by the confessor himself; sometimes they were issued in general terms to such an one *and family*. One Lucianus, a Carthaginian confessor, but one not very well versed in Scripture or divinity, in defiance of St. Cyprian, issued the following remission, which is extant among Cyprian’s correspondence (*Ep.*, xxiii = xvi) :—

“All Confessors to Cyprian ‘papas,’ greeting.

“This is to notify to thee, that we have given the peace [of restored communion] to All Those who shall give thee an account of their conduct since their lapse.

“We request thee to communicate this form to thy comprovincials, and we wish thee peace with the Holy Martyrs.

“Witness my hand (in presence of the clergy, exorcist, and reader),
“LUCIANUS.”

St. Cyprian was naturally indignant, and wrote a letter on the subject (*Ep.*, xxvi=xxvii) to the presbyters and deacons (? of Carthage), and another (*Ep.*, xxvii=xxii) to those of Rome.¹

A system of severe discipline became established in the Church; and the Councils from time to time decided what measure of punishment should be meted out to the various classes of offenders. Penitentials or collections of such canons were drawn up in the sixth and following centuries. Among these was the penitential of Cummeanus (*abbas in Scotia ortus*), who also compiled another book of somewhat similar character, a digest from Holy Scripture, and from Church writers native and foreign, as well as from the decisions of Councils native and foreign, in the south-east of Ireland, about the year 700. This latter work is identified by Mr. H. Bradshaw as the famous *Hibernensis*, to which he and Dr. Wasserschleben severally devoted great and diligent attention. The *Hibernensis* passed at once from Ireland into Brittany, but did not reach the Anglo-Saxon Church until the ninth century.

An extract from book xxvii (*al.* xxix), cap. 8, will be sufficient to give an idea of the sort of penance enjoined:—

“*Of the Penance of a Thief, if the Theft be from a place other than a Church.*

“*St. Patrick saith* [viz. 1st Synod, cap. 15, *cir.* 448–460]: ‘Let him who hath stolen do penance for half a year; for 20 (*al.* 60) days let him live on bread and water; let him restore what he has stolen, if this be possible; and so let him be received in the church.’” (Haddan & Stubbs’ *Concilia*, ii, part 1, p. 329, read ‘viginti diebus.’)

“*St. Finnian saith* [Penitential of Finnian, § 25]: ‘If a clerk have committed a theft, let him restore fourfold, and do penance for a whole year.’”²

¹ On this subject see Archbishop Benson’s article in Smith & Cheetham’s *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, s.v. *Libelli*, No. iii, and *Cyprian, His Life*, &c., pp. 92–94.

² *Die Irische Kanonensammlung*, Herm. Wasserschleben, ed. 2, Leipzig, 1885, p. 101.

If we look for an earlier rule, we may find in the Eastern Church, among the canons of St. Basil the Great, Bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, *cir.* 369 (*Ep.*, iii, canon 61): "The thief, if he discover himself, shall do one year's penance. If he be discovered by others, two years'. For half the time he shall be among the 'Kneelers' (*inter prostratos*), the other half among the 'Bystanders' (*inter consistentes*)," among the stations of various grades assigned to penitents in Church in the early ages.

In the same code, the involuntary homicide is required to do eleven years' penance (*Ep.*, i, canon 11); or, by another canon, which is rather more explicit (*Ep.*, iii, canon 56), only ten, viz. 2 years in the grade of Mourners, 3 years as a Hearer, 4 as a Kneeler, and 1 as a Bystander, and then to be received to communion.¹

To come to the penitentials of our own country. One was drawn up (before the *Hibernensis* had made its way to us across from Brittany) *cir.* 668–690, by an Englishman of southern origin, under the eye of the great Archbishop Theodore of Tarsus (Haddan & Stubbs, *Concilia*, iii, 173). There the habitual thief is required to observe a penance of seven years. A thief, if he restore what he has stolen, and ask pardon of the person whom he robbed, "shall greatly reduce the term of his punishment (cap. iii, § 2)." The murderer is to do penance for "ten or seven years." One that has done accidental homicide, one year (iv, § 7).

According to Bede's Penitential (which is dated *cir.* 734), as in that which bears the name of Theodore, the wilful murderer of a priest was ordered to do seven years' penance; the slayer of a layman, from four years to only 40 days; the last, where he has slain another in war, or if, being a serf, he have slain another at his lord's command. For accidental homicide, one year's penance was enjoined (iv, § 5). And special terms were assigned for cases of feud, a *mêlée*, or a *vendetta*.

We gather from these few instances, which might be greatly multiplied, that penances of so many years or of periods of 40 days, of strict fasting, and removal from communion, were imposed by spiritual authority as penalties on certain crimes and offences. These, however, under the penitential system, might be commuted under certain circumstances (such as sickness) for the recitation of so many psalms, or the paying of a fine.

It was further held that the highest authority in the Church might extend to offenders a gracious relaxation of penalties, as St. Paul, after a while, had removed the current sentence from the

¹ J. Johnson's *Clergyman's Vaude Mecum*, ed. 1709; part ii, p. 214.

offender at Corinth; and as, in the Decian persecution, and at other such times, martyrs (and even confessors) had sometimes asked for remission of the ecclesiastical sentence incurred by certain Christian friends who had lapsed through weakness in those times of trial.

It was believed, in like manner, that the superabundant merits of our Saviour, and those of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, formed a "treasure"¹ available in the Church for the remission or alleviation of pains and punishments due to sins. Every sin, it was believed, requires its due punishment by way of satisfaction. Sins not confessed to the Church, and so not visited by the Church (by way of penance, received and performed here upon earth), merit and await a proportionate punishment in the pains of purgatory. It is a common belief also in the Church of Rome, that even those sins which are forgiven to the penitent are further liable to temporal pains.² Thus Indulgences are said to be available not only for relaxing canonical penance, but for that temporal pain which is due from the sinner by way of satisfaction to Divine Justice, which has been offended. And an Indulgence is defined as "the remission of the whole or part of the temporal punishment which often remains due to sin, after its guilt and its eternal punishment have been remitted by the sacrament of penance."³ It is an absolution, by the Power of the Keys, freeing one from the penance (*poena*) enjoined, or to be enjoined.

A "Plenary Indulgence" is a remission not only of all sacramental and canonical penances, but also, according to some theologians, of all the pains of purgatory.⁴ But it involves, as a condition, the detestation and sincere abhorrence of every sin without exception, even the least of venial sins.

Plenary Indulgences are proclaimed at the Papal Jubilee, which, under present arrangements, takes place every 25 years. It is said that Urban II, in a Council held at Clermont in 1095, was the first to give a plenary indulgence, and that he issued it for those who took up arms to recover the Holy Land from the infidel. It appears, however, that Leo IX had given one as early as 1060 to our Edward the Confessor. The Jubilee, though not then quite a novelty, was fully established in the year 1300.

¹ The theory of a *thesaurus meritorum* is ascribed to Alexander Hales (*Doctor Irrefragabilis*), who was educated at Oxford (and at Paris, where he died, 27 August, 1245). It was asserted as a dogma by Pope Clement VI, in 1343. Archbishop Trench, *Mediæval Church History*, pp. 326-7. Pellicia, v, 8.

² Cf. *Concilia Trident*, sessio vi, canon 30.

³ Power's *Catechism of Christian Doctrine*, ii, cap. xxxvi, § 10.

⁴ See Gaume's *Catechism of Perseverance*, ii, xli. The *Little Catechism of Perseverance*, translated by F. B. Jamison, speaks in a guarded manner, as if this were only a pious opinion, which the faithful "are free to believe."

To come now to our own country:—

A set of Penitential Canons, supposed to have been compiled by St. Dunstan, *cir.* 965, from various sources, makes provision for sick persons, who are physically disabled from fasting, that they may commute the severer corporal penance for certain devotions and almsdeeds which lie within their power. The following may be taken as a specimen of the tariff:—A man may redeem a day's fast for 1*d.*, or for 220 psalms. A fast of 12 months for 30*s.*, or for giving his freedom to a person valued at 30*s.* And for each day let him sing the psalm *Beati* (xxxix) six times, and say six *Pater noster*s.

A 12 days' fast may be remitted for 1 mass if the penitent, out of true love to God, will pray for forgiveness, and follow the guidance of his confessor after making his confession, &c., &c.¹

The wealthy man, with many friends, may get his penance reduced by persuading them to associate themselves with him, in order to make a division of the labour with him. But so many friends were required that this expedient would be out of the question for any but a king or chief.²

The close of the twelfth century finds the system of indulgences in full swing as an inducement to perform works of mercy, piety, and charity. In 1184 King Henry II employs Templars and Hospitallers to make collection for the second Crusade by way of subsidy, pardons being given by way of encouragement.³

In 1186, on the occasion of his enthronization, St. Hugh of Lincoln granted "13 days' relaxation of penance enjoined" for those who were present at it.⁴ He also encouraged contributions to the minster, at which he worked with his own hands, bearing a hod upon his shoulders while he had his health. During his last illness, in 1200, he issued a pardon of 80 days to those who should assist in that good work. In later times 80 days was considered twice as much as any ordinary bishop had a right to give on one occasion. Others, perhaps, were even more lavish: at all events, in 1215 the General Council of Lateran restricted bishops to granting no more than 40 days' pardon at a time, excepting only at the actual dedication of a church, when a year's indulgence might be granted *pro illa vice*, but no more than the 40 days on the anniversary feasts of dedication. After that time English Bishops (as Dr. Rock pointed out, *Church of our Fathers*, iii, 74*n*) frequently contented themselves by granting 20 or 30 days.

We find that many good works were encouraged by indulgences, but in the thirteenth century minster-building was one of the

¹ Spelman, *Concilia*, i, 473.

² *Ibid.*, i, 476.

³ *Ibid.*, ii, 116.

⁴ Benedictus Abbas, 454 (Hearne).

principal among them. Not Lincoln Cathedral only, but the fabrics of Winchester (1202-4), Worcester (1225-31), St. Paul's, London (1228-1387), and York (1225-6), and doubtless many others. In the cases mentioned there was a religious confraternity established, sometimes for a limited period of two or three or seven years, sometimes (as was the case at Lincoln and Salisbury) without limitation, so that they continued to the sixteenth century, whereby spiritual advantages of community in prayer, and masses, and almsdeeds, were offered to those who should enroll themselves. Thus wealthy, powerful, and eminent personages were attached to English cathedral churches. I may mention, for example, the Black Prince, Prince Hal, and Harry Hotspur, John of Gaunt and Philippa Chaucer, besides several of our Kings and Queens, as in earlier ages Canute and Harold had been associates at Canterbury, and Athelstan at St. Gall.

Examining the register of Walter Grey, Archbishop of York, I find that he and other prelates (*cir.* 1225-33) encouraged by indulgences the following good works:—

Building minsters, indulgence of 20 or 40 days.

Building churches, 20 days.

Building chapels, 13 days.

Building or aiding hospitals (or almshouses), 10, 13, or 20 days.

Making bridges, 10 or 13 days.

Making roads and causeways, 10 or 13 days.¹

Canons of Cathedrals were sometimes sent round to preach sermons in aid of their cathedral fabric, as the Templars and Hospitallers were made collectors for the Crusades, and indulgences were granted to encourage attendance when the canons preached for this object. The prebendaries of Salisbury were assigned certain large districts, and some of them went into Wales or Scotland or Ireland in the thirteenth century, and those of Lincoln were thus employed about 1266 and 1277, in the time of Bishop Richard Gravesend, *i.e.* I suppose, while the lovely "Angel Choir" was being built.

This partly accounts for the fact that Scottish and Irish bishops granted indulgences for these and other English Cathedral churches, though some may have done so because they were present at dedication festivals on the spot.

It should be borne in mind that if (*e.g.*) a Dublin or a Glasgow man came to Lincoln he could not benefit from the indulgences there exhibited and offered, unless the bishop of his own diocese, or the archbishop of his province, had been among the grantees.

¹ In like manner, when the Foss-dyke at Lincoln was improved, *cir.* 1515-20, the work was encouraged by an indulgence from Bishop Atwater.

And no one could have the accumulated pardons of more than his own bishop and archbishop together, although it is to be feared that this was not always made sufficiently plain to worshippers and contributors. Dr. Rock has shewn (and I have collected further evidence to the same effect) that unscrupulous or ill-advised persons too often added up the grants of pardon by all the prelates collectively, and paraded them before the ignorant, as if the sum total were available to any of the faithful.

The crusading spirit called into existence a class of collectors (called *quaestors*) in addition to these more responsible emissaries, and an army of "Pardoners" sprang up, who not only afforded matter for the wit of Chaucer and the more trenchant "visions" of Langland in the latter half of the fourteenth century, but called forth the censure of those who were in places of ecclesiastical authority.

Among attempts to curtail the excesses of the 'pardoners' and 'quaestors' may be mentioned (besides the canon of the Lateran Council under Pope Innocent III, in 1215, to which I have referred already) the Synod of Exeter, under Peter Quivil or Wyvill, in 1287; the Synod of Chichester, under Gilbert of St. Leofard, in 1289. The General Council of Vienne, under Pope Clement V, in 1312, stigmatised eight evil practices of pardoners. In the next year the same Pope extended to Walter Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury, special permission to grant 100 days' pardon at a time; and he is likewise cited (as we shall see presently) as a special grantor of powers to the Trinitarians near Huddersfield. In 1355 John de Grandisson carried on the traditions of his predecessor Wyvill's Synod, and very few pardons were, I believe, granted in his diocese, although, as we shall see, he sometimes exercised the privilege. Last of all, notwithstanding the use made of indulgences for the building and improvement of St. Peter's in the sixteenth century, the Council of Trent, in its fifth session, in June, 1546, forbade *quaestuarii* to preach either personally or by substitute. (*Sessio* v, cap. 2.)

Pardons were frequently given on other religious occasions besides the Jubilee: such were the dedication of churches (already noticed) and the diocesan synod. They were also attached to special rogations or processions for peace, or for intercession for the recovery of a prince (e.g. King Henry VI, in 1455).

Still earlier we find pardons offered as an inducement to make prayers for souls of the departed, such as the Longespées at Salisbury, 1270, and about 1298; and Bishop H. de Lexington at Lincoln in 1266. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was not unusual to inscribe the terms of pardon upon tombs or sepulchral brasses.

The expression '*totiens quotiens*' gave rise to the name '*tot quots*, which was derisively applied to certain pardons by some of the reformers. See pp. 397-8. Several of these are in the *Horae*, under the year 1535.

While speaking of indulgences for specifically religious purposes, we may mention that John Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, issued, in September, 1328, what he called somewhere an *indulgentia allectiva*, to encourage the devout recitation of the daily office of the Blessed Virgin. (*Grandisson Register*, ed. Randolph, i, pp. 388-9, 587.) In 1368 William of Wykeham gave a brief to the sacrists of Winchester and their representatives, to encourage visits to the relics in his cathedral church, and to maintain the lights and defray other church expenses there, with an indulgence of 40 days on the usual terms.

It would have seemed natural to speak at this point of the Indulgence known as the "Image of Pity," a representation of our Saviour emerging from the tomb, or standing above the altar (as in what is known as the Mass of St. Gregory) with the 'instruments of the Passion' surrounding Him, pointing to His Wounds, or appealing to the devout beholder in the spirit of the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*, i, 12; but, as I have undertaken to write a paper on this subject for one of the volumes of the 'Henry Bradshaw Society,' it will suffice to say that woodcuts of the Image of Pity were printed by Caxton and others from before 1470 to 1535, and that to them was attached in the *early* editions, for use in England, a pardon of twenty-six thousand years and some odd days (either 26 or 30). Of this grant it is said that St. Peter started the list with 6,000 years, and about thirty of his successors added their contributions, Pope John XXII (1410-15) giving 3,000 years. This grant is found before 1470, and as late as a Macclesfield brass of 1506, mentioned by Dr. Rock. However, before that time Sixtus IV is said to have doubled the pardon (*cir.* 1471-84) which was current in his time, when it had grown to 32,755 years. And this, so far as I have observed, was the usual amount offered in England, *cir.* 1480-35, "to them that before this Image of Pity devoutly say five *Pater nosters*, five Ave[Mary]s, and a *Credo*, piteously beholding these Arms of Christ's Passion."

Theologians would reject such a grant as a forgery. It was however (naturally) popular, and very widely spread in England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Our immediate concern is not with pardons granted in these general and lavish terms, but with some which required to have the names of the persons to whom they were to be applicable entered on them, although they might be drawn up and written or printed in

manifold copies, with blanks left in the first instance for the names to be entered by the grantor or the quaestor.

In one month in the present year I have examined some forty or fifty of such forms, ranging in date from 1412 to 1529.¹ Some of the later ones are in duplicate, or quadruplicated, just as the pardoner might have had them; but not finding sufficient sale for them before the term of indulgence ran out, or before the proclamation of King Henry's supremacy was issued, he did not take the trouble to cut up the sheets. Or the printer, finding that they were left on his hands, 'wasted' them, and handed them over to the binding department of his business to be folded, and used as padding to the boards of larger works, so that the leather would take stamping.

I shall here confine myself almost entirely to the set of indulgences discovered in Yorkshire, which Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, has kindly brought to my notice; and I will introduce, by way of illustration, some references to other forms which I have seen elsewhere.

(1398-1405.) In the time of Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, we read of an indulgenced mazer-bowl (*'ciphus indulgencialis'*), with 40 days' pardon attached to it, presented by that prelate to the Corpus Christi Guild at York, and of another with twice 40 days' pardon, belonging to the Guild of Cordwainers² in the same city, for which they were in part indebted to the Archbishop. (D. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, ii, pp. 339*n*, 341*n*.)

But it is to a Yorkshire worthy of much earlier date that we must now make reference.

St. Robert of Knaresborough (son of Tok Floure,³ twice mayor of York in the twelfth century) spent most of his time as a hermit, at a place subsequently notorious through the crime of Eugene Aram, on the banks of the Nidd near Knaresborough, leaving his younger brother to succeed their father both as a landowner and as mayor of York. The hermit lived in the tiny cell or chapel of St. Giles, then by a chapel of St. Hilda, then at Spofforth, afterwards with the Cluniacs of Hedley in Bramham parish, and again returned to St. Hilda's by Knaresborough, having been driven from place to place by a concourse of admirers and inquisitive persons, among whom was

¹ I do not of course here include numerous authentic *forms* which I have found exemplified in diocesan and capitular registers of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries (but not issued to individuals by name). I have mentioned a few of these in the preceding pages.

² 'Cordwainer' meant, originally, a shoemaker, working in leather of Cordova.

³ Leland gives the saint's father's name as 'Robert Flowre.' In Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints* (September 24) it is printed "John Thorne," perhaps a misprint (ed. i, 1875).

King John. The hermit's brother built for him afterwards the chapel of the Holy Trinity, of which the foundations have been excavated. And there he was buried after his death, which took place September 24th, 1218. An account of his life is given under that date in Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints*, derived from Mr. J. R. Walbran's *Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, i, pp. 60, 166-171 (Surtees Society, 1862).

Upon the site rendered sacred by the hermit's orisons, Richard, King of the Romans, in 1256, endowed a Convent of Trinitarian Friars. An account of this Order may be found in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (1846), vi, pp. 1558-66. It owed its origin to St. John de Matha and Felix of Valois, who in 1197, with the approbation of Pope Innocent III, founded an Order of Trinitarians, who were to be begging friars, collecting alms, not only for their own necessities, but for the benefit of the poor, and likewise for the Redemption of Christians taken captive by the Paynim, when engaged on the Crusade. Their Order, founded originally in Paris, was known by the name of Mathurines.

In 1224 the Trinitarian Order was brought over to England; and houses were established in this country at—

Mottenden in Kent.

Ingham in Norfolk, about 1224.

St. Robert's by Knaresborough, York, by Richard, King of the Romans, in 1256.

Berwick-on-Tweed. *Suppressed* by Antony Beke, Bishop of Durham, *cir.* 1300.

Easton, near Burbage, Wilts, *temp.* Henry III.

Little Totnes, Devon. *Suppressed cir.* 1510, by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter.

Werland by Totnes, Devon, by Walter Bornescomb, Bishop of Exeter. (Chapel of the Holy Ghost and St. Katherine, dedicated in 1271. See also Tanner, *Notitia*.)

Thelesford, Warwickshire (on the site, it is supposed, of a house of Canons of the Holy Sepulchre), about 1285.

Hounslow in Middlesex, in 1296, or earlier.

Wall Knoll, Newcastle, in 1360.

Donnington, Berks, 1392-3, and

Worcester, date unknown.

In making their solicitation for alms, the Trinitarians, like certain of the other religious orders, were assisted by being enabled to offer the inducement of terms of fraternity to their benefactors, with the spiritual advantage of choosing their own confessor, and conveying to

him a licence not only to give them absolution annually in ordinary cases, and to give plenary absolution on their death-bed (as was usual), but once in their lifetime to absolve them even in the grave cases which would, in ordinary circumstances, be reserved to the See of Rome. Such cases were the more extreme sort of laying violent hands upon a clerk, or one of a religious order, burning a church, falsifying the Pope's bulls, or using a forged bull, communicating with, or aiding and abetting, one whom the Pope has excommunicated (or, according to older rule, giving the nuptial benediction to a second marriage); according to the memorial lines, printed in the Sarum Breviary of 1499, and in the *Provinciale*, and elsewhere.

*Per papam, feriens clerum, falsarius, urens,
Solvitur, et quisquis audet celebrare ligatus,
Simon si fuerit. Sed fallit regula talis :
Impubes, monachus, mulier, vetulus quoque pauper,
Janitor, hostilis : tu relevabis eos.*

By this privilege, not only might the ministrations of the parish priest be set aside in ordinary cases; but the cost and trouble of a journey to the Pope or his legate was rendered unnecessary, and the bishop's authority and jurisdiction was hereby set aside in a large class of intermediate offences (the *casus reservati episcopo*), viz.:—

*Qui facit incestum, deforans, aut homicida,
Transgressor voti, perjurus, sortilegusque,
Sacrilegus, patrum percussor, vel sodomita,
Et mentita fides, faciens incendia, prolis
Oppressor, blasphemus, hereticus omnis, adulter,—
Pontificem super his adeas,—clerum feriensque.*

Furthermore, the possession of a letter of fraternity from such a body as the Trinitarians conferred upon the holder the privilege of the prayers of the community of the order in their chapter after his death, and secured Christian burial even in times when others were precluded from it by an interdict.

In a good many instances these documents, issued by the Brethren of the Holy Trinity or Order for the Redemption of Captives, have escaped the ravages of time. These, so far as they are known to me, will be found marked by italic type in the list of some extant Indulgences and Letters of Fraternity, most of which I have examined, and with which I draw this introductory paper to a close.

The earlier entries are copies exemplified in
Cathedral Registers, &c.

- No date.* Magna indulgentia concessa a S. Gregorio papa omnibus vere confessis et contritis talem figuram [sc. Crucifixi] videntibus, et coram illo genuflectentibus, et dicentibus v oraciones dominicas, cum tot salutacionibus angelicis. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 38.
- Cir. 1165-70.* Archbishop Becket, to encourage visitors to St. Peter's, Heytesbury, Wilts, 40 days. *Osmund Register*, i, 343.
A similar indulgence from Nigel, Bishop of Ely, 20 days (before 1169). *Ibid.*, i, 344.
- (1184. Order of King Henry II, for Templars and Hospitallers to be employed as collectors for defence of the Holy Places. Spelman, *Concilia*, ii, 116.)
1186. St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, to those present at his enthronization, 13 days. Benedict Abbas, ed. Hearne, p. 454.
- (1187-8. Plenary Indulgence of Gregory VIII, for Third Crusade.)
1200. St. Hugh, to benefactors to the Minster Works, at Lincoln. Giraldus Cambrensis (Dimock), vii, 217.
- (1201-1387. Dr. W. Sparrow-Simpson found 76 Indulgences and Letters hortatory among the Archives of St. Paul's, London, ranging from 1201 to 1387. *Notes and Queries*, 4 S. xii, p. 353. Camden Soc., *St. Paul's Documents*, 1880. About 58 of these are mentioned in Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, pp. 8-10, 32. Several of these were granted by Irish Bishops, and some of them will be found in my list.)
- (1202. Fraternity of Winchester Cathedral.)
1225. Stephen Langton, Archbishop, contributors to Salisbury Cathedral, 30 days.
- (1225. Archbishop Gray, Adam the Chaplain licenced to collect for York fabric. *Register*, p. 1.)
1225. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Elvet-bridge, 10 days. *Register*, p. 4.
1226. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to St. Wulstan's Hospital, Worcester, 10 days. *Register*, p. 7.
1226. Archbishop Gray, for Rounceval Hospital.¹ *Register*, p. 9. (See 1391, 1393.)
1226. Archbishop Gray, for contributors to York fabric, 40 days. *Register*, p. 11.
1227. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to St. Mary's Hospital, in Creak, Norfolk, 20 days. *Register*, p. 16.
1227. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Worcester fabric, 40 days. *Register*, p. 17.

¹ Roncesvalles in Navarre, in the northern border of Spain, had a house named after it in London, on the site of which Northumberland House was built

in 1614. In 1391 the Bishop of Ely gives an indulgence for the Spanish hospital, and again in 1393, with another for constructing the branch at Charing Cross.

1228. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Otley Bridge, 13 days.
Register, p. 20.
1228. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Poddesmead Causey, 10 days.
Register, p. 24.
1228. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to sick brethren and sisters in the hospital of B. Mary and St. James of the Cross, 13 days.
Register, p. 24.
1228. Hugh Foliot, Hereford, to contributors to St. Paul's, London, 20 days. Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 9.
1229. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to St. Mary's Church, Cartmel, 20 days. *Register*, p. 31.
1230. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to the road from Beverley to Bentley, 10 days. *Register*, p. 39.
1230. Ric. Wethersted, Archbishop, 40 days. *St. Paul's*, p. 9.
1231. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Hoybel Bridge, Nottingham, 13 days. *Register*, p. 42.
1232. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Beverley Minster, 20 days.
Register, p. 56.
1233. Archbishop Gray, to St. Botolph's, Lincoln (or Boston), 10 days.
Register, pp. 57-8.
1233. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Werreby Bridge, 10 days.
Register, p. 60.
- (1233. Archbishop Gray, commission to collectors for Ouse Bridge, York.
Register, p. 60.)
1233. Anselm le Gros, Bishop of St. David's. *St. Paul's*, p. 9.
1234. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Southwell Minster (20 days having been granted by the Pope), adds 30 days. *Register*, pp. 64-5.
1234. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to Ripon Minster, 30 days.
Register, p. 65.
1235. Archbishop Gray, to contributors to St. Mary and St. John's Chapel, Stanley, 13 days. *Register*, p. 72.
- Cir.* 1235. Archbishop Edmund, to contributors to Salisbury fabric, 30 days.
1235. H., Archbishop of Cologne (dating from the New Temple, London, Inventory of Holy Cross), to contributors to St. Paul's, London. Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 9.
1237. Archbishop Gray, to those who visit the Templars' Chapel of the B. Virgin and St. James, Stroud near Rochester, on its dedication day. *Register*, p. 78.
1237. Christian, Bishop of Emly, Ireland, 20 days to contributors to St. Paul's, London. Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 10.
- 1243-54. Indulgentia xl dierum concessa per Innocentium papam IV (1243-54) omnibus vere confessis et contritis, orationem *Averte*, cum ps. *De profundis* (cxxix) et precibus consuetis in cimiterio vel ecclesia, hoc est, pro quolibet ibidem sepulto xl dies indulgentie. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 77.

1246. W., Bishop of Leighlin, Ireland, Indulgences of 30 and 40 days for the fabric of St. Paul's. *Camden Soc.*, 1880, p. 2.
1252. Pope Innocent IV, 40 days to those who visit the tomb of Roger at St. Paul's, London, or contribute to the fabric. *Ibid.*, p. 3. (Promulgated by Richard le Blund, Bishop of Exeter. *Ibid.*)
1253. Laurence, Bishop of Rochester, to contributors to the fabric of St. Paul's, London. (Likewise Archbishop Boniface, 40 days.) Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 9. *Camden Soc.*, 1880, p. 176.
1254. Albinus, Bishop of Brechin, 10 days to visitors at the altar of St. Edward K. in St. Paul's, praying for lady Isabel de Brus, and contributing to the fabric. *Ibid.*, pp. 2, 5.
1257. Henry Lexinton, Bishop of Lincoln, to penitents shrived, who shall say three *pater nosters* and three *Ave Marias* for the good of the church and weal of England, and devoutly attend sermons of members of Lincoln Chapter, 20 days. *Lincoln Muniments*, D. ii, 61-2.
1258. Pope Alexander IV, to visitors at Salisbury on Feast of the Assumption, 100 days. And on Candlemas and the Nativity of the B. Virgin, 40 days. Macray's *Sarum Charters*, p. 329. Benson & Hatcher's *Salisbury*, p. 734.
1259. Godfrey de Ludham, Archbishop of York, to attendants on sermons directed by the Dean of Lincoln, 20 days. *Lincoln Muniments*.
1259. Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, the like, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1261. Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Salisbury, to contributors to the fabric of St. Paul's. *Camden Soc.*, 1880, p. 176.
1264. Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, for attendance on Lincoln sermons, 40 days.
1266. Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Salisbury, to attendance on Lincoln sermons, saying three *paters* and three *aves* for repose of the soul of H. de Lexinton, late Bishop of Lincoln, and others, 20 days. *Lincoln Muniments*. (In 1264 he gave an indulgence for St. Paul's.)
1266. Walter Giffard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the like, 20 days.
1266. W. de Bruce, Bishop of Llandaff, the like. *Ibid.*
1266. Robert Chause, Bishop of Carlisle, to the same, 40 days.
1266. Henry, Bishop of Witherne, Galloway, for the same, or doers of manual acts, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1266. Roger Skerning, Bishop of Norwich, for the same, 20 days.
1266. Roger Longespée, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, for sermons, &c., and contribution to Lincoln fabric, 15 days, *Ibid.*
1266. Robert Stickill, Bishop of Durham, the like, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1267. W., Bp. of Ragae (Media), 10 days. St. Paul's. *Cam. Soc.*, p. 5.
1270. Archbishop Rob. Kilwardby, to such as pray at the tomb of W. Longespée, Earl of Sarum, 30 days. *Salisbury Muniments*.

1271. W. de Bitton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to those who pray for the peace of the realm, and for Rob. [Bingham], Bishop, 30 days. *Ibid.*
1272. Anian II, Bishop of St. Asaph, to worshippers at Salisbury. *Ibid.*
1274. Peter, Bishop of the Orkneys, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1275. Robert of Holy Isle, Bishop of Durham, the like, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1275. T. Liddell, Bishop of Down, to contributors to St. Paul's, 40 days. Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 10.
- Cir.* 1277. Archibald, Bishop of Moray, the like to Salisbury, 40 days. *Salisbury Muniments.*
1277. Rob. de Stuteville, Bishop of Dunkeld, the like, 20 days. *Ibid.*
- ? Indiculus Indulgentiarum concessarum peregrinis ad ecclesias urbis Romae accedentibus. British Museum, MS. Cotton, Julius D. 2, 156. [Quaere, date.]
1278. David Mac Corvill, Archbishop of Cashel, to worshippers at Salisbury, 30 days. *Ibid.*
1279. Rob. Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the same, 30 days. *Ibid.*
1280. J. de Derlington, Archbishop of Dublin, the same, 30 days. *Ibid.*
- (1281. Indulgences have been given by several bishops, for kneeling or genuflecting at the ringing of the sacring bell at the elevation of the sacrament. See Constitution of Archbishop Peckham, *Altissimus*. Lyndewode, *Provinciale*, p. 231.)
1287. W. de Breuse, Bishop of Llandaff, for Salisbury fabric.
1287. H. de Braundeston, Bishop of Salisbury, for Salisbury fabric.
1288. Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, for Salisbury.
1289. W. de la Corner, Bishop of Salisbury, for Salisbury.
1290. Roger, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for prayers for the soul of Subdean W. de Rous, 40 days. *Lib. Albus.*, iii, 389.
1291. John de Saunford, Archbishop of Dublin, for Salisbury.
1291. Nicholas Longespée, Bishop of Salisbury, the same.
1291. Thomas Inglethorp, Bishop of Rochester, the same.
1291. Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, the same.
1294. John le Romain, Archbishop of York, the same.
1294. Ralph de Walpole, Bishop of Norwich, the same.
1294. Richard de Swinford, Bishop of Hereford, the same.
1294. Thomas de Button, Bishop of Exeter, the same.
1295. Anian, Bishop of Bangor, the same.
1295. John de Parkinson, Bishop of Winchester, the same.
1295. Gilbert de S. Leonardo, Bishop of Chichester, the same.
1296. Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the same.
1297. ? W. de Hotham, Archbishop of Dublin, the same.
1297. W. de Marchia, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the same.

1299. ? Ri. de Ferings, Archbishop of Dublin, the same.
1299. Simon de Gandavo, Bishop of Salisbury, the same.
1300. *Indulgence for contributing to buildings of the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough.* Brit. Mus., MS. Harl., 6,969, p. 38.
- Cir.* 1300. Indulgencia 2,000 annorum concessa per dominum Papam Bonefacium, ad supplicacionem Philippi regis Francie.
Cir. 1294-1303. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 76b.
 Indulgencia 5,475 annorum concessa omnibus quindecies cotidie per annum oracionem dominicam cum salutacione angelica in fine, dicentibus, in honore plagarum Christi. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 77.
1301. Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, for Salisbury fabric.
1303. W. Gainsborough, Bishop of Worcester, attendance on sermons by canons of Lincoln, recitation of *Pater* and *Ave*, for the peace of the King and Queen, and for the faithful departed.
Lincoln Muniments.
- (*No date.*) Bishop of London, to contributors to Lincoln Minster fabric and high altar, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1303. ? Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London, the like.
1304. Rob. Wisheart, Bishop of Glasgow, for the same, 40 days.
1304. Rob. Winchelsey, Archbishop, for Salisbury fabric.
1305. J. de Halghton, Bishop of Carlisle, for the same, 40 days.
1305. H. de Merewel, Bishop of Winchester, for Salisbury fabric.
1306. Ralph de Baldok, Bishop of London, for Salisbury.
1306. J. de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, for Salisbury.
1308. (? Walter Reynolds), Bishop of Winchester, for Lincoln, 40 days.
Lincoln Muniments.
1314. A Bishop (? Gilbert Seagrave of London, or else Walter Maidster of Worcester) *anno primo*, for Lincoln, 40 days. *Ibid.*
1316. Roger de Mortival, Bishop of Salisbury, 40 days to those who contribute to the old work and the belfry of St. Paul's. Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 10. *Camden Soc.*, 1880, p. 177.
- 1316-34. Indulgencia concessa per dominum Johannem papam XXII. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 77.
- 1316-34. Magna indulgencia concessa a domino Johanne [XXII] papa apud Avinionem, dicentibus vel audientibus hoc evangelium in honore passionis Domini (sc. passionem secundum Johannem). Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 47.
- 1318-27. Register of J. de Drokenesford, Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Somerset Record Soc.*, pp. 54-277, *passim*.
1321. John Wisheart, Bishop of Glasgow, for worshippers at the tomb of J. de Dalderby at Lincoln. *Ibid.*
1326. J. de Drokenesford, Indulgencia pro novo opere Cathedr. Eccl. Wellens., 40 days. *Register*, fo. 242.
1328. J. de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, to encourage daily office of B. V. Mary. *Register*, i, 64, p. 388.
- (1343. At the Jubilee of Pope Clement VI. Exeter. *Ibid.*, p. 154.)

1350. *For contributors to the Trinitarian house of St. Robert by Knaresborough.* British Museum, Harleian MS., 6,969, p. 120.
1359. Archbishop Islip, for aid to King Edward III, 40 days. Spelman, *Concilia*, ii, 600.
1361. The same, to encourage devotion at the feast of King Edward the Confessor, 40 days. *Ibid.*, 601.
1368. W. of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, licence to collectors, to encourage visits to Winchester relics, and contributions to providing lights in cathedral. *Register*, ii, p. 11.
1371. Simon, the Cardinal, 100 days to contributors to St. Paul's. Dugdale, *St. Paul's*, p. 10.
- 1374-5. Symon Sudbury, Archbishop.
 Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York.
 W. Courteney, Bishop of London.
 W. of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.
 T. Brentingham, Bishop of Exeter.
 T. Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.
 T. Arundel, Bishop of Ely.
 J. Bokyngham, Bishop of Lincoln.
 J. Harewell, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter.
 W. Reade, Bishop of Chichester.
 H. Spenser, Bishop of Norwich.
 [? T. Brinton], Bishop of Rochester.
 Ralph Erghum, Bishop of Salisbury, and
 H. Wakefield, Bishop of Worcester, to encourage contributions to the Hospital of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas of Canterbury in Rome, 40 days each. *Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter*, i, 22b, p. 308.
1376. Bishop Arundell, to Philippa, wife of Sir Hugh de Zouch, to choose her own confessor (certain mendicant friars excepted). *Ely Records*.
1379. Simon Sudbury, Archbishop. (Also to St. Paul's, 1380.)
 W. Courteney, Bishop of London. (To St. Paul's, 1387.)
 W. of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.
 T. Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.
 T. Arundel, Bishop of Ely. (To St. Paul's, 1387.)
 J. Bokyngham, Bishop of Lincoln.
 Ralph Erghum, Bishop of Salisbury.
 ? J. Harewel, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 ? T. Brinton, Bishop of Rochester.
 J. Gilbert, Bishop of Hereford, and
 W. de Spridlington, Bishop of St. Asaph, to encourage contributions to Trinity Hospital, Sarum. The sum of three years, three lentings, and 600 days of indulgence. Benson and Hatcher's *Salisbury*, p. 752.
- ? 1387. John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, to contributors to St. John's Hospital, Old Sarum, 40 days. *Ibid.*, p. 751.

1388. Contributors to St. Mildred's Chapel, Walsoken. *Ely Records*.
- N.B. From 1388 to 1518 the *Ely Episcopal Registers* are so full of entries of Indulgences (about 120 in number), that I must content myself with referring the reader to pp. 396-416 of Mr. A. Gibbons' printed volume thus entitled. I will insert a very few references as they occur to such as either are typical of a class, or are of a different character to the rest in my lists.
1389. For ransom of brother J. Braynok, taken prisoner by the enemy, with many other Englishmen, in the company of Sir H. Percy. *Ely Records*. (There are numerous entries of indulgence for ransom of captives *circa* 1389-1487 in these episcopal records.)
- 1389 (April 11th). Urban VI grants indulgences of 100 days (for mass, matins and evensong), and 40 days (for little hours), and 100 (during octave) to encourage observance of festival of the Visitation (July 2). Published in 1390, and set out in Sarum *Breviarium*, iii, 398, *lectio* iii. (For indulgenced masses, &c., see *Missale Sarum*, pp. 455ⁿ, 750*, 883*, 886*, 890*, 927*.)
1390. For St. Mary's Chapel, Stirbridge, Cambridge. *Ely Records*.
1390. For repair of highway between Great Hadham and Hadham Mill. *Ibid*.
1390. J. Gravele, robbed of 65 marcs in money by certain sons of iniquity, his house and goods burnt, and he unable to pay obligations to two persons. *Ibid*.
1390. Relief of Elinore Bayeux, who had loss by fire. *Ely Records* (where such appeals for loss by fire, flood, or lightning are frequent).
- 1390 (July). A pardon granted to Sir Gerard Braybrooke and Elizabeth his wife, diocese of Lincoln, found (in 1608) tied to his coffin 'in Paul's.' Bodl. Roger Dodsworth's MS., 145, fo. 68. It is printed in Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 32. See Brit. Mus., MS. 28,640. (See page 398, *s.a.* 1551.)
1391. For Adam Rypp, of Witleseye, who began to build a hospital for the poor there, but is not able to finish it. *Ely Records*, fo. 176 and fo. 182.
1392. Relief of Innocencia Fissh, of Leverington, who has vowed divers pilgrimages, but has not wherewithal to accomplish them. *Ely Records*.
1392. For leper hospital of St. Antony and St. Eloy, at Cambridge. *Ibid*.
1392. For repair of Swavesey highway and the relief of J. Beet, poor hermit, who has charge of it. *Ibid*. (There are many hermits mentioned in these *Ely Records*, several of them being charged with repair of causeways or bridges:—Skottewell (diocese of Durham), 1394; Roncehill, by Ely; Adam Holme, Wisbeach; Richard de Grymston, Erith causeway, 1397; J. Lucas, Shelford; J. Bernewell, hermit chaplain at St. Anne's, Trumpington, 1399; W. Fayreford, Milton and Sittingbourne; W. Roger,

- Waterbeach, 1400; W. Brown, Royston and Arrington; Walter Colman, St. James', Pulham; W. Dopping, Lolleham; H. Bourne, Erith, 1401; J. Combes, Turvey bridge and causeway, Bedford, 1404; J. Spenser, Herhith; W. Busshely, Brandon ferry bridge, 1406; T. Hert, aged hermit, Tottenham, 1408; St. John's Bridge, Lechlade, on Thames, 1454; Hawkeston, 1457; repair of St. Mary's and St. Audrey's Chapel, Brandon ferry bridge; hermitage of St. Thomas M., Shipdam, 1487; St. John the Baptist hermitage, Leamington, 1488; J. Parrot, St. Mary's new chapel, Stansted Mountfitchet, 1492.)
1394. For the hospital *de alto passu*, Lucanensis Dioc.
1398. Roger Walden, Archbishop, 40, to contributors to Hospital of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Rome, 40 days. (Likewise Pope Boniface IX, seven years and seven lents.) *Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter*, i, 22b, p. 308.
1398. Hospital of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas, M., at Rome, fo. 190, 197. *Ely Records*. (Also 1490.)
1398. For Richard and Margaret Trippe, for loss by fire at Balsham on Easter Day, while they were at church. *Ely Records*.
1400. Letter of fraternity granted by Superior of Carmelites in England to John and Alice Horssyngton. Fragment in Peterhouse Library, Cambridge, MS. 251-252, fly leaf.
1403. For ransom of Simon Talbot. Again in 1404 and 1406; taken captive by Scots. *Ely Records*.
1404. To help Oliver, heir to Adam de Acres, citizen of London, to recover his inheritance. *Ely Records*.
1404. To help Elizabeth Tokwith, widow, to pay her husband's debts. *Ely Records*.
1404. For hospital of St. Thomas, M., Southwark. *Ely Records*.
1406. Nicholas Chivaler, vicar of Owixhalle, diocese of Lichfield, church tower burnt by Welsh. *Ely Records*.
1408. J. Muir, wounded in Prince Henry's Company, near Shrewsbury. *Ely Records*.
1408. New work at Beverley. *Ely Records*.
1408. For the nuns at Rowney, diocese of Lincoln, whose chalices, &c., have been stolen. *Ely Records*.
1410. *To contributors to the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough*. British Museum, Harleian MS., 6,970, p. 139.
- Cir.* 1410. Several extravagant indulgences promised in a Psalter formerly belonging to the Carthusians of St. Anne's, Coventry, now in Peterhouse Library, MS. 276, the largest being 300,000 years for recitation of '*Stabat Mater*.'
- (*Cf.* 1412. The like (see A.D. 1375, 1490). *Ibid.*, i, 169, p. 309. See also *Ely Records*, pp. 400, 415.)
1412. Richard, 'minister' of the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, issues letters of fraternity to Sir H. Fitzhugh, lord of Ravensworth, and his wife. In the collection of Rev. C. S. Slingsby. See pp. 399, 415.

- Cir.* 1420. Rubric of Pontifical of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, p. 36, ed. 1847. Indulgences at dedication of church.
1431. Indulgence de festo Corporis Christi, per consilium Basiliense [1431] stabilite, ad magistri Ricardi Chestre vicarij Lancastrie supplicantis instanciam. *Brit. Mus., Harl.*, 955, fo. 87. The pardon of Corpus Christi in Englysshe, which is graunted by Pope Urban IV (1261-64), and by Pope Martin V (1417-31), and by Pope Eugenius IV (1431-47), and is witnissed bi the Generale Councelle of Basille [1431]. *Ibid.*, fo. 95.
1437. W. Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln, to those who pray for J. Flexman de Hochyns, deceased. *Register*, fo. 28b.
1438. W. Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln, to those who attend procession on Wednesdays and Fridays. *Ibid.*
1439. Plenary Indulgence granted by P. de Monte, collector for Pope Eugenius IV, to Nicholas Russell. Trinity College, Dublin, MS. 1208, No. 57. (There are other indulgences in that library, in vol. 321, and case 543. See Dr. T. K. Abbott's catalogue.)
1440. W. Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln, to contributors to Lincoln fabric, 40 days. *Register*. See *Linc. Cathedral Statutes*, iii, 357.¹
1447. Fire at Chippenham Church. *Ely Records*.
1449. For Chapel of Our Lady, in St. John's, Peterborough. *Ely Records*.
- Cir.* 1450-80. Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, at the instance of Demetrius Paleologus, for redemption of wife and children taken captive by the Turks. *Salisbury Muniments*.
- (1452. Pope Nicholas V, grants plenary indulgence for relief of Christians in Cyprus from the Saracens. See below, *s.a.* 1454.)
1452. For Walsoken Hospital. *Ely Records*. (Trinity Chapel, Walsoken, in 1455 and 1491.)
1453. For St. Gregory's Monastery, Canterbury. *Ibid.*
1454. For St. Katharine's Hospital, Lincoln. *Ibid.* (Also in 1491.)
1454. Paulinus Chappe, procurator-general for the King of Cyprus, issues plenary indulgence, granted by Nicholas V in 1452, on a form printed in 30 lines as early as 1454, at Mentz. A copy (with names of grantees, dom. H. Mais, pastor in Roselden, Greta Pinenkemp his sister, Stima Rusen and her daughters Helena and Congunde, Guda Krusen and her daughter Bela Kluten, at Neuss near Dusseldorf), 29 April, 1455, in King's Library, British Museum. (Published in facsimile.)
- 1454-5. The same, another edition printed at Mentz in 31 lines. King's Library, British Museum. (Published in facsimile.)
1455. T. Bouchier, Archbishop, enjoins procession to intercede for restoration of health to King Henry VI, 40 days. *Spelman, Concilia*, ii, 692.

¹ Bishop Alnwick uses the same form as had been used by Roger de Mortival in 1319. (See *Statuta Sarisb.*, p. 50.) I

have printed '*questionibus*' by mistake for '*questoribus*,' in my *Lincoln Statutes*, iii, 357.

1456. New images of St. Lawrence, at Hockington, and Foxton, near Cambridge. *Ibid.* (In 1491, an image of St. Etheldreda, in Holy Trinity Chapel, Snathe, York. *Ely Records.*)
1460. For repair of the sea-dyke, Walpole. *Ely Records.*
1464. "Execucio bulle apostolice contra Turchos." Bishop Gray, *Ely Register*, ff. 175-9.
- ? *Cir.* 1465. 'Image of pity' indulgence, before the introduction of moveable types in England, 'xxvj dayes: and xxvj Mill'year.' Discovered by Mr. W. Young Ottley. Now in British Museum. See H. Bradshaw's *Collected Papers*, pp. 96-7.
1468. T. Jackson, warden of Holy Trinity Hospital, Walsoken, Norfolk, letter of indulgence to Morris Ap Jenkin, and Margaret his wife. Tanner, *Not. Monast.* (fo. 1744), p. 370.
1473. Pope Sixtus IV, to encourage visits to Salisbury on the Obit, and Translation of St. Osmund. *Misc. et Stat. quoad Sarum*, fo. 12.
- 1473-1501. Several entries in *Church Wardens' Accounts of St. Edmund's, Salisbury*, pp. 14-53, 361-9. Oblations to the fabric at Michaelmas and Lady Day at the publication of the Indulgence of the Pope, ranging from about 16s. down to 2d. in 1499. Sometimes it was literally 'not worth the candle,' though the deacon rang the bells for love. In 1480 'the Indulgence of St. Johnys of Jerusalem annulled' the local pardons.
1477. *Brother Richard grants fraternity of the house of Holy Trinity and Redemption of Captives, Mottenden, in Hedcorne, Kent, to J. Prense and Lucy, wife of W. Margyte.* Yearly payment, 2d. In the possession of Mr. W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh, Gaynes Hall, Essex; edited by Mr. W. Chapman Walter (with photograph) in *Transactions of the Essex Archæol. Soc.*, vi, part 2, N.S., pp. 107-8, 1897.
- ? 14—. *Brother Richard of Mottenden, provincial of the Trinitarian Order in England.* Yearly payment, 4d. A blank copy, in Stowe Charters, No. 613. British Museum.
1479. Letter of fraternity from Brother Henry, 'guardian,' and house of the Franciscans of York, for one year, to Reginald Brown, under authority of Pope Sixtus IV. In Rev. C. S. Slingsby's Collection. (No. II, to follow; see pp. 402, 416.)
1480. *Brother Robert and the Trinitarians of St. Robert, by Knaresborough, grant letters of fraternity to Robert and Anneys Plompton.* In Rev. C. S. Slingsby's Collection. (No. III, to follow; see pp. 403, 417.)
1480. J. Kendal, turcipelerius Rhodi, commissary to Pope Sixtus IV, for assistance against the Turks at the Siege of Rhodes. Caxton's first edition at Westminster. (Copy granted to Simon de Montfort and Emma his wife, March 31, 1480.) British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (5). In 19 lines.

1480. J. Kendal, Siege of Rhodes, the same edition, printed by Caxton. Fragments discovered by H. Bradshaw in Trinity College, Cambridge.
- ? 1480. J. Kendal, Siege of Rhodes. Another edition printed by Caxton, a copy discovered by Mr. Blades in the binding of Chaucer's *Boethius*, at St. Albans' Gr. School. Brit. Mus., C. 40, l. 1 (6).
- 1480-81. J. Kendal, Siege of Rhodes. A third edition printed by Caxton. Two copies in the binding of 'the Book Royal' of 1488, in the Bedfordshire General Library, noticed by H. Bradshaw in 1863.
1480. J. Kendal, Siege of Rhodes. An edition printed by Lettou, not later than April, 1480. A copy in the British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (133). In 17 lines.
1480. J. Kendal, Siege of Rhodes. Fragments of *two* editions by Lettou, noticed by H. Bradshaw in the Library of Jesus College, Cambridge, about 1876.
- ? Indulgentiae, versus Jerusalem itinerantibus concessae. MS. Bodl., Oxon., F. 11, 43, fo. 107.
1480. J. Kendal, Siege of Rhodes. A copy in the possession of Mr. Chisendale-Marsh, at Gaynes-Park. Dated 10 April, 1480, in St. John's House, Clerkenwell. See *Transactions of Essex Archæological Soc.*, 1897, vi, part 2, pp. 108-9.
- (Cir. 1481-92. *Informacion for Pylgrymes*, enumerates about 100 holy places, to each of which indulgence of 'vij yeres and vij lentes' was attached, in the Holy Land, and 9 places with remission '*a pena et culpa*,' besides a list of the Stations in Rome from Septuagesima to Low Sunday. Subsequently printed by R. Pynson in 1498. Edited by Mr. E. Gordon Duff, 1893.)
- 1480-81. Dr. J. de Gigliis, commissary in England. Indulgence of Pope Sixtus IV for assistance against the Turks. A copy printed by Caxton, discovered by Mr. Blades in Chaucer's *Boethius* at St. Albans' Grammar School.
1480. Dr. J. de Gigliis. Indulgence for assistance against the Turks. Another edition printed by Caxton, in 24 long lines. Copies discovered by H. Bradshaw in 1863 (in the binding of Caxton's *Royal Book*, printed in 1488), in the Bedfordshire General Library.
- Cir. 1480-86. W. Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester.
E. Scory, Bishop of Chichester.
James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, and
J. Morton, Bishop of Ely, grant 40 days each to encourage recitation of our Lady's Psalter, a little book (3½in. × 2½in.). Fragment (No. 5) at Lambeth Palace Library

- Cir.* 1481. In a service-book ('coucher') laid by Bishop Richard Beauchamp's tomb in St. George's, Windsor, was a promise 'of the treasure of the church, to every man eleven dayes of pardun,' for saying the common oryson '*Domine, Jesu Christe*,' for his soul. Hakewell, *Windsor*, p. 137.
1487. For ransom (1050 ducats) for Sir Dimitri Connisius, knight, Treasurer to the Emperor of the Greeks, and Ch. Cevaall, taken captive by Turks at Lepanto.
1487. Small Image of Pity, with 11 compartments ($1\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.), in Caxton's Prymer, fragment of four leaves, formerly Maskell's. In British Museum.
- Before 1487. Image of Pity, with 28 compartments. A copy ($8\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.), prefixed to a copy of Caxton's *Directorium Sacerdotum*. British Museum, C. 10, b. 16.
- Cir.* 1487-91. Indulgence, with 18 compartments. A copy $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., set off on a copy of *Colloquium peccatoris* in Cambridge Univ. Library, AB. 5, 86³. (See H. Bradshaw's *Collected Papers*, p. 94.)
1488. For God's House College (for poor scholars in grammar), Cambridge.¹ *Ely Records*.
1488. For St. Mary le Strand Church, London. *Ely Records*.
1489. J. de Gigliis, for Crusade. 4to (? Caxton) vellum. Brit. Mus., C. 18, e. 2 (58) and (59).
1490. Consecration of two bells and two altars at Gamlingay, 40 days for repetition of five *Pater nosters* and five *Aves* at the sound of the great bell of Mary and John; also five *Pater nosters* and prayer for the soul of Bishop Alcock. *Ely Records*.
1490. Hospital of St. Thomas de Acon, London. *Ely Records*.
1490. Guild of St. Audrey, at St. Nicholas', Lenne. (Also Guild of St. Ursula, in Trinity Church, Cambridge, 1492; and Jesus Guild, at St. Paul's, London, 1496. *Ibid.*)
1490. Monastery of St. Clare, in the 'Mynores', without Algate. *Ely*.
1490. St. Antony's Hospital, London. *Ely Records*.
- Cir.* 1490. 'The Fifteen Oes and other Prayers,' printed by Caxton, at the command of Elizabeth, Queen of King Henry VII, and the princess Margaret his mother. A suffrage for souls departed, 40 days and 13 lents. A copy in the British Museum, and a fragment at the Baptist College, Bristol.
- No date.* Indulgence of St. Cornelius Pope. A small woodcut, of which there are eight (wasted) copies in Lambeth Palace Library, fragment No. 8. (120 years, 120 lents, 2,920 days.)
1491. *Repair of St. Robert's by Knaresborough*. Ely Episcopal Records, *Alcock Register*, p. 72.
1491. Hospital of St. Mary, Jermouth, Norwich diocese.
1491. For the friars' preachers, Cambridge. *Ely Records*.

¹ God's House was founded about 1436-9, on the site now occupied by King's College ante-chapel, but was removed in 1446 to a site afterwards acquired for Christ's College.

1491. For St. Mary's Hospital, Bethlehem, London. *Ely Records*.
1491. For repair of Great Eversdon Church. *Ely Records*.
1491. *For repair of St. Robert's, by Knaresborough. Ely Records*.
1492. Bethlehem Hospital, without Bishopsgate. *Ely Records*.
1492. William, Marquis of Berkeley, directs his executors to 'purchase a pardon from Rome, as large as might be had, for plein remission of sins of all those who shall be confessed and contrite at Longbrigge, from evensong to evensong in the feast of Trinity, and there say *Pater noster* and three *Aves* for my soul, and the soul of my father, mother, wives, and son.' Dugdale's *Abstract*, i, 366.
- Cir.* 1492-1503. 'Abbreviacion of graces and indulgences Alexander VI graunteth to the confraternite of the great Hospitall of Saynt James in Compostell,' with representation of a palmer's cockle shell. British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (48). Folio. ? W. de Worde, 1500.
- Cf.* 1492-1503. Indulgentie ecclesie Compostolene, cum catalogo celeberrimarum reliquiarum inibi conservatarum. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 62b.
- Indulgentie monasterij de Syon. In English. Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 72.
1493. For hearing mass at Sir J. Cheyney's altar, in Walsingham Priory. *Ely Records*.
1493. Burton Lazar Hospital.
- Cir.* 1494. A very small Image of Pity ($1\frac{5}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.), with 13 compartments. In W. de Worde's *Horae*, printed on vellum. Univ. Library, Cambridge, 2 copies, G. 3, 61; G. 4, 4. Another at Lambeth, xxv, I, 23.
1499. Litterae Indulgentiarum, printed by W. Faques. See Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*.
- ? *Cir.* 1500. Suffragium de S. Erasmo, episcopo et martyre. 'Who that is able to reseyve Pardon, and worschipes on the Sondag God and Seynt Herasm, schal have resonable good; his enemies schal not overcome hym; he schal come out of tribulacion; he schal have his resonable desire; he schal have repentaunce, howselle, and schrifte at his last ende.' Brit. Mus., Harl., 955, fo. 55.
1501. *Indulgence granted by Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, to J. and Margaret Nethgate*. Belonging to J. Lister, Esq. (No. IV, to follow; see pp. 405, 419.)
1501. W. Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, at his visitation, 40 days. See R. Churton's *Lives of Founders of Brazen Nose College*, 1800, p. 118.
1501. *Thomas, prior of the Trinitarians of Ingham, Norwich, to W. Gatte and Isabel his wife, letters of fraternity*. British Museum, Stowe Charters, No. 616.
1502. *Horae Sarum*. Caxton's Image of Pity (*cir.* 1487), used by W. de Worde in his edition of 1502. Bodleian, Gough Collection.

1505. Letters of fraternity, St. Mary's Brotherhood, Boston, Lincolnshire. Printed on vellum by W. Faques. Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*.
- Cir.* 1505. Prior and Convent of Kyrkeby [Belar]. Indulgence printed by W. Faques. *Ibid.* Order of St. Augustine. (P. 356*k*.)
1506. Monumental brass to Roger Legh, in Macclesfield Church, five *pater noster*s, five *aves*, and a *creed*, 26,000 yeres and 26 days. Rock, *Church of Our F.*, iii, 77*a*.
1507. *Letter of Ri. Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to direct clergy to make collections for the Trinitarians at Hounslow.* Dio. Reg.
- 1508 (May 3). Abp. Warham, for St. Peter's, Rome. Folio. ? Pynson. Brit. Mus., C. 11, b. 11 (1).
1508. Letter of fraternity, St. Mary's, Boston. Another edition by W. Faques, on vellum. Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*
- Cir.* 1508. Image of Pity, five *pater noster*s, five *aves*, a *creed*, 26,000 years, 26 days.
- Cir.* 1508. Boniface IX. Indulgence printed by W. Faques. Watt.
1508. *Ralph Irkwith, of the Trinitarian House of Hounslow, granting fraternity to Prince Henry* (afterwards King Henry VIII). British Museum, Stowe Charters, No. 617.
- Cir.* 1510. List of pardons and indulgences granted in favour of certain merchants. [London.] A fragment, British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (17).
1510. T. Norton Knight, master of the Hospital or alms-house of Burton Lazars, near Melton Mowbray, letter of indulgence (woodcut of the Raising of Lazarus). British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (7). (With this house was incorporated the 'Maladerie of Holy Innocents, Lincoln, said to have been founded by Remigius.)
1511. *Ri. Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to direct the clergy to make collection for the Trinitarians of Hounslow.* Diocesan Registry, Winchester.
- Cir.* 1515. Brief (King Henry VIII) from Leo X, and W. Atwater, Bp. of Lincoln. J. Fisher, Bp. of Rochester. R. Sherborn, Bishop of Chichester. Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, and Archbishop W. Warham, granting 40 days each, for redemption of Sir J. Pyllet, knight of the Holy Sepulchre, "from Mauris and Infidels." British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (49).
- No date.* New privileges and indulgences granted by Pope Leo X to the house of St. Thomas of Acres, London. Woodcut of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (91). Folio.
1515. J. Calipolensis, episcopus, master of St. Thomas 'Accon.' A broadside, with the same woodcut of Becket's martyrdom. British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (122). 4to. ? Ri. Fakes.
- Cir.* 1515. W. Atwater, Bishop of Lincoln, to encourage the improvement of Foss Dyke, Lincoln, 40 days. *Muniments*, D. ii, 61-2.
- 1515 (Aug. 28). Leo X and Archbishop Warham, for J. and Ri. Busset, merchants of Avigoun. Camb. Univ. Libr. Sandars Collection. See p. 396, *s.a.* 1517.

- ? 1516. Pope Leo X. Indulgence (with patent from King Henry VIII) for assistance to J. Sargy of Corfu, taken captive 'towards the Ile of Creta.' British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (8). Folio. ? Pynson.
1516. For Ralph Pudsey, gentleman, wounded in the victorious assault made by the King against enemies of the Pope. *Ely Records*.
1517. Leo X to St. Thomas of Acres, Lond. (Pynson). Camb. Univ. Frag. Also Brit. Mus., 1322, 884.
- ? 1517. Franciscan Convent, Ipswich. Oblong 4to. Brit. Mus., G. 11899.
- (1517. Albert, Archbishop of Mayence (Tetzels Superior), to encourage contributions to St. Peter's at Rome, plenary indulgence (plenissimas indulgentias) from Pope Leo X. A copy granted 15 April, 1517, to Philip Reffhel, priest. British Museum, MS. C. 18, e. 2 (130). Reduced facsimile in Dean Spence's *Church History of England for the People*, iii, p. 13.)¹
1517. Broadside, in the name of Leo X. King Henry VIII and Archbishop Warham, authorising collections for the benefit of J. and Ric. Busset, merchants of Avignon, taken prisoners by 'the Maurys and Infydels.' Lambeth Palace Library, fragment No. 6. See *British Magazine*, September, 1841. Maitland, *Early Printed Books at Lambeth*, p. 262. See *s.a.* 1515.
1518. For St. James's Chapel, Benwyk. *Ely Records*.
- No date.* Pardon and indulgence by King, Cardinal, and Bishop of Lincoln, to comfort good people of St. Mary's, Rickmansworth, Herts (formerly in diocese of Lincoln), who had suffered from the infliction of an interdict upon the place where sacrilege had been done to the church, and to pyx and sacrament. A rude cut of altar, host, and two candlesticks, surrounded by red and white flames. British Museum, C. 18, e. 2 (96).
1519. Pardons granted by Bethlehem Hospital, a broadside printed (it is supposed) by Pynson. Althorp-Rylands, Manchester.
1519. Admission to confraternity in the hospital, S. Spiritus 'de Saxia de vrbe Romana,' issued by brother Philip Mulart, commissary general for England and Ireland. (The initial 'F' contains a woodcut of the Holy Dove and patriarchal cross. Also a woodcut representation of the seal of the hospital.) Brit. Mus., C. 18, e. 2 (123). 4to. Ri. Fakes. Also by Pynson, C. 18, e. 2 (15).
1521. 'Assertio Septem Sacramentorum,' by King Henry VIII. Edition printed by R. Pynson, with indulgences for the Reader.

¹ In the Tetzelian indulgence of 1517, a few offences are reserved, for which it was not to be available without special resort to the Apostolic See. Such were high treason against the person of his Holiness, a pilgrimage to Rome or to St. James of Galicia, religious orders, or chastity vowed, but not performed or observed, or the case of one under sentence for supplying contraband of war to the Turk, or "*occasione aluminum tulfe apostolice de partibus infidelium ad fideles contra prohibitionem apostolicam delatorum.*" Alum is well known to have been

a Papal monopoly, and I am indebted to the Rev. H. W. Reynolds for a reference to the history of the welcome discovery of an alum mine at Tolfa, about ten miles north-east from Civita Vecchia, in the pontificate of Pius II, who issued a bull concerning it, vii id. April, 1463. See Creighton's *History of the Papacy*, iii, 314. Previously to the discovery at Tolfa, alum had been imported from their enemies the Turks. There is a curious account of the discovery in *Comment. Pii Papae II*, lib. vii, pp. 339-41 (Romae, 1584). Cf. Raynaldi, *Annales Eccl.*, xix, p. 144.

1526. W. Aiter and Augustinian hermits, to St. John's Gild in St. Nicholas' de Wakering, Lond. 4to. Brit. Mus., C. 18, e. 2 (16), in 39 lines.
1526. 'Horae B. V. Mariae ad usum Sarum,' printed at Paris by F. Regnault, contains the Image of Pity, '32,755 yeres of pardon. And Sixtus the iiij, Pope of Rome, hath made the iiij and the v prayer, and that dowbulled hys forsayde pardon,' fo. 54. See below, *s.a.* 1535. (Cf. MS. Bodl., B. 3, 2. "Indulgentiae dicentibus psalterium B. Mariae," Query its date?)
1527. *Letters of fraternity from the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, granted to Richard and Halisoun Cornay.* The property of Rev. C. S. Slingsby. (No. V, pp. 406, 420.)
1529. *Form of letters of fraternity from the Trinitarians of Tellisford, Worcester, by brother J. Brocden,* four impressions (never cut up for use), in Lambeth Palace Library, fragment No. 4. Woodcut, of rude design, emblematic of the Blessed Trinity. Forty-one lines of print.
- 1535-6. "Horae B. Mariae ad usum Sarum." 4to. F. Regnault, Paris. This contains several indulgenced prayers, some of them with woodcuts. Among the most interesting are—

Fo. 47. At tolling of the *Ave* bell thrice a day. Pope Sixtus (*cir.* 1480), with (J. Morton) the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nine other English bishops after him in 1492, granted conjointly 'the summe of seven hundred dayes and sixty, *totiens quotiens*,' for every 'Ave Maria Gratia.'

Fo. 54*b*. Image of Pity (no woodcut here), 32,755 years of pardon: doubled by Sixtus IV (1471-84).

Fo. 64*b*. The 'armes' of our Lord, 6,000 years' pardon.

Fo. 10*b*. Before the Image of our Lady, 11,000 years.

Fo. 72. A version of *Ave*, in which St. Anne is included, 10,000 years' indulgence for deadly sins, and 20 years for venial sins, *totiens quotiens*, by Alexander VI (1492-1503).

Beside those just mentioned the same volume indicates various other indulgences granted by—

Bishop Laurence of St. Asaph, 40 days. Fo. 39.

Five Popes (Our Lady of Pity), 500 years. Fo. 41*b*.

Pope Boniface, ? 100 days (misprinted). Fo. 45.

Celestinus, 300 days. Fo. 46*b*.

Boniface, 7 years and 40 lents. Fo. 49.

John XXII, 300 days. Fo. 49*b*.

The xv Oes of St. Bridget shall avail to deliver 15 souls, 15 sinners, &c. Fo. 52.

Letter of Leo III to Charlemagne, 40 years, 80 'lentlynge.' Fo. 56.

John XXII, devotion after elevation of the Sacrament, 3000 days. *Ibid.*

Boniface VI, between elevation and 'Agnus,' 11,000 years. Fo. 57.

- John XXII, at the elevation, 100 days. *Ibid.*
 Pope Innocent, do., 7 years.
 Sixtus IV, after elevation, clean remission. Fo. 59.
 John III (? XXIII), at request of the Queen, 54 in 65 days.
 St. Augustine, one shall not perish by accidents.
 Innocent III, remission. Fo. 60*b*.
 St. Beda, against harm: one shall not die unconfessed. Fo. 61.
 St. Gregory, 500 years. Fo. 61*b*.
 'Ye shall haue' 300 days each for 12 Salve's. *Ibid.*
 John XXII, "Sacellum S. Crucis septem Romanorum," 90,000 years. Fo. 62*b*.
 John XXII, 'the glorious visage or vernakell of our Lorde,' 10,000 days. Fo. 63.
 Innocent, 'the blessed vernacle of our Lorde,' 3 years. Fo. 63*b*.
 Boniface VIII, remission of all sins. Fo. 64.
 St. Peter and 30 Popes, 'thys armes of our lorde Jesu Cryste,' 6,000 years. Also John XXII, 3,000 years' pardon for deadly sins. Fo. 64, 64*b*.
 Anastasius, prayer of St. Ambrose, 500 days. Fo. 65*b*.
 Innocent II, 'Ave vulnus lateris,' 4,000 days. Fo. 66*b*.
 St. Bernard's prayer, written near the high altar in St. Peter's at Rome, eternal damnacion commuted for 'temporall prayer of purgatory,' or the desert of purgatory shall be forgotten and forgiven. Fo. 67.
 Cardinal Raymundus, image of St. Anna, Maria, and Jesus, 100 days, *totiens quotiens*. Fo. 72*b*.
 John XII (?), on passing through a churchyard, a day for each person there buried. Fo. 123.
 Pius II, for the salvation of all Christian souls, 100 days, *totiens quotiens*. Likewise John IV (?), a day for each body buried. Fo. 130.
 Sixtus IV, remission of all defects and neglects in recitation of divine service. Fo. 154.
 (Cf. Bodl. MS., B. 1, 5 (3), "Variorum pontificum indulgentiae, certas preces recitantibus." Query its date?)
1536. Royal Injunctions practically abolish the use of images, &c., in England, and discourage pilgrimages.
1538. The 'knoling of the Aves' to be 'left and omitted, least the people do hereafter trust to have' 'the Bishop of Rome's pardon.'
1551. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester's Visitation Articles of Enquiry. No. 34 asks whether pardons, cloths, or relics are buried with any person deceased. Later writings (Parker Soc.), p. 147. (See page 388, *s.a.* 1390.)
1556. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, fears the return of 'false pardoners,' &c. *Works* (id.), p. 55. See also Bishop Gardiner's censure of the Pope's conduct in the matter of pardons. *Ibid.*, p. 495.

SOME YORKSHIRE PARDONS.

I.

¹ **T**O THE NOBLE and Right Worshipful² Lord Henry Fitz- 8 June,
Hugh,³ lord of Ravensworth, and to Lady Elizabeth his wife, ^{1412.}

Their humble and devoted servant, Brother Richard, minister⁴
of the House of St. Robert by Knaresborough, of the Order of the
Holy Trinity and Redemption of Captives of the Holy Land, in the
diocese of York, and the Convent of the same, send their due regards
and respects, together with their constant prayers.

The Holy Apostolic See, deigning to behold, with accustomed
kindness, the bountiful fruits which the said holy Order fails not to
bring forth day by day, to the honour of God and to the sustentation
of the Church militant, not without the pouring forth of insupportable
expenditure, vouchsafes to endow with more distinguished titles of
privilege, not only the professed members of the Order, but also the
associate brethren, sisters and benefactors of the same, so that the
faithful servants of Christ may be attracted more readily to come
in to confraternity with the Order, to contribute more liberally of
their possessions to the support of the expenses of the same, and
that when occasion arises salutary attention may be the better paid
to their soul's health.

Hence it is that the Most Holy Father, Lord John the Twenty-
third, Lord Pope,⁵ purposing to show distinctly the exceeding love

¹ The illuminated initial contains the arms of Fitz-Hugh:—*Azure, a chief or, three chevronels braced in the base of the second.* Henry Fitz-Hugh, Lord Fitz-Hugh, son and heir of Henry Fitz-Hugh, Lord Fitz-Hugh, aged 23 at his father's death in 1386. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from 17 December (1387), 11 Richard II, to 1 September (1423), 2 Henry VI. He held a prominent position during the reigns of Henry IV and Henry V, being employed by the former on missions to Denmark and Scotland, being Constable of England at the coronation of Henry V, to whom he was afterwards Chamberlain of the Household, and with whom he served in the French wars. He is said to have visited Jerusalem, Cairo, etc. K.G., 1408. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Grey, *alias* Marmion, by Lora, daughter and co-heir of Herbert de St. Quintin. He died 11 January, 1424–5.

Will, dated 27 December, 1424, directing his burial to be at Jervaulx Abbey. The will of his widow ("Lady of Ravensworth"), dated 24 September, and proved 10 December, 1427, at Witton, directs her burial to be at Jervaulx Abbey. (*Complete Peerage*, iii, 364, by G. E. C.)

² In classical Latin *strenuus* is the common description of a 'gallant' military man, as *peritus* is of a 'learned' lawyer.

³ A seventeenth century hand has endorsed this document:—"A pardon granted to the Lorde Fitzhughe by authoritie granted to the howse of St. Robert's juxta Knaresbr'."

⁴ *Minister* or servant was the title adopted by the chief officer of the Trinitarian houses, in accordance with St. Matthew, xxiii, 10, in order to avoid such a title of superiority as master, prior, or the like.

⁵ Pope 1410–1415.

which he bears towards the said Order, and in particular to the House aforesaid, hath confirmed the grants made by his predecessors to this Order, among which are contained certain special graces to the following effect:—

To all who are truly contrite and confessed, who contribute assistance towards the maintenance of the said Order, he hath remitted six years and eighty days of penance enjoined.

And of the superabundance of his Apostolic favour, to all and sundry who, at the time of the grants hereinafter specified, had been brethren or sisters of our House, he hath mercifully conceded that each of them may choose a fitting and discreet priest for his or her confessor, who, whensoever they think fit, shall hear their confession, and shall give due absolution for their offences, unless these shall have been of such a kind as may require that the Apostolic See should be first consulted.

And every brother associate shall have a certificate of the said fraternity; and ecclesiastical burial shall not be denied him, unless he shall have been excommunicate by name.

Moreover, if any of the said brethren or sisters shall have given utterance to vows of pilgrimage or abstinence which they cannot conveniently fulfil (vows [of pilgrimages] to the Blessed Peter and Paul beyond seas, or St. James [of Compostella], only except), the same confessor may have (for this occasion) power from the Apostolical authority to commute the said vows for other works of piety.

Further, the said Most Holy Father John hath granted to each and every one of the brethren and sisters that the confessor, whom either of them shall have thought fit to choose, may have power, from Apostolical authority, to grant to each of them once only, at the hour of death, plenary remission of their sins confessed and contrite. Provided, however, that satisfaction be enjoined to the delinquents to be performed by themselves or by others, and that they be charged that they become not more prone to commit offences for the future by reason of this relaxation.

And forasmuch as ye had been canonically admitted Brother and Sister Associate of our House aforesaid, we declare that the indulgences have been (and are) granted by these presents, by virtue and consideration of your said fraternity, that ye may be permitted to make use of them where and whensoever your souls' health require it.

We give to you this additional benefit, of our special favour, that whensoever after your decease these letters present shall be exhibited in our conventual Chapter, the same [service of] commendation [of departed souls] shall be performed, as hath been wont to be performed for our brethren departed in that place.

In witness whereof our seal hath been attached to these presents.

Dated, in our said Chapter House,
June 8th, 1412. _____

* * Having heard the confession and having enjoined the penance, let the Priest say the Psalm *Deus in nomine tuo* (liv) and the Psalm *Deus misereatur* (lxvii). After which let absolution be pronounced after the form following:—

BY the Authority of God the Father Almighty and of His Apostles Peter and Paul, and intercession of the Blessed Mother of God the Ever-Virgin Mary, and the Blessed Archangel Michael, the noble Evangelist John, Stephen the worshipful first martyr, and All Hallows, and by the authority granted to me in this behalf, I absolve thee of all those sins which have been now confessed by thee to me, and of all others which thou dost not now remember, which thou wouldest have confessed if they had come into thy mind; and I restore thee to the sacraments of the Church and to the unity of the Body thereof; and I give and grant to thee full remission of all sins so far as the keys of the Church extend, by the authority to me committed, so that thou mayest be absolved here and likewise before the Judgment-seat of our Lord Jesu Christ, and mayest have eternal life, and mayest live for ever and ever. Amen.

¶ *And if he be at the point of death, let the sick man say these Psalms:—Miserere mei Deus (li). In te, Domine, speraui,¹ et cetera.*

¶ *If he can read, let the sick person repeat [the psalms] himself. Otherwise let the Priest say them.*

After which, let the Priest say the Collect.

○ GOD, Whose nature and property is ever to have mercy and to spare, receive our petition, that though *he* be bound with the chain of *his* sins, yet may the pitifulness of Thy mercy loose *him*, Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

¹ *In te, Domine, speraui* (*primum*) is Psalm xxx (in the Vulgate numeration), and *secundum* is Psalm lxx. Perhaps the former of these is here intended.

II.

A.D.
1479

TO HIS WELL-BELOVED IN CHRIST Reginald Browne,
 Brother Henry the guardian and servant of the Brothers
 Minors of York, health, and, through the merits of this life
 present, the attainment of the heavenly kingdom.

Whereas the Most Holy Lord, Sixtus the Fourth,¹ by divine providence Lord Pope, not only to the Brethren and Sisters, but to associate brothers and sisters of the same, holding letters of suffrage, hath of his Apostolic benevolence graciously granted that each of them may choose to himself a fitting confessor, who shall absolve each of them from all and several crimes, excesses, and sins in the several cases, excepting only those reserved to the Apostolic See, once only, in the present year to be reckoned from the publication of the Pope's letters, that is to say, hath kindly allowed by his letters Apostolic, from the 4th day of the month of April, and once in the hour of death, but from other [sins], so often as it shall be necessary, and to enjoin salutary penance, and that the same or another confessor may give plenary remission of all their sins in the very hour of death,

Therefore, considering the sincere feeling of devotion which out of reverence to Christ thou hast towards our Order, and receiving thee as our brother associate, I admit thee, in virtue of these presents, to all prayers of the brethren of the English community, alike in this life present and in death, that thou mayest enjoy the said Apostolical privileges and the blessing of all spiritual benefits, according to the form and effect of the same, to thy soul's health.

Adding, nevertheless, of special favour, that when, after thy decease, these letters present shall be exhibited in our provincial chapter, the same [service of] recommendation shall be performed [on thy behalf] as hath been wont to be performed in common for our brethren departed.

Farewell in Christ Jesu and His Mother the Glorious Virgin.

Given at York, in the year 1479.

*(The forms for use in case of Absolution are written
 on the back.)*

OUR LORD Jesu Christ, Who hath given to His Apostles power to bind and loose, Himself absolve thee; and I absolve thee by the authority of Peter and Paul, the Apostles of our Same Lord Jesu Christ, and of the Apostolic See.

¹ Pope 1471-1484.

I absolve thee from these sins that have been confessed by thee with contrition, and those which thou wouldest confess if they had come into thy recollection.

And I grant to thee full remission of all thy sins; and mayest thou live for ever and ever. Amen.

(The seal once attached has been destroyed.)

III.

¹ **T**O ALL MEN who shall look upon the present letters, Brother ^{A.D.} Robert, minister of the house of St. Robert by Knares-^{1480.} burgh, in the diocese of York, of the Order of the Holy Trinity and Redemption of the Captives who are imprisoned for the faith of Jesus Christ by the paynims of the Holy Land, sendeth health and sincere love in the Lord to Robert Plompton and Anneys his wife.

To all who are truly penitent and confessed or wishing to be confessed, who shall have contributed assistance towards the maintenance of the said Order, we remit six years and eighty days of penance enjoined, so often as they shall have given their alms.

Also we grant that all brethren and sister associates of the said Order who shall have given a certain portion of their goods, and shall have paid all benevolences yearly to the brethren or messengers of the Order, may choose for themselves year by year a fit priest for their confessor, who may give to them plenary absolution of all their sins whereof they are truly contrite and confessed.

And every brother associate shall have a writing of his said fraternity, and ecclesiastical burial shall not be denied him unless he shall have been excommunicate by name.

If any benefactor die within the year, he is of our special favour absolved of all his sins truly contrite and confessed, the Chapter [of the Clementines, book iv, title ix, chapter 2] "*De Abusionibus*" notwithstanding.

We dispense them from any vows of pilgrimage and abstinence which they have uttered, such as they cannot conveniently fulfil,

¹ In the illuminated initial letter the arms of Plumpton are introduced, impaling Gascoigne. Sir Robert Plumpton of Plumpton, in the parish of Spofforth, knight, son of Sir Robert Plumpton, knight (who died on October 15, 20 Edward IV, 1480), made his will April 10, 14 Henry VIII, 1523, and died in the same year, aged 70. He married Agnes,

daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, in the parish of Harewood, knight; marriage covenant, July 13, 17 Edward IV, 1477; solemnized January following. She died in 1504. For an account of this family see the *Plumpton Correspondence*, one of the Camden Society's volumes.

excepting only those of the Blessed Peter and Paul beyond seas¹ and of St. James [of Compostella], [commuting them] for other works of piety.

Whereupon our most holy Lord Pope Pius the Second² hath approved the said indulgences and graces, and of certain knowledge hath confirmed to the said brethren and sisters associate, that they may choose a confessor such as, having heard their confessions diligently, may absolve them, and every one of them, once in their lifetime by Apostolic authority, even in cases reserved in any manner to the Apostolic See, and may enjoin upon them salutary penance for their offences, we grant permission by these presents.³

Furthermore, after their⁴ decease and the exhibition of their letters in our conventual Chapter, the same commendation shall be performed for you⁴ as hath been accustomed to be performed there for our Brethren deceased.

Given under our seal in our said
House, in the year of our Lord 1480,
by Brother William Husworth.

(The form of Absolution is written on the back.)

BY AUTHORITY of Almighty God and the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and by authority Apostolical, and of all the Mother Church and Papal indulgence, I absolve thee of all thy sins by thee truly contrite and confessed to me, also from all thy sins forgotten of which thou wouldest be confessed if they had come to thy mind, and on one occasion in thy life from all cases in any wise reserved to the Apostolic See, and concerning which that See itself ought properly to be consulted.

By the authority of the Lord Pope Pius the Second, in the hour of death I give and grant to thee plenary absolution of all thy sins so far as [the keys]⁵ of the Church extend, by the authority of Apostolic letters granted to thee, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

*(The seal originally attached is lost.)*⁶

¹ Pope Innocent III (1198–1216) wrote directions to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Hubert Walter or Stephen Langton) and other bishops on the *votum ultramarinum*, which are incorporated in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, Decretal. Gregorii IX, lib. iii, tit. 34, capp. 5–9, ‘*de voto et voti redemptione*.’

² Pope 1458–1464.

³ There seems to be some confusion here in the grammatical construction.

⁴ *eorundem vobis*: there appears to be some confusion of pronouns in this place.

⁵ ‘*claves*’ omitted.

⁶ We may mention here that in 1491 Bishop Alcock, of Ely, issued an indulgence to promote the repairs of St. Robert’s by Knaresborough. See his Episcopal Register, p. 70; Gibbons’ *Ely Records*, p. 414.

IV.

TO¹ ALL PERSONS who shall examine these letters present, A.D. Brother Robert, minister of the House of St. Robert by ^{1501.} Knaresborough, in the diocese of York, of the Order of the Holy Trinity for Redemption of Captives of the Holy Land,

To our beloved in Christ, John Nethgatt and Margaret, health in our Lord, with charity.

Whereas in the Apostolic privileges allowed to us and to our Order from ancient times, and canonically confirmed anew, among others, certain special privileges are contained to the following effect:—

To all truly penitent and confessed, or willing to be confessed, who shall have contributed assistance towards the maintenance of the said Order, so often as they shall have given a certain amount of their goods, and year by year shall have paid benevolences to brethren or messengers of the same Order, [it is granted, that they] may choose for themselves yearly a fit priest for their confessor, who shall be able to give them plenary absolution [of all their sins, &c.], unless they shall be such as for which the Apostolic See must rightfully be consulted.

And every brother associate shall have a writing of the said fraternity [and ecclesiastical burial shall not be denied him] by whatsoever death he die, unless he shall have been excommunicate by name.

If any benefactor die within the year, of all his sins truly contrite and confessed, of our special favour he shall be absolved, the Chapter "*Abusionibus*" notwithstanding.²

And from vows of pilgrimage and abstinence, if they have uttered any, if they cannot conveniently keep them, excepting only beyond seas the vows of the Blessed Peter and Paul and James, the Apostles, we dispense with them [exchanging them] for some other works of piety.³

Whereupon our most holy Lord Pope Pius the Second⁴ hath approved the said indulgences and graces, and of certain knowledge hath confirmed to the said associated brethren and sisters that they may choose to themselves such a confessor as, after diligently hearing

¹ The seal bears a figure seated, robed in monastic habit, reading, facing to the sinister. It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

² As noted above, this is a chapter from the "Clementines," included in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*.

³ Pope Alexander III (1159–81) wrote to the Bishops of Exeter (Rob. Walrewast

or Bartholomew) and Norwich (William Turbus or John of Oxford) on the redemption and commutation of vows. *Corpus Juris Canonici*, Decretal. Greg. IX, lib. iii, tit. 34, capp. 1–2, '*De voto et voti redemptione*.'

⁴ Pope 1458–1464.

their confessions, may absolve them, and every of them, by Apostolical authority, even in cases howsoever reserved to the Apostolic See, once in their lifetime, and may enjoin upon them salutary penance for their transgressions.

Innocent the Eighth, in confirming each of the aforementioned in gracious terms, hath granted to all and every the said brethren and sisters associate, that they may choose for their confessor a fitting secular priest, or a regular of whatsoever Order, even of the begging friars, who can grant to them at the hour of death plenary indulgence and remission of all their sins.

Moreover, after their decease, and the exhibition of their letters in our conventual chapter, the same commendation shall be said for you as hath been customary for us to be done.

Given under our seal,
in our said House, in the Year
of our Lord 1501.

(*Attested*) By Brother L. R. A. 2d.¹

(*On the back is written the form of Absolution.*)

BY AUTHORITY of Almighty God, and His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and by Apostolical authority granted to me in this behalf, I absolve thee from all thy sins truly contrite and confessed, also those forgotten, of which thou wouldest be confessed if they had occurred to thy mind.

And by the authority of these Letters Apostolic, I give and concede to thee plenary indulgence and remission, so far as the Keys of the Church extend, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

(*This document has been endorsed—*

“Indulgencia, Pasley,
[Kn]aresburgh.”)

V.

A.D.
1527.

TO² all that shall examine these letters, Brother Oswald, minister of the House of St. Robert by Knaresborough, of the diocese of York, of the Order of Holy Trinity and the Redemption of Captives of the Holy Land who are imprisoned by the paynims,

¹ I suppose this is the yearly benevolence to be paid by the benefactor grantee, “A” standing for ‘*annuatim*.’

² The following indulgence, issued by the Trinitarians of St. Robert by Knaresborough, York, is on a printed form, the

names only being inserted with a pen near the end, viz. Richard and Alison Cornay. The original (in Latin) is in the possession of the Rev. C. S. Slingsby, Scriven Park, Knaresborough. We append an English translation.

for the faith of Jesu Christ, to our beloved in Christ [*N.* and *M.*]¹ health eternal in the Lord.

Since in the privileges of the same [Lord], through Whom is full remission, of privileges, Apostolic indulgences, and suffrages granted by five and thirty chief pontiffs of the Holy Roman Church, granted to the brethren and sisters associate of our Order aforesaid from antient times, for eternal remembrance of the fact, and to our certain knowledge confirmed and canonically confirmed anew,

Clement the Fifth,² to all persons truly penitent and confessed, or purposing to be confessed within one year after the declaration of his indulgence, has remitted to the said benefactors seven years and seven days of penance enjoined, for the purpose of acquiring his indulgence upon festivals of our Lord Jesu Christ, that is to say upon

Christmas Day,
the Circumcision,
Epiphany,
Easter Day,
Ascension Day,
Whit-Sunday,
Trinity Sunday,
Corpus Christi,

and upon the four festivals of the Blessed Virgin Mary, upon the several days of the aforesaid festivals;

And throughout all the octaves of the said festivals three years and three Lentings [*i.e.* periods of 40 days, or *quadragenas*].

Also daily throughout the season of Lent, one year and forty days.

Also if any clerk or layman shall have given or sent of his goods for the support of the said objects to the said brethren, according to the extent of his possessions, and proportionately to the enormity of his offence, for the sake of acquiring the said indulgences, and if he shall die within the course of the year or at the beginning of the year [next ensuing] truly penitent and confessed, [the Pope] hath been pleased, and of his special favour hath granted that such an one shall continue to be absolved, in God's name, from all his sins.

Innocent the Fourth³ hath granted one year and forty days' indulgence, and hath remitted a seventh part of the penance, as well as all venial and forgotten sins, the misdeeds of their fathers and mothers (without the formality of laying on of hands), and all broken vows, excepting those of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, of chastity, and

¹ Probably it was intended that the names of the grantees should be inserted here, but they have been written only near the end of the document. With this indulgence compare those forms of 1529,

from the Trinitarians of Worcestershire (Lambeth, frag. 4), p. 397 *supra*.

² Pope 1305-1314.

³ Pope 1243-1254.

entering a religious order,—dispensing nevertheless, and assigning to the said brethren according to the nature of the vow, the condition of the party, lapses of fidelity, false oaths where no other hath been wronged, idle conversation, vain thoughts which have gone no further towards fulfilment, and all saints' days ill spent, and (of his special favour) the sanctity of the Sunday ill observed, usury, rapine, and all wrong gains (when in ignorance to what party restitution may be due), he hath in like manner remitted in the name of the Lord.

Also in fellowship with Holy Mother Church and of pilgrimages to the Holy Land, he hath made all benefactors and all their parents, living or departed, to enjoy the [spiritual] benefit of participation for ever.

Clement the Sixth¹ hath granted a third part of the penalty of their misdeeds confessed, together with his blessing, for ever and ever, amen, to all those who are truly penitent and confessed, or willing to confess, who have contributed assistance to the maintenance of the said Order, on every occasion when they give their alms to it.

He hath granted, in addition, three years and forty days of penance enjoined.

He hath remitted also [and] granted that all brethren and sisters associate may choose for themselves year by year a fit priest for their confessor, who can give them plenary absolution of all their sins of which they are truly contrite and confessed, and that for all associate brethren and sisters, having a writing of the said confraternity, ecclesiastical burial be not refused by what death soever they die, whether in the time of an interdict or otherwise, unless they shall have been by name excommunicate.

To presbyters and clerks and other secular priests, and to persons of religion, whether men or women, of whatsoever religious order or habit, as also to nuns, if they shall have sent any of their possessions to the aforesaid Order, entire remission is afforded to them, for all shortcomings in divine service and the canonical hour of prayer through inability, negligence, forgetfulness, or bodily weakness.

Also, if any benefactor should die within the year, he is by this Pope's special favour absolved from all his sins if he shall have been truly contrite and confessed.

Boniface the Eighth,²
Benedict the Sixth,³
Honorius the Third,⁴
Urban the Fifth.⁵

Each one of these Popes hath
granted one year and one
hundred days.

¹ Pope 1342–1352.

² Pope 1294–1303.

³ Pope 972–974. (See p. 422, note 1.)

⁴ Pope 1216–1227.

⁵ Pope 1362–1370.

Alexander the Fourth¹ hath granted three years and forty days' indulgence, and hath remitted the seventh part of penance [enjoined], and hath appointed for those who are received into the said fraternity, in case those churches to which they belong should be under an interdict, and they themselves should chance to die, that ecclesiastical burial should not be denied them, unless they shall have been excommunicate or inhibited by name.

Pius the Second² hath granted to the associate brethren of the said confraternity, authority to choose a fitting confessor, who may absolve them year by year in all cases not reserved to the Apostolic See, and once in their lifetime even in all cases to the Apostolic See howsoever reserved, and may assign them salutary penance for their offences,

And hath remitted in the Lord three years and forty days of penance enjoined.

Innocent the Eighth³ hath granted that each of the brethren already received, or hereafter to be received, may choose a fitting secular priest, or one of any order, even of the mendicants, as his confessor, who, having diligently heard the confession of the one who hath chosen him, may give him indulgence and remission of all his sins in the hour of death.

Clement the Fifth⁴ hath granted that if any one shall have been suspended from entering the church, or shall be about to perform any penance about the church upon the day on which the said brethren, their proctors or their emissaries, shall come to a church, in honour of the Holy Trinity, he shall be that day excused.

Also he willed and granted that if any clerk or layman (which, however, he does not think possible) shall by word or deed have hindered this, by the instigation of the evil one, he may understand that he is excommunicate and anathematised, and that the benefit of his absolution should in no wise be obtained, until he have given adequate satisfaction for injury done to the said Order and for contempt shown toward the Church of Rome.

Very recently also, the Most Holy Father in Christ and our Lord Pope, Lord Julius the Second,⁵ hath of his special favour confirmed and ratified all the privileges aforesaid.

Leo the Tenth,⁶ the present Pope, hath ratified and confirmed all the aforesaid of his special favour.

¹ Pope 1254-1261.

² Pope 1458-1464.

³ Pope 1484-1492.

⁴ Pope 1305-1314.

⁵ Pope 1503-1513.

⁶ Pope 1513-1521.

Moreover, after their (? your) decease and the production of their (your) letters in our conventual chapter, the same service of commendation shall be performed for you as hath been accustomedly performed for one of ourselves.

Given under our seal
in our said House, in the
year of our Lord 1527.

(*The names of the grantees inserted here in ink are—*

“Rychard’ Cornay
& halison hys wyffe.”)

¶ *Annual absolution.*

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, of His most sacred pity, absolve thee; and I by the Apostolical authority of the Same, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, committed unto me in this behalf, do absolve thee from all thy sins duly contrite and confessed, or forgotten (those only being excepted which are reserved to the Apostolic See): In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

¶ *An Absolution to be given once in a lifetime.*

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST of His most sacred mercy absolve thee; and I by the Apostolic authority of the Same, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, committed to me in this behalf, and granted to thee, do absolve thee of all thy sins truly contrite, confessed, or forgotten, even cases in any wise soever reserved to the Apostolic See, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

¶ *An Absolution in the hour of death.*

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST of His most sacred mercy absolve thee: and I by the Apostolic authority, alike committed to me in this behalf and to thee granted, do absolve thee of all thy sins truly contrite, confessed, or forgotten. I give thee also plenary absolution of all thy sins, and indulgence so far as the Keys of the Church can reach. In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

(A small fragment of wax indicates that a seal was formerly attached to this Pardon.)

SOME NOTES ON THE LITERATURE OF
REMISSIONS.

Having done my best to approach the subject from an impartial and non-controversial point of view, I have simply concerned myself with reading, transcribing or recording the existence of such Pardons as are preserved in public or private collections. And I have confined my attention as far as possible to those indulgences which were either issued in England or were made applicable to certain of our own countrymen and women.

However, while keeping my eyes open to the subject, I did not fail to take notice of books and essays bearing upon the subject generally. As I have found that even the British Museum Catalogue¹ gives little information on the subject, although I feel certain that anyone wishing seriously to study it could, with little difficulty, obtain abundant guidance by making verbal enquiry from one of the learned experts in the Reading-room, I have thought that it might not be amiss to throw into a chronological list such notes as I have gathered.

I will merely warn anyone who uses them that they are rough notes, which will probably require his verifying faculty to be exercised. But I shall be glad if they in any way put him on the trail of what he needs to find.

Cir. 1250-74. S. Thomae Aquinatis. *Summa Aurea*, Supplement, part iii, qu. 25.

Cir. 1370. J. Langland. *The Vision Concerning Piers the Plowman*.

1385. J. de Burgo. *Pupilla Oculi*. 'De penitentiis a jure statutis.'
(Printed in 1500, 1510, 1514, 1516, 1518, &c.)

Cir. 1390. Geoffrey Chaucer. *The Canterbury Tales*. The Prologue, and the Pardoner's Tale.

1394. Conclusions of the Lollards. See *Spelman's Concilia*, ii, 648.

Cir. 1400-29. J. de Gerson. *Summa Theologica et Canonica*, 1494, 1587.

Cir. 1435. W. Lindewode, Canon of Lincoln, Bishop of St. David's. *Provinciale, in glossa*, pp. 231-2, ed. Oxon., 1679. Printed in 1505, 1557, 1663.

1480. J. de Turrecremata. *De Potestate Papae*, &c. Folio.

Cir. 1498. Chr. Bomhower. *Instructio et Ordinatio pro Negotio S.S. Indulgentiarum*. 4to.

1517. Isidore de Isolani, Ord. Praedic. *De Imperio militantis ecclesiae*, disputatio v. Mediolani. Folio.

1519. Martin Luther. *Resolutiones Disputationum de Virtute Indulgentiarum*. Theses xcv. 4to.

J. Tetzl, Ord. Praedicat. *Antitheses*, cx.

¹ Viz. of printed books, under the words 'Pardon' or 'Indulgence.' But see 'Rome, Church of.' In the MSS. department, see Catalogue, *Ch. Hist.*, i, 111, foll.

1521. Henricus VIII, Rex Angliae. *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, adversus M. Luther. (Pynson.) The Bull. 4to. Brit. Mus., ix, a. 9.
1536. Proclamation condemning Bishop Fisher's sermon and certain light persons called Pardoners and Sellers of Indulgences. (Berthelet.)
- Cir.* 1545. *The Foure P's*: A very merry Interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potycary, and a Pedlar. [J. Heywood.] 4to. Another edition, 1569. Brit. Mus., C. 34, c. 43, 44.
1546. June. *Concilii Tridentini Acta*. Sessio v. De Reformatione, cap. 2. *De Verbi Dei Concionatoribus, et Quaestoribus eleemosynariis*.
1547. January. *Concilii Tridentini Acta*, sessio vi, canon 30.
1551. November. *Ibid.*, sessio xiv, canons 11-14.
1552. November. *Forty-two Articles of Religion* (drafted in the summer of 1551), Art. xiii. *Workes of Supererogation*, Art. xxiii. *Of Purgatorie*.
1553. *A Merry Play between the Pardoner and the Friar, the Curate and Neighbour Prat*. J. Heywood. 4to. (Watt.)
1562. July. *Concilii Tridentini Acta*, sessio xxi. *De Reformatione*, cap. 9. *Quaestorum Eleemosynarum nomen et usus penitus tollitur*.
1563. February. *Thirty-nine Articles of Religion*, laid before Queen Elizabeth. (See Articles xiv, xxii.)
1566. Michaelis Baius. *Opuscula*. Louvain. 8vo.
1566. P. de Soto. *Institutio Sacerdotum*: De necessariis ad effectum Indulgentiarum. Antwerp. 8vo.
1567. W. Allen, Cardinal. *A Treatise made in defence of the lawfull power, &c.* 8vo. Louvain.
1571. *A Generall Pardon, &c.*, with many large privileges. W. Haywarde. From the French.
1577. Martini de Navarro, dicti Azpilenetae. *Commentarius de Jubilaeo et Indulgentiis*. Romae. 4to.
1588. The Holy Bull and Crusade of Rome full pardon and indulgence for two Spanish Realls, viz. 13*d*. in the Armado of Spaine. 4to. J. Wolfe. (Brit. Mus., 6068 (1), and 6069.)
1591. Gregorii de Valentia. *De rebus fidei controversis*. Lugduni. Folio.
1593. Val. Laurentii. *Generalis controversia de Indulgentiis*. Cracov. Folio.
1595. Jo. Capet. *Tractatus de Indulgentiis*. Insulis. 8vo.
1599. Rut. Benzonii. *De Anno S. Jubilaei*, libri sex. Folio.
1599. Rob. Bellarmini. *De Indulgentiis et Jubilaeo*. Colon. et Paris. See also Bellarmine's Disputations (ed. 1859), ii, 405; iii, 656, 736. (*De Purgatorio*, ii, 16. *De Penitentia*, ii, 13; iv, 13.)
1602. Martini de Navarro. *Opera*. Venet.

1603. Fra. Toleti. *Summa Casuum Conscientiae, sive de Institutione Sacerdotum*. Coloniae Agrippinae. 8vo.
1606. Matt. Sutcliffe. *De Indulgentiis et Jubilaeo*, adversus Bellarminum.
- 1610-22. Jo. Gerhard. *Loci Communes*, sec. 18. *De Poenitentia*. Geneva. Folio.
1617. *Fiscus Papalis*. W. Crashaw. 4to. Another edition, 1621.
1617. *Chayne of Twelve Linkes, &c.* With an explication of the matter of Indulgences, &c. By J. W., from the Italian. 18mo.
1623. Ph. Faventii Fabri, Ord. Minorum. *Disputationes*. Venet.
1625. W. Crashaw. *A Mittimus to the Jubilee*. 4to. Two parts.
1628. Fabri Incarnati. *Scrutinium Sacerdot. de Indulgentiis*.
1636. Laur. Reyner, Ord. S. Benedicti. *De Indulgentiis*. Douai.
1664. Jer. Taylor. *A Dissuasion from Popery*, i, sec. 3: ii, sec. 4. Part II, book ii, sec. 1.
1672. F. Pet. M. Passerini de Sextula. *Tractatus de Indulgentiis*. Romae. Folio.
1676. Jo. Faes. *Peculiaris quidam de Jubilaeis, &c.* Elmstad. 4to.
1682. J. Morini. *Commentarius historicus de Disciplina in administratione sacramenti Poenitentiae*. Antwerp. Folio.
1685. J. G. Bucheim. *De Jubilaeis Disputatio*. Rostochii. 4to.
1686. J. Sidway. *The Pope's Cabinet unlocked*. From Fr. Arcangelo Torletto. 4to.
1698. Ant. Dianae. *De Jubilaeo et Indulgentiis*. Venet. Folio.
1702. [Père Forestier.] *Histoire des Indulgences, &c.* Paris. 12mo.
1724. M. Grancolas. *Instructions sur le Jubilé*. Paris. 12mo.
- 1735-6. Euseb. Amort. *De Origine, Progressu, Valore et Fructu Indulgentiarum*. 2 vols. Folio.
1743. Theodori à Sancto Spiritu, *Tractatus dogmatico-moralis*. Romae. Folio.
1750. D. M. Manni, *Historia degli Anni Santi*. Firensze. 4to.
1751. Euseb. Amort. *De Indulgentiis in genere et in specie, praesertim de Jubilaeo, cum Declarationibus Benedicti xiv. Augustae*. 8vo.
1751. C. Chais, *Lettres historiques et dogmatiques*. La Haye. 3 vols. 12mo.
1753. P. Collet, *Traité des Indulgences et du Jubilé*. 3 vols. Paris. 12mo.
1757. Dom. Viva. *De Jubilaeo, &c., Enchiridion*. Ferrariae. 4to.
1777. Alexius Aur. Pellicia, *Eccl. Christianae Politeia*, lib. iv, cap. 4. *De Anno Jubilaeo Christianorum*; v, cap. 8. *De Indulgentiis novissimae aetatis*. (Ed. Ritter, Colon, 1829.)
1831. Collection of Authentic Indulgences, by a Member of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences. Ed. 7.

1839. Joseph Mendham. *The Venal Indulgences and Pardons of the Church of Rome exemplified*, &c. 12mo.
1841. *Raccolta di Orazione e pie Opere*, &c. Rome. 12mo.
1841. September. *The British Magazine*.
1842. Jo. Peronne, Soc. Jesu. *Tractatus de Indulgentiis*, in *Praelectionibus Theologicis, de Sacramentis*, &c. Ed. Migne, Paris, ii, 387-420.
1843. J. B. Bouvier. *Traité des Indulgences, des Confréries*, &c. Paris. 12mo.
1844. Hirscher. *Die Lehre vom Ablass*. Tübingen.
1844. J. B. E. Pascal. *Origines*, &c., *de la Liturgie Catholique; Rational Liturgique*. Ed. Migne, Paris, pp. 670, 671.
1846. M. Boissonnet. *Dictionnaire des Cérémonies et des Rites Sacrés*. Migne's *Encyclop. Théol.*, tome 16, ii, pp. 141-151.
1852. M. Boissonnet. *Dictionnaire des Décrets*. Migne's *Encyclop. Théol.*, tome 26, pp. 675-688.
1862. Paul Jonhanneaud. *Dictionnaire des Indulgences, des Confréries et Associations Catholiques*. Migne's *Encyclop. Théol.*, tome 27.
1877. Ric. Chenevix Trench. *Lectures on Medieval Church History*, pp. 334-40.
1880. W. Sparrow Simpson. *Documents Illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral*. Small 4to. Camden Society. *List of 76 Indulgences*, pp. 175-7; seven specimens, *cir.* 1201-1387, pp. 1-8.
1886. Mandell Creighton. *History of the Papacy during the period of the Reformation*, vol. iv.
1891. Ely Episcopal Records: A. Gibbons. 8vo. Williamson, Lincoln, pp. 392-417.
1895. Alexius Lépicier, D.D., Professor in the College de Propaganda Fide. *Indulgences; their Origin*, &c. (Kegan Paul.)
1897. E. W. Benson. *Cyprian: His Life, His Times, and Work*, pp. 92-4, 109.
1900. P. Sabatier. *Tractatus de Indulgentia S. Mariae de Portiuncula*. Authore F. Francisco Bartholio.
1900. H. Thurston, Soc. Jesu. *The Holy Year of Jubilee*.
1901. J. Cuthbert Hedley (Bishop of Newport). *The Catholic Doctrine of Indulgences*. In the "Nineteenth Century and After," January, 1901, pp. 159-173. With a Note on the *Papal Indulgence of Oberammergau*, by the Editor, *ibid.*, pp. 174-6.
1901. Herbert Paul. *The Roman Catholic Doctrine of Indulgences*. In the "Nineteenth Century and After," February, 1901, pp. 296-306.
1901. "The Guardian," 20 March, &c. Correspondence by T. J. Ball and others, pp. 383, 434, 511-2, 544, 575.

I.

AN INDULGENCE GRANTED TO SIR HENRY FITZHUGH AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, BY THE TRINITARIAN ORDER OF ST. ROBERT, BY KNARESBOROUGH, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES, A.D. 1412.¹

Nobili ac strenuo viro domino Henrico fitz Hugh domino de Rauenneswath' ac domine Elizabethe Consorti sue. Sui humiles et deuoti Frater Ricardus Minister domus sancti Roberti iuxta Knaresburgh' ordinis sancte Trinitatis et redempcionis captiuorum terre sancte Eboracensis diocesis et eiusdem loci Conuentus debitam cum oracionum instancia et deuocione reuerenciam et honorem. Ad fructus vberes quos sacrosanctus ordo predictus ad dei honorem et fulcimentum militantis ecclesie non absque profluuio importabilium expensarum indies producere non desistit. flectens apostolica sanctitas oculos solite pietatis, nedum ipsius ordinis professores, Verum eciam fratres et sorores ac benefactores eiusdem, graciose dignatur prosequi clarioribus titulis graciaram quibus cristi fideles allekti in fraternitatem dicti ordinis gratancius confluant, de bonis suis ad sustentacionem onerum eiusdem ordinis liberalius conferant, et cum opus fuerit suarum saluti animarum salubrius consulatur. Hinc est quod sanctissimus in cristo pater et dominus noster dominus Johannes Papa xxij, Volens pregrandem affectionem quam ad dictum ordinem et specialiter domum predictam gerit luculenter ostendere, confirmauit gracias a predecessoribus suis dicto ordini concessas;² inter cetera quedam specialia contineantur indulta continencie subsequentis. Omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis qui ad sustentacionem dicti ordinis manus porrexerint adiutrices, sex annos et octoginta dies de iniuncta penitencia relaxauit. Necnon ex superhabundanti gracia apostolica omnibus et singulis qui tempore graciaram inferius descriptarum fratres aut sorores dicte domus nostre fuerant misericorditer indulsit, vt liceat eorum cuilibet ydoneum et discretum presbiterum in suum Confessorem eligere qui quociens sibi visum fuerit oportunum confessione sua diligenter audita pro commissis debitam sibi absolucionem impendat nisi talia fuerint propter que sedes apostolica sit merito consulenda. Et quilibet Confrater habebit scriptum dicte fraternitatis; et eidem sepultura ecclesiastica non negetur, nisi nominatim fuerit excommunicatus. Necnon si quis fratrum aut sororum predictorum vota peregrinacionis aut abstinencie emiserit que commode seruare non potest (vltramarino beatorum Petri et Pauli atque Jacobi votis dumtaxat exceptis) habeat idem Confessor auctoritate apostolica hac vice potestatem, huiusmodi vota mutandi in alia opera pietatis. Concessit insuper sanctissimus pater Johannes antedictus omnibus et singulis fratribus aut sororibus antedictis, vt Confessor quem aliquis eorum duxerit

¹ The original document is the property of the Rev. Charles S. Slingsby, Scriven Park, Knaresborough.

² Some words (such as '*in quibus*') appear to be wanting in the MS., to make

up the sentence. To judge from the opening of the document which follows, the words '*inter cetera . . . subsequentis*' were 'common form' in such pardons.

eligendum de peccatis suis confessis et contritis semel tantum in mortis articulo plenam remissionem auctoritate apostolica concedere valeat cuilibet eorundem. Sic tamen quod delinquentibus satisfaccio per se vel per alium iniungatur, ac quod propter huiusmodi gratiam non reddentur procliuiiores ad illicita imposterum committenda. Et quia ante tempus concessionis dictarum graciaram eratis in Confratrem et Consororem dicte domus nostre canonice admissi, ipsas gracias fuisse et esse concessas denunciamus per presentes occasione et contemplacione fraternitatis vestre memorate, vt eis libere vti valeatis quando et quociens salus anime vestre hoc requirit. Adicimus insuper vobis beneficium de gracia speciali quod cum in nostro Conuentuali Capitulo post obitum vestrum presencium facta fuerit exhibicio litterarum eadem pro vobis fiet commendacio que pro fratribus nostris defunctis ibidem fieri consuevit. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datis in domo nostra predicta octauo die Mensis Junii Anno domini Millesimo Quadringentesimo duodecimo.

Audita confessione et iniuncta penitentia dicat sacerdos P' *Deus in nomine tuo* et *Deus miseriatur nostri* quibus dictis fiat absolucio sub hac forma.

Auctoritate dei patris omnipotentis et Apostolorum eius Petri et Pauli, intercedente beata dei genitrice semper virgine Maria ac beato Michaelle Archangelo egregioque Johanne Euaungelista Venerandoque Stephano prothomartire et omnibus sanctis, et auctoritate michi in hac parte commissa, te ab istis peccatis per te iam michi confessis et de omnibus aliis de quibus non recordaris, de quibus volueris confiteri si tue memorie occurrerent, absoluo et sacramentis ecclesie vnitatque corporis eius restituo, ac plenam remissionem omnium peccatorum quantum claues ecclesie se extendunt auctoritate michi commissa tibi do et concedo vt sis absolutus hic et ante tribunal domini nostri iesu cristi habeasque vitam eternam et viuas in secula seculorum. Amen.

Et si fuerit in extremis dicat infirmus istos psalmos *Miserere mei, deus. In te domine, speraui* vsque proueniat ad versum. *In manus tuas, domine*, etc. Si fuerit [litter]atus ipse infirmus dicat. Alioquin dicat sacerdos quibus dictis dicat sacerdos oracionem.

Deus, cui proprium est misereri semper et parcere, suscipe deprecationem nostram vt quem delictorum cathena constringit miseracio tue pietatis absoluat Per cristum dominum nostrum. Amen.

II.

LETTERS OF FRATERNITY ISSUED TO REGINALD BROWN, BY THE FRANCISCANS OF YORK, A.D. 1479.¹

In Cristo sibi karissimo Reginaldo Browne frater Henricus Fratrum Minorum Ebor. gardianus et seruus salutem et per presentis vite merita regna celestia promereri. Cum sanctissimus in Cristo pater

¹ The original document is the property of the Rev. C. S. Slingsby, Scriven Park, Knaresborough.

et dominus dominus Sixtus diuina prouidencia papa iiij^{tu}s non solum fratribus et sororibus set etiam confratribus et consororibus eiusdem litteras suffragiales habentibus de benignitate apostolica gracie concesserit quod quilibet eorum possit sibi elegere (*sic*) ydoneum confessorem qui ipsos et ipsorum quemlibet ab omnibus et singulis criminibus excessibus et peccatis in singulis sedi apostolice reseruatis casibus, semel dumtaxat hoc anno, a publicatione litterarum papalium computando, videlicet a iiij^{to} die mensis Aprilis, et semel in mortis articulo; ab aliis vero tociens quociens opus foret; absoluere et penitentiam salutarem iniungere possit, idemque vel alius confessor plenariam omnium peccatorum eorundem remissionem in vero mortis articulo valeret elargiri, per litteras suas apostolicas benigne indulserit; Idcirco vestre devocionis quem ob Cristi reuerenciam ad nostrum habetis ordinem sincerum considerans affectum et acceptans te in confratrem nostrum ad vniuersa fratrum administracionis Anglicane suffragia recipio tenore presencium in vita pariter et in morte ut dictis apostolicis priuilegiis omniumque bonorum spiritualium beneficiis secundum formam et affectum (*sic*) eorundem perfruaris anime tue ad salutem. Adiciens nichilominus de gracia speciali ut cum post obitum vestrum presencium facta fuerit exhibicio litterarum in nostro prouinciali capitulo eadem pro vobis recommendacio fiet, que pro fratribus nostris defunctis ibidem communiter fieri consuevit. Valete in Cristo Ih'u matreque eius Virgine gloriosa. Dat. Ebor. A.D. M^oCCCC^oLXX^oIX^o.

Dorso.—Dominus Ih's Cristus qui dedit apostolis suis potestatem ligandi atque soluendi ipse te absoluat et ego absoluo auctoritate eiusdem domini nostri Ih'u Cristi apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac sedis apostolice. Absoluo te ab hiis peccatis per te michi confessis et contritis, et de quibus confiteri velis si tue occurrerent memorie. Et concedo tibi plenam remissionem omnium peccatorum tuorum, et viuas in secula seculorum. Amen.

Seal destroyed.

III.

LETTERS OF FRATERNITY, GRANTED TO ROBERT PLUMPTON,
BY THE TRINITARIANS OF ST. ROBERT BY KNARESBOROUGH, A.D. 1480.¹

Uniuersis presentes litteras inspecturis frater Robertus minister domus sancti Roberti iuxta Knaresburgh' Ebor. dioc. ordinis Sancte Trinitatis et redempcionis captiuorum qui sunt incarcerati pro fide Ih'u Cristi a paganis Terre Sancte, honorabili viro Roberto Plompton et Agneti vxori eius salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem. Cum in priuilegiis apostolicis per sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam nobis et ordini ab antiquis temporibus indultis et denouo canonice confirmatis inter cetera quedam specialia contineantur indulta, contenencie subsequentis:—

¹ The original document is the Scriven Park, Knaresborough. On property of the Rev. C. S. Slingsby, vellum, 12½ × 8 inches.

Omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis vel volentibus confiteri qui ad sustentacionem dicti ordinis manus porrexerint adiutrices, tociens quociens suas dederint elemosinas, vj annos et octoginta dies de iniuncta penitencia relaxamus. Eciam concedimus quod omnes confratres et consorores dicti ordinis qui dederint certam quantitatem bonorum suorum et annuatim fratribus vel nunciis eiusdem ordinis beneficia persoluerint, possint sibi eligere annuatim ydoneum presbiterum in confessorem qui eis concedere valeat plenariam absolucionem omnium peccatorum suorum de quibus vere sunt contriti et confessi. Et quilibet confrater habebit scriptum dicte confraternitatis, et eidem sepultura ecclesiastica non negetur nisi nominatim fuerit excommunicatus. Si quis benefactor infra annum moriatur de omnibus peccatis suis vere contritis et confessis est de nostra gracia speciali absolutus, capitulo *Abusionibus* non obstante.¹ A votis vero peregrinacionis et abstinencie si qua emiserint que commode servare non poterint (ultra marino beatorum Petri et Pauli atque Jacobi apostolorum votis duntātaxat exceptis) cum eisdem in alia pietatis opera dispensamus.

Unde sanctissimus dominus noster papa Pius ij^{us} dictas indulgencias et gracias approbavit, et ex certa sciencia confirmavit confratribus et consororibus prefatis, ut sibi confessorem huiusmodi eligere possint qui ipsorum confessionibus diligenter auditis eos et quemlibet eorundem eciam in casibus sedi apostolice quomodolibet reseruatis semel in vita auctoritate apostolica absolvere, et pro commissis penitentiam salutarem ipsis iniungere valeat, licenciam concedimus per presentes.

Preterea post eorundem decessum et suarum litterarum exhibicionem in nostro conuentuali capitulo eadem pro vobis fiet commendacio que pro fratribus nostris defunctis ibidem fieri consuevit. Dat. sub sigillo nostro in domo nostra predicta anno Domini millesimo cccclxxx. per fratrem Willelmum Husworth.

Dorso:—Auctoritate Dei patris omnipotentis et BB. apostolorum Petri et Pauli ac auctoritate apostolica et tocius matris ecclesie et papalis indulgencie absoluo te ab omnibus peccatis tuis per te vere contritis et michi confessis, necnon et ab omnibus peccatis tuis oblitis de quibus velles confiteri si tue occurrerent memorie, et semel in vita ab omnibus casibus sedi apostolice quomodolibet reseruatis et de quibus sedes ipsa esset merito consulenda. Auctoritate domini pape Pii. ij. eciam in articulo mortis plenariam absolucionem omnium peccatorum tuorum in quantum [claues]² ecclesie se extendunt auctoritate litterarum apostolicarum tibi concessarum tibi do et concedo in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

Illuminated—Arms of Plumpton impaling Gascoigne in the initial letter. Seal gone.

¹ See pp. 403, 405 (note 2).

² Omitted in the MS.

IV.

INDULGENCE, GRANTED TO JOHN AND MARGARET NETHGATE, BY THE TRINITARIANS OF ST. ROBERT BY KNARESBOROUGH, A.D. 1501.¹

Omnibus presentes litteras inspecturis frater Robertus minister domus Sancti Roberti iuxta Knaresburg' Ebor. dioc. ordinis Sancte Trinitatis pro redemcione captivorum terre sancte dilectis nobis in Cristo Iohanni Nethgatt et Ma(r)garete Salutem in domino caritative. Cum in priuilegiis apostolicis per sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam nobis et ordini nostro ab antiquis temporibus indultis et de nouo canonice confirmatis inter cetera quedam² specialia continentur³ indulta, continencie subsequentis:—

Omnibus vere⁴ penitentibus et confessis vel volentibus confiteri, qui ad sustentacionem dicti ordinis manus porrexerint adiutrices tociens quociens suas dederint certam quantitatem bonorum suorum et annuatim fratribus vel nunciis eiusdem ordinis beneficia persoluerint,⁵ possint sibi elegere⁶ annuatim idoneum presbiterum in confessorem qui eis concedere valeat plenariam absolutionem, nisi talia sunt propter que sedes apostolica esset merito consulenda. Et quilibet confrater habebit scriptum dicte fraternitatis⁷ quacumque morte smoriatque⁶ moriatur nisi nominatim fuerit excommunicatus. Si quis benefactor infra annum moriatur de omnibus peccatis suis vere contritis et confessis de nostra gratia speciali abso[lutus, capitul]o *Abusionibus* non obstante.⁸ A votis vero peregrinationis et abstinencie, si qua emiserint, si comode seruare non poterint, (vltra marino beatorum Petri et Pauli atque Jacobi apostolorum votis dumtaxat exceptis) cum eisdem in alia pietatis opera dispensamus. Unde sanctissimus dominus noster papa Pius ij^{us} dictas indulgencias et gracias approbavit, et ex certa scientia confirmavit confratribus et consororibus prefatis, vt sibi confessorem huiusmodi elegere⁶ possint, qui ipsorum confessionibus diligenter auditis eos, et quemlibet eorumdem, eciam in casibus sedi apostolice quomodolibet reseruatis, semell' in vita auctoritate apostolica absoluere et pro commissis penitentiam salutarem ipsis inpendere valeant.

Innocentius viij^{us}⁹ confirmando predicta singula in forma graciosa concessit vniuersis et singulis confratribus et consororibus prefatis, vt sibi confessorem idoneum presbiterum secularem vel cuiusuis ordinis eciam mendicantium religiosum in suum p[ossint] elegere⁶ confessorem, qui eis contra in mortis articulo plenariam indulgenciam et remissionem omnium peccatorum concedere valeat.

¹ The original document is the property of John Lister, Esq., Shibden Hall, Halifax.

² *Quidem*: MS.

³ *Contineantur*: MS.

⁴ *Vero*: MS.

⁵ An omission in the MS.

⁶ *Sic*.

⁷ "Et eidem sepultura ecclesiastica non negetur" omitted in the MS.

⁸ See p. 403.

⁹ The name 'Innocentius viij' is inadvertently twice repeated in the MS.

Preterea post eorumdem decessum et suarum litterarum exhibicionem in nostro conuentuali capitulo eadem pro vobis fiet commendacio que nobis fieri consuevit. Dat' aut sigillo nostro in domo nostra predicta anno Domini millesimo ccccc^o primo.

per ff 1 R A¹ ij^d.

Dorso: Auctoritate Dei omnipotentis et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum eius ac auctoritate apostolica michi in hac parte concessa ego absoluo te ab omnibus peccatis tuis vere contritis et confessis necnon oblitis de quibus confiteri velles si tue occur(er)int memorie ad plenariam absolucionem ac in mortis articulo plenariam indulgenciam et remissionem, in quantum claues ecclesie se extendunt, auctoritate istarum litterarum apostolicarum tibi do et concedo in nomine Patris etc.

Indulgencia Pasley
[. . . Kn]aresburgh.

A figure (presumably St. Robert) seated, facing to the sinister, apparently robed in monkish habit, reading. Rubbed. Inscription almost gone. Size, $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches.

V.

LETTERS OF FRATERNITY (PRINTED), GRANTED TO RICHARD AND HALISOUN CORNAY BY THE TRINITARIANS OF ST. ROBERT BY KNARESBOROUGH, A.D. 1527.²

✠ Uniuersis presentes litteras inspecturis frater Oswaldus Minister domus Sancti Roberti iuxta Knaresbourgh Eboracensis diocessis ordinis Sanctissime Trinitatis et redemptionis captiuorum Terre Sancte qui sunt incarcerati pro fide Iesu Cristi a paganis dilect' nobis in Cristo [A. B.]³ salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum in preuilegiis (*sic*) eiusdem per quem omnium plena fit remissio priuilegiarum apostolicarum indulgentiarum atque suffragiorum per xxxv sacrosancte Romane ecclesie summos pontifices confratribus et consororibus dicti ordinis nostri ab antiquis temporibus ad perpetuam rei memoriam concessorum et ex certa sciencia confirmatorum et de nouo canonice confirmat' Clemens. v. Omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis vel infra annum confiteri volentibus post declarationem suarum indulgentiarum pro suis indulgentiis acquirendis in festiuitatibus domini nostri Iesu Cristi videlicet Natiuitatis Circumcisionis Apparitionis⁴ Resurrectionis Ascencionis Pentecostes

¹ The initials or signature of the Trinitarian brother, by whom the annual contribution of 2*d*. was collected, is not clear.

² The original document is the property of the Rev. C. S. Slingsby, Scriven Park, Knaresborough. On vellum, $10\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$

inches; in 39 lines. A Maltese cross in initial *U*.

³ Blank in original.

⁴ *Aperationis*: MS. The festival intended is probably the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, otherwise known as Epiphany, or, in the East, as the *Theophania*.

Sancte Trinitatis et Heukaristie,¹ et quatuor festiuitatibus Beate Virginis Marie per singulos dies dictarum festiuitatum septem annos et septem xl eisdem benefactoribus de iniunctis sibi penitentiis relaxauit et per omnes octauas dictarum festiuitatum tres annos et tres quadragenas. Item per totam Quadragesimam singulis diebus vnum annum et . xl . dies. Item si quis vero clericus vel laicus dictis fratribus secundum quantitatem substantie sue et qualitatem criminis de bonis suis dederit vel transmiserit ad sustentationem premissorum pro dictis indulgentiis acquirendis si infra annum vel in capite eiusdem anni vere penitentes (*sic*) et confessus moriatur voluit et de sua speciali gratia concessit, quod ab omnibus peccatis suis in Domino permaneat absolutus.

Innocentius . iiij . vnum annum et . xl . dies indulgentie concessit et septimam partem penitentie relaxauit necnon omnia peccata venialia et oblita offensas patrum et matrum sine manuum iniectioe ac omnia vota fracta (excepto voto Ierosolomitano, castitatis, et religionis) dispensando tamen et attribuendo conuenienter dictis fratribus secundum qualitatem votorum et proprietatem persone transgressionem fidei, iuramenta falsa sine dampno alterius, sermones ociosos, vanas cogitationes que non peruenerint ad effectum, et omnia festa sanctorum male celebrata, et de gratia speciali diem sanctum Dominicum male obseruatum, vsuras, rapinas, et omnia mala acquisita nisi sciatur cui reddenda sint, similiter in Domino relaxauit. Item in participationem sancte matris ecclesie et peregrinationum Terre Sancte omnes benefactores necnon et omnes parentes viuos et mortuos cōsortes fecit in eternum.

Clemens . vi . omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis vel volentibus confiteri qui ad sustentationem dicti ordinis manus porrexerint adiutrices, tociens quociens suas dederint elemosinas terciam partem pene criminum confessorum, et suam benedictionem in secula seculorum. Amen. concessit. Tres insuper annos . xl . dies de injuncta penitencia² relaxauit. Eciam concessit quod omnes confratres et consorores possint sibi annuatim eligere ydonium presbiterum in confessorem qui eis concedere valeat plenariam absolucionem omnium peccatorum suorum, de quibus sunt vere contriti et confessi; et quod omnibus confratribus et consororibus habentibus scriptum dicte fraternitatis sepultura ecclesiastica non negetur, quacumque morte moriatur, tam in tempore interdicti quam alias, nisi nominatim fuerint excommunicati. Presbiteris et clericis aliisque sacerdotibus secularibus ac viris religiosis tam viris quam mulieribus cuiuscumque religionis et habitus quam monialibus si dicto ordini de bonis suis transmiserint quicquid per impotenciam negligent[i]am obliuionem aut corporis debilitatem in diuinis et horis canonicis omiserint, penitus est eis remissum. Item si quis benefactor

¹ *Heukaristia*: orig. *i.e.* Eucharistiae, the Corpus Christi Festival.

² *Penitenciam*: original text.

infra annum moriatur de omnibus peccatis suis vere contritus et confessus est de gratia speciali sua absolutus.

Bonifacius . viij, Benedictus . vi,¹ Honorius . iij, Urbanus . v, quilibet eorum concessit vnum annum et centum dies.

Alexander . iiij . concessit tres annos et . xl . dies indulgencie, et relaxauit septimam partem (*sic*) penitencie, et statuit hiis qui in dictam fraternitatem assumuntur si ecclesie ad quas pertinerent forent interdicte ipsosque mori contingerit nisi excommunicati nominatim vel interdicti forent sepultura ec[c]lesiastica non negetur.

Pius . ij . concessit confratribus dicte confraternitatis facultatem elegendi (*sic*) idoneum confessorem qui eis an[n]uatim in omnibus casibus sedi apostolice non reseruatis et semel in vita in omnibus casibus sedi apostolice quomodolibet reseruatis possit absolvere (et pro commissis penitentiam salutarem ipsis iniungere valeat huiusmodi, concedimus per presentes) et tres annos ac quadraginta dies de iniunctis eis penitentiis in Domino relaxauit.

Innocentius . viij . concessit vt quilibet fratrum iam receptorum vel qui imposterum recipientur possit eligere ydoneum presbiterum secularem vel cuiusuis ordinis etiam mendicantium in suum confessorem qui eligentis confessione diligenter audita in mortis articulo omnium suorum peccatorum indulgentiam et remissionem impendat.

Clemens . vi . concessit, quod si quis ab ingressu ecclesie fuerit suspensus, vel aliquam penitentiam circa ecclesiam facturus, illa die qua dicti fratres procuratores vel eorum nuncii ad aliquas ec[c]lesias peruenerint in honore Sancte Trinitatis, illa die relaxabitur. Item voluit et concessit, quod si quis clericus vel laicus hoc impedierit actu verbo vel opere, diabolo instigante (quod non credat) sciat se excommunicatum et anathematizatum esse, et beneficium sue absolucionis nullatenus obtineri quo usque de dampno dicti ordinis contemptuque Romano (*sic*) ecclesie satisfaceret competenter.

Nouissime vero sanctissimus in Cristo pater et dominus noster dominus Julius . ij . omnia predicta preuilegia (*sic*) ex sua gratia speciali confirmauit et ratificauit.

Leo . x . papa modernus omnia predicta ex sua gracia speciali ratificauit et confirmauit.

Preterea (*sic*) post eorundem decessum et suarum literarum exhibitionem (*sic*) in nostro conuentuali capitulo eadem pro vobis fiet commendatio que pro nobis fieri consueuit.

Data sub sigillo nostro in domo nostra predicta anno Domini M.D.XXVII.

²Rychardus Cornay and halison hys wyffe.³

¹ So printed both in 1527 and 1529. Perhaps Benedict XI (1303-4) was the pope intended.

²⁻³ The names of the grantees are inserted here in MS. in the blank space left for that purpose in the printed form.

¶ Absolutio annualis.

Dominus Jesus Cristus per suam sanctissimam misericordiam te absoluat et ego auctoritate apostolica ipsius et beatorum Petri et Pauli michi in hac parte commissa absoluo te ab omnibus peccatis tuis vere contritis confessis et oblitis, casibus dumtaxat exceptis sedi apostolice reseruatis. In nomine Patris etc.

¶ Absolutio semel in vita.

Dominus Jhesus Cristus per suam sanctissimam misericordiam te absoluat et ego auctoritate apostolica ipsius et beatorum Petri et Pauli in hac parte michi commissa et tibi concessa absoluo te ab omnibus peccatis vere contritis confessis et oblitis, eciam casibus sedi apostolice quomodolibet reseruatis. In nomine Patris etc.

¶ Absolutio in articulo mortis.

Dominus Jesus Cristus per suam sanctissimam misericordiam te absoluat et ego auctoritate apostolica et michi in hac parte commissa et tibi concessa absoluo te ab omnibus peccatis tuis vere contritis confessis et oblitis. Do etiam tibi plenariam omnium peccatorum tuorum absolutionem et indulgentiam in quantum claues ecclesie se extendunt. In nomine Patris etc.

Very small fragment of the seal attached. All in print,
except the names of the persons absolved.

VISITATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF YORK,
HOLDEN BY
ARCHBISHOP EDWARD LEE (A.D. 1534-5).

AMONG the questions connected with the Reformation there is none as to which there has been greater diversity of opinion than the state of morals in monastic establishments immediately before their dissolution. As long as implicit confidence was placed in the reports contained in the notorious "Comperta,"¹ their dissolution was believed to be fully justified. Recent investigations, however, have thrown great doubts on the credibility of these reports. The commissioners, Legh and Layton, by whom they were drawn up, were, themselves, men of doubtful character; and no trustworthy evidence is forthcoming in support of the more serious charges which they brought against many of the inmates of the Houses which they visited. It is, therefore, necessary that we should seek for really satisfactory evidence, if we would ascertain the truth as to the moral character, generally, of the inmates of the doomed Houses, and such evidence is to be found in abundance in the records of the Visitations, officially made by the several Visitors, who were generally the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, and entered in the episcopal registers. Besides a few scattered notices, contained in sundry antiquarian magazines, one volume, dealing exclusively with this subject, has been printed by the Camden Society in its New Series, *Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich*, A.D. 1492-1532, which was published in 1888 under the editorship of the Rev. Canon Jessopp. The reports of the Norwich Houses are fairly satisfactory. There are cases, indeed, which must be regarded as more than suspicious, but of many nothing but good is reported. "Dicunt omnia bene" are words which not infrequently occur in the depositions of the witnesses examined.

The Visitations here printed² are given by way of a supplement to this volume, with the records contained in which they should be carefully compared. Archbishop Lee, undoubtedly, held these Visitations with a view to (if possible) saving the Religious Houses in

¹ The question of the credibility of the Comperta is discussed by Canon R. W. Dixon in his *History of the Church of England*, i, 341-359.

² To make the series complete the Visitations of the secular canons at Minster and St. Sepulchre's Chapel are included.

his Diocese from the dissolution which he saw fast approaching, by shewing that the state of the Houses in his Diocese was by no means so bad as popular report made out, and that it was quite possible for all the proper authorities to effect their reformation. He persevered in his Visitation up to the 10th of September, on which day he issued certain injunctions, directed to the nuns of Esholt. On the 18th of the same month an order was sent by the King, inhibiting him from holding any further Visitations. The table here given sets out, in chronological order, the various steps taken by the Archbishop: and it may be added that during the whole time he was resident at Bishopthorpe, close to York:—

1534.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--|
| June | 12. | Notice to the Dean and Chapter of York of a Visitation on August 8. |
| July | 31. | The same to the Sacristan and Canons of St. Sepulchre's Chapel, York, ¹ on August 19. |
| „ | 31. | The same to the Nuns of Clementhorpe Priory on Aug. 22. |
| Aug. | 1. | The same to the Nuns of Appleton Priory on August 29. |
| „ | 1. | The same to the Canons of Healaugh Park on August 28. |
| „ | 3. | The same to the Nuns of Sinningthwaite Priory on Sept. 1. |
| „ | 8. | Visitation of the Dean and Chapter of York. |
| „ | 13. | Injunctions to the Canons of Ripon (<i>Memorials of Ripon</i> (Surtees Society), ii, 167). |
| „ | 13. | Citation of Christopher Dragley, Canon of Ripon (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 174). |
| „ | 19. | Commission directed to Dr. Clyff and Master Richard Langrigge, to complete the Visitation of the churches, monasteries, etc. |
| „ | 22. | Visitation of the Nunnery of Clementhorpe. |
| „ | 24. | The Archbishop to the Dean and Chapter as to the defects found to need correction. |
| „ | 25. | Commission to Master John Stynchcome to visit St. Oswald's Priory, Gloucester. |
| „ | 28. | Visitation of the Priory of Healaugh Park by Dr. Clyff. |
| „ | 29. | Visitation of the Nunnery of Nun Appleton. |
| Sept. | 1. | Visitation of the Nunnery of Sinningthwaite. |
| „ | 1. | Notice of the Visitation of the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, on September 7. |

¹ The chapel of St. Sepulchre, or St. Mary and the Holy Angels, stood on the north side of the nave of York Minster. It was founded by Roger de Pont l'Evêque, who was Archbishop of York,

1154-1181. It consisted of eleven secular canons, the head of whom was the Sacristan (*Historians of York* (Rolls Series), iii, 75).

- Sept. 1. Letter to the Prioress of Basedale Abbey as to Joan Fletcher.
 „ 1. Letter to the Prioress of Rosedale Abbey on the same subject.
 „ 7. Visitation of the Abbey of St. Mary's, York.
 Oct. 14. Injunctions for Sinningthwaite Priory.
 „ 14. Injunctions for Nun Appleton Priory.
 „ 19. Injunctions for the Priory of Healaugh Park.
 „ 29. Notice of Visitation of Warter Priory on November 5.
 Nov. 5. Visitation of Warter Priory.
 „ 16. Mandate to the Archbishop's Official to cite the Canons and Prebendaries of St. Sepulchre's Chapel, York, to appear on May 13.
 Dec. 10. Injunctions for Nunburnholme Priory.

1534-5.

- March 19. Commission to visit Hexham Priory.

1535.

- April 30. Injunctions for Hexham Priory.
 May 12. Visitation of St. Sepulchre's Chapel.
 Sept. 5. Injunctions for St. Sepulchre's Chapel, visited by Dr. Clyff.
 „ 10. Injunctions for Esholt Priory.
 „ 11. Injunctions for the Abbey of St. Mary's, York.
 „ 18. The Archbishop inhibited by the King from making further visitations (*Reg. Lee*, fo. 101).¹

1536.

- Feb. 4-April 14. At the Parliament, holden at this date, an Act (27 Henry VIII, c. 28) was passed, entituled "All monasteries given to the King which have not lands above two hundred pounds by the year."

This calendar shews that these Visitations, if not the last made, were amongst the very latest. The Archbishop of Canterbury was inhibited from visiting, at the same time as the Archbishop of the Northern Province, and the Visitations by the Royal Commissioners commenced in October, 1535.

In order to be in a position to estimate the value and significance of these reports, it will be necessary to consider the character of the Archbishop by whose orders they were made, whether the Houses visited were representative Houses, and whether the reports themselves may be regarded as making full disclosures of the condition of these Houses.

¹ "Regia inhibicio de iurisdictionem non exercendo pendente visitatione regia."

The Archbishop, who, prior to his elevation to this see, had been the King's almoner, Archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of York, and chancellor of Salisbury, was on the King's request promoted to York by a bill dated October 30, 1531. The King restored the temporalities to him on December 3 following, on the 10th of which month he was consecrated; two days afterwards he was enthroned by proxy, and in person on April 1, 1534. Although he won his promotion for his services on the King's behalf in the matter of his divorce, and was always anxious to avoid displeasing the King, he was known to be opposed to the new learning, especially as personified in Erasmus, and to be in favour of the Roman obedience and usages. After his arrival in the Diocese, in 1534, he lost no time in making arrangements for visiting the Religious Houses and Colleges in his Diocese, the first notice of such Visitations being issued on June 12.

Of the houses and colleges visited three were tenanted by Secular Canons, the Minster, St. Sepulchre's Chapel, and Ripon; four by Canons Regular, Healaugh Park, Warter, Hexham, and St. Oswald's, Gloucester; and one Benedictine house, St. Mary's Abbey, York. There were two Benedictine nunneries, Nunburnholme and Clemen-thorpe, and three Cistercian, Nun Appleton, Sinningthwaite, in the parish of Bilton-in-the-Ainsty, near Wetherby, and Esholt, near Bradford.

In going through the list, the reader will notice the omission of the names of some of the more important Yorkshire monasteries, such as Fountains, Rievaulx, and Roche. All these Houses were of the Cistercian Order, and, as such, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, being visited only by members of their own Order.¹ Nunneries of this order, as appears from the Visitations of Nun Appleton, Sinningthwaite, and Esholt, printed below, and from many other visitations entered in the Archbishop's Registers, did not enjoy a similar exemption.² In the case of these nunneries, the archbishop claimed the right of nominating their confessors. In 1276 Archbishop Walter Giffard ordered the prioresses of certain Cistercian nunneries to receive their confessors from the Friars Minors or Friars Preachers, who shone in the church as the brightness of the firmament,³ because the abbots of the Cistercian Order had no ordinary, or even delegated, jurisdiction over them.⁴ However, in 1378, Pope Urban V gave leave to the Cistercians of either sex to choose their own

¹ *Furness Coucher* (Cheetham Society), pp. 101, 555.

² See the Visitations of the Cistercian nunnery of Kirklees, pp. 253-365.

³ Daniel, xii, 3.

⁴ "Quia dicti abbates in vos nullam habent jurisdictionem ordinariam, vel etiam delegatam" (*Register of Archbishop Walter Giffard*, p. 295).

confessors.¹ Except for the omission of the Cistercian monasteries, which, as we have seen, was inevitable, the houses chosen for visitation seem to have been representative. Beverley and Southwell were not included, as the visitations there were made by their own chapters.² Guisborough, Nostell, and Bolton, the most important Houses of Regular Canons in the diocese, were not visited, because they were out of the way, and not so accessible as Healaugh Park and Warter. Hexham, in Northumberland, and St. Oswald's, close by Gloucester, were under the especial care of the Archbishop, and he would wish to learn that the Rule of the Order of the Augustinian Canons was duly observed. Only one Benedictine house, St. Mary's, York, was visited, the most important of its Order, and the chief religious house north of the Trent. There appears to be no reason why Selby, the early history of which was of evil repute, and Whitby, two large Houses of the same Order, remained unvisited. There was no very important nunnery in the diocese, unless Clementhorpe, the site of which lies on the right bank of the Ouse, just outside York, be so considered. The five monasteries visited may be regarded as fairly representative, though there is not a single example from the North Riding. Geographically, the Houses visited fall into the following groups:—York,—the Minster, St. Sepulchre's, St. Mary's Abbey, and Clementhorpe Nunnery; East Riding,—Warter and Nunburnholme; West Riding,—Ripon, Healaugh Park, Nun Appleton, Sinningthwaite, and Esholt, besides Hexham in Northumberland, and St. Oswald's, Gloucester. It seems clear geographical convenience was the chief factor in the selection. Omitting the two priories without the county, and Esholt and Ripon, which lay apart, the remainder of the places lay very conveniently for visitation. Those in York were, of course, close together; Warter and Nunburnholme were both in the neighbourhood of Pocklington, and less than a couple of miles apart; and Sinningthwaite, Healaugh, and Nun Appleton were close together in the Ainsty, between Wetherby and Tadcaster.

We now turn to the consideration of the reports themselves, and the first question which suggests itself is, Do these visitations support the allegations made in the *Comperta* against the morality of the monks and nuns? There are three specific cases of immorality. The first is the case of Joan Fletcher,³ at this time a nun of Rosedale

¹ *Furness Chartulary*, p. 623.

² I find the chapter at Southwell making visitations in 1529, 1534, 1535, and 1537 (*Visitations and Memorials of Southwell Minster*, pp. 91–93); and at Beverley in 1314, though here the visitations were generally made by the Arch-

bishop (*Beverley Chapter Act Book* (Surtees Society), i, 313).

³ She had a pension at the Dissolution, the same as the other nuns of Basedale (*Letters and Papers Henry VIII*, xv, p. 551). The superstition here was the Virgin's milk (*Ibid.*, x, 139).

Abbey, but who had been prioress of Basedale Abbey, another Benedictine house, an office which she resigned to avoid deprivation. After her resignation she left Basedale, and lived as a secular in an unseemly manner, and in persistent disregard of the Rule of her Order. At first the Archbishop, misled by her feigned repentance, sent her to her old home at Rosedale, but she behaved so badly, and set such an evil example to the other inmates, that he was obliged, in the hope that change of scene might lead to change of life, to transfer her to Basedale, in order that where she had not been ashamed to sin she might do penance for her offences with sighs and tears. Joan Hutton, a nun of Esholt, is another instance of irregular life. The penance imposed on her by the Archbishop is duly set out, and may be compared with those of nuns in the fourteenth century printed at the end of this article. The worst case is that of the abbot of St. Mary's, York, the most important house in the north, and, with the exception of Selby, the only house presided over by a mitred abbot. He was accused of undue familiarity with a married woman, living at Overton, near York, in the Liberty of St. Mary's, her husband being probably a tenant of the abbey. Although these are the only cases of immorality definitely mentioned, the injunction against the presence of women of bad character within the Minster Close at York, and the order, repeated in almost every case, that the cloister door was to be kept shut at night, makes one suspect that there must have been more who were guilty of the like offence. The injunctions at Healaugh point to the existence of too great intimacy between the prior and canons and certain women, which caused the Archbishop to draw inferences very damaging to their reputation. There seems, too, to have been a very general feeling of dissatisfaction with the restraints imposed on those living in monasteries, and in every case the Archbishop had to exhort the inmates of the different Houses to obey their superiors without "grug" or murmuring, and to strictly observe their Rule.

There was great slackness in attending the services. At the Minster the non-residentiary canons, even when resident in York, did not come, and at St. Sepulchre's, close by, they attended only often enough and long enough to secure the penny due to them for each attendance. The granting of improvident leases, and pensions or corrodies, and the cutting down timber were forbidden, as waste

tending to impoverish the convents. In the Rievaulx Chartulary³ are printed many such grants of leases, and corrodies or pensions, mostly for life, or for long terms, such as thirty or forty years, fully justifying the Archbishop in forbidding such grants to be made at all without his licence. And we may add, as another instance of the unbusiness-like habits which prevailed very generally, that accounts were not properly kept, and that it was found necessary continually to order that they should be regularly rendered by the head of the house once a year, in the presence of all the convent.

Luxurious habits, too, were becoming more and more prevalent. At St. Mary's the abbot set a bad example in the matter of dress, by wearing a hood and sleeves of velvet, and having his spurs and saddle gilt; but we should find it difficult perhaps to sympathise with the Archbishop when he rebuked the monks for wearing worsted instead of some commoner and less warm material in our chill northern clime. At Warter the canons were great dandies, wearing silk belts mounted with gold or silver, and rings of the same precious metals. The injunction to the prioress of Nun Appleton to provide her nuns with spoons is perhaps curious, but can scarcely be regarded as unreasonable.

Ale was the common drink, brewed no doubt within the precincts of the monasteries. The nuns at Esholt were forbidden to keep alehouses, where probably the surplus was disposed of. The ale must have been very thin (*tenuis*), as when Joan Hutton was undergoing her penance at Esholt, she was allowed to have bread and ale only on fast days. The monks at St. Mary's, with less excuse, kept a wine shop. From one of the injunctions made to the nunnery of Sinningthwaite, it appears that they had only two meals in the day, dinner at eleven and supper at five.

In order to give the reader some idea of what the earlier injunctions or decrees, referred to above, were like, one, issued in 1314, has been printed in full. The Registers of the Archbishops of York are very rich in documents of this nature. Two penances, enjoined on nuns who had forsaken their monasteries, are also given; and it will be seen that, as compared with the punishment inflicted by Archbishop Lee on Joan Hutton for a similar offence, they were of greatly increased severity.

³ Surtees Society, lxxxiii, 348-358.

(91d) LITTERA DIRECTA PRIORISSE ET CONUENTUI DE Sept. 1, 1534.
 BASEDALE AD RECIPIENDUM DOMINAM JOHANNAM
 FLETCHER, QUONDAM PRIORISSAM IBIDEM, CAUSA
 PENITENCIE PERAGENDE.

Edwardus, permissione diuina Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas et metropolitanus, dilectis in Cristo filiabus, priorisse et conuentui de Basedale, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

The Arch-
 bishop to the
 Prioress and
 Convent of
 Basedale, of
 the Order of
 St. Benedict.

Cum nos nuper dominam Joannam Fletcher,¹ quondam domus vestre priorissam, extra claustrum ac alicuius monasterii septa indecenter et irreligiose degentem et conuersantem inuenimus, in anime sue graue periculum ac aliarum religiosarum mulierum perniciosum exemplum, ac religionis et ordinis vestri obprobrium et scandalum, cujus misere vite nos paterno affectu compatiētes, ne ad deteriora prolaberetur, ac etiam lachrimis et frequentibus suspiriis dicte domine Joanne retroacte vite contricionem non minimam pre se ferentibus moti, ad monasterium de Rosedale, vestri ordinis, in quo aliquando regulam diui Benedicti fuit expresse professā, pro agenda penitencia et commissis suis lugendis et expiandis transire et ibidem aliquam diu morari iussimus. Verumtamen, quia eandem Joannam fictas lachrimas emisisse et fucatam penitenciam ostendisse re et effectū comprobauimus, nec aliquid in dicto monasterio de Rosedale digne egisse quod veram contricionem aut penitenciam monstraret, set potius fragilitati antique deditam, religionis et professionis sue pene oblitam, parum religiose ibidem vixisse plane intelleximus. Nichilominus tamen omnia temptare quibus ipsam ad frugem melioris vite reducere et ab errore revocare poterimus, paterno affectu modis omnibus conabimur. Considerantes itaque quod plerumque loci et societatis mutacio ad mores et animi affectus mutandos non nihil conducere possit, ac insuper ponderantes quod eadem domina Joanna aliquando in dicto vestro monasterio de Basedale priorisse officium gessit, a quo victum et vestitum percipere iuxta iuris exigentiam potius quam alibi debeat, et ibidem penitentiam agere conuenit, vbi et aliquando delinquere non curauit; idcirco nos, ex hiis et aliis causis moti,

Joan Fletcher,
 your late
 Prioress, having
 left her monas-
 tery and lived in
 the world, on her
 professing herself
 penitent, we sent
 her to Rosedale
 monastery, of the
 same Order,
 where she had
 made her
 profession, there
 to do penance.

But understand-
 ing her penitence
 a sham, and that
 she had in no way
 shewn true
 contrition, but
 rather was
 addicted to her
 old failing, we
 will yet try to
 lead her back to
 a better life.

As sometimes
 change of place
 and society
 conduces to
 change of morals,
 and as she was
 once Prioress in
 your house,
 where it is fitting
 she should be
 maintained and

¹ She had been a nun of Rosedale, and was elected prioress of Basedale in 1524, her election being confirmed by the archbishop on Aug. 13 (*Reg. Wolsey*, fo. 77). Her predecessor was Margaret Bukton, whose election was confirmed on Nov. 17 of the previous year (*Ibid.*, fo. 72d). She held office for three years, and was succeeded by Elizabeth Raughton, a nun of Keldholme, in 1527 (*Ibid.*, fo. 87). The following is the oath of obedience made by Joan Fletcher to the archbishop on her election (*Ibid.*, fo. 77):—"In the name of God, Amen. I, dame Johan Fletcher, electe and confirmyd prioress of this place

of Basedale, shalbe true obedienciary to the most reuerende fader in God and lorde, Thomas, by the grace of God of the titile of Sancte Cecilie of the Holye Church of Rome preist cardinal, arch-beshope of Yorke, of the Apostolicate See, also *de late[re]* legate, primate of England, and chauncelar of the same, and his successours lawfully entryng, and to their officers and mynysters, in all commaundementes that be lawfull and honest, so God me helpe and thies holye euaungelistes. Into wittenes wherof I here with my hand makes this crosse +."

do penance, we send her to you, to weep over her sins, and to be maintained at your cost.

You are to receive and treat her affectionately, but not to allow her to leave the monastery without the Prioress's licence.

Bishopthorpe.

prefatam dominam Joannam Fletcher ad vos et domum vestram de Basedale predictam, pro suis peccatis et commissis deflendis et expiandis, transmittere decreuimus, ibidem inter vos sumptibus et expensis domus vestre predicte, tam in victu quam vestitu, secundum ordinis vestri statuta, obseruancias regulares ac vestre religionis consuetudines exhibendam et sustentandam. Quocirca vestram deuotionem hortando requirimus et nichilominus in virtute sancte obediencie firmiter iniungendo mandamus, quatinus prefatam dominam Johannam Fletcher inter vos modo premissis benigne admittatis, et ipsam regulari et caritatiua affectione pertractetis, septa monasterii vestri absque licencia speciali priorisse eiusdem domus nullatenus exire permittatis.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum primo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini 1534^o.

Sept. 1, 1534.

(92) MANDATUM PRIORISSE DE ROSEDALE AD TRANSFERENDUM DOMINAM JOANNAM FLETCHER AD PRIORATUM DE BASEDALE.

The Archbishop to the Prioress of Rosedale, of the Order of St. Benedict.

Joan Fletcher, a nun, formerly Prioress of Basedale, who resigned lest she should be deprived of her office for bad behaviour, and lived in the world, we, intending to reform, sent her to your house to do penance, but learning that she does not show any signs of penitence, but sets a bad example, wishing to try all means to recall her to a better life, have determined to send her to some house of the same Order,

so send her to Basedale, where she was Prioress, that, where she was not ashamed to sin, there she may lament her faults. You are to send her safely at your cost to Basedale.

Edwardus, permissione, etc., dilectis in Cristo filiabus priorisse¹ et conuentui de Rosedale, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, nostre Eboracensis diocesis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

Cum nuper Joanna Fletcher, monialis, quondam priorissa de Basedale, dicte nostre diocesis, timens ne ob sua demerita dicto suo officio iuxta iuris exigenciam priuaretur, eidem suo officio sponte et libere cessit et renunciauit, atque etiam a dicto suo monasterio, qua occasione ignoratur, pariter recessit. Quam extra claustrum et septa alicuius monasterii indecenter et irreligiose viuentem et inter seculares vagantem et conuersantem, ad frugem melioris vite reuocare intendentes, ad vestrum monasterium pro agenda penitencia et commissis suis deflendis transire, et ibidem aliquamdiu morari iussimus. Verumtamen quia ex fidedignorum relacione intelleximus eandem Joannam nulla criminum suorum penitencia ductam, set insolenter et parum religiose in monasterio vestro predicto conuersari et viuere, in anime sue graue periculum ac aliarum religiosarum mulierum perniciosum exemplum, idcirco volentes omnia experiri quibus ipsam ab errore reuocare et ad frugem melioris vite reducere poterimus, eandem Joannam ad aliud monasterium eiusdem ordinis transmittendam fore constituimus, considerantes quod plerumque loci et societatis mutacio mores et animi affectus mutat. Unde nos, ex hiis et aliis causis moti, predictam dominam Joannam Fletcher ad dictum monasterium de Basedale, vestri ordinis, vbi prius officium priorisse gessit, pro suis peccatis deflendis transmittendam fore decreuimus, vt et ibidem commissis sua plangat vbi peccare non erubuit. Quocirca vobis precipimus et firmiter iniungendo mandamus quatinus infra octo dierum spacium, receptionem presentium immediate sequentium, dictam dominam Johannam Fletcher ad dictum monasterium siue

¹ Mary Marshall, the last prioress, formerly a nun at Nun Appleton, was confirmed on May 6, 1527 (*Reg. Wolsey*,

fo. 86d). Her predecessor, Maude Felton's, election was confirmed on Jan. 22, 1521-2 (*Ibid.*, fo. 62).

prioratum de Basedale, cum saluo et securo conductu, vestris sumptibus et expensis, prout conuenit, honeste transmittatis, pro cuius domine Joanne admissione dictis priorisse et conuentui de Basedale nostras litteras speciales, sigillo nostro sigillatas, direximus, quas vobis vnacum presentibus transmittimus ipsis priorisse et conuentui de Basedale presentandas. Et quid in premissis feceritis, nos quam citius commode poteritis, debite certificetis.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, primo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto, et nostre consecrationis anno tercio. Bishophthorpe.

(93^d) PREMUNITIO VISITATIONIS DECANI ET CAPITULI June 12, 1534.
EBORACENSIS.

Edwardus, permissione diuina Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas et metropolitanus, dilectis in Cristo filiis, decano¹ et capitulo ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. The Archbishop to the Dean and Chapter of York

Volentes vos, fauente Altissimo, iuxta vim, formam et effectum compositionis olim facte super modo et forma visitacionis in vos per Archiepiscopum Eboracensem, qui pro tempore fuerit, exercende, die Martis, videlicet, decimo octauo die mensis Augusti prox. futuro post datam presentium, in capitulo ecclesie nostre predictae visitare, et sic visitacionis officium in vos exercere, ipsamque compositionem iuxta eiusdem seriem in omnibus ex parte nostra, et quantum ad nos attinet, obseruare; vobis, decano et capitulo, vel absente decano, capitulo predicto, paternaliter mandamus, quod compareatis et intersitis eisdem die et loco, visitacionem nostram huiusmodi subituri. Conuocetis insuper canonicos et ceteros de capitulo qui sint vel fuerint ad premissa conuocandi, quod eisdem die et loco compareant et intersint coram nobis, dictam nostram visitacionem in forma et modo in dicta compositione contentis subituri, facturi etiam et recepturi, quod natura et forma negotii huiusmodi secundum tenorem dicte compositionis exigunt et requirunt. De die vero receptionis presentium, et quid feceritis in premissis, nos ad dictos diem et locum certificare curetis per litteras vestras patentes, harum seriem continentes. We, desiring to visit you (according to the form of the composition made in former times), on August 8 next, in your Chapterhouse, and to observe the said composition, command you to appear then and there to undergo this visitation, and to summon all those who ought to be present.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Cawodd, duodecimo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto, et nostre consecrationis anno tercio.

DECRETA IN EADEM.

Decrees

In primis detectum est quod in ecclesia metropolitana Eboracensi sunt nimis pauci residentes. Too few in residence.

Item memorandum de prouidendo remedio contra confratres et [con]canonicos Eboracensis ecclesie, tam regulares quam seculares,² non soluentes in vita sua capas preciosas, nec post eorum decessum ab hac luce, ecclesie Eboracensi. Provision to be made against canons not giving valuable copes.

¹ Brian Higden, dean, 1516-1539.

² The reason why the archbishop made these injunctions, providing a remedy

to compel the canons to give valuable copes and palfreys to the Minster, may have arisen under these circumstances.

Against not giving palfreys on their deaths.

Item de prouidendo remedio contra confratres et concanonicos ecclesie Eboracensis decedentes, non soluentes palefridos ad fabricam ecclesie Eboracensis.

Against appropriators not paying pensions for their churches.

Item contra appropriatarios ecclesiarum appropriatarum (*sic*), non soluentes pensiones ratione appropriacionis ecclesie Eboracensi, vt pro ecclesia de Rudby in Cliueland¹ et aliis.

Women of bad character not to stay within the close.

Item ne mulieres criminose moram trahant in hospiciis siue mansis infra clausum, nec alibi infra clausum predictum.

Non-residential canons, when in York, to be present at matins, etc.

Item quod canonici ecclesie Eboracensis non residenciarii, dum sint in ciuitate Eboracensi, intersint matutinis, processionibus, missis maioribus, et vesperis, maxime in festis duplicibus et principalibus.

Aug. 24, 1534.

REMISSIO DETECTORUM CORRIGENDORUM.

Archbishop to the Dean and Chapter.

Edwardus, etc., dilectis in Cristo filiis, decano et capitulo ecclesie nostre metropolitice Eboracensis, salutem, etc.

Wishing as much as possible to follow the composition between Archbishop Melton and the Chapter, we send you the Comperta for correction, saving our dignity.

Tenorem et formam compositionis inter bone memorie Willelmum de Melton, archiepiscopum Eboracensem, et capitulum qui tunc fuerunt, sub modo et forma visitacionis in vos, capitulum, faciende et exercende, olim inite et confirmate, si prout et quatenus artemur (*sic*) et tenemur sequi volentes, comperta in visitacione nostra, in et penes vos exercita et facta, in scedula presentibus inclusa contenta, quibuscumque in compertis ipsis aut eorum aliquo, que ad destitucionem canonicorum de suis canoni-

By the York Statutes each canon was required to give a rich cope of the value of 10*li.* at least, in his life-time, or (failing this) twenty marks on his decease; also his best palfrey, value ten marks (*Cathedral Statutes* (Bradshaw and Wordsworth), ii, 91, 129). Now, although the Minster at York was peopled by secular canons, two of the prebends, Bramham and Salton, were in the hands of regular canons, having been annexed to the Augustinian priories of St. Oswald's, Nostell, and Hexham, the priors of which had a seat in the cathedral chapter in right of their prebends (Le Neve's *Fasti.*, iii, 177, 210). These priors, when asked for their copes and palfreys, might very well refuse to give them, on the ground that, being under vows of poverty, they could have no private property. Then the secular majority, or some of them, would retort, "If these rich priors are not above taking the income of the estates belonging to their prebends, they must give their copes and palfreys according to the statutes of the Church. If we give, why should not they?" The archbishop seems to have taken the secular canons' view, as his injunction about giving copes is addressed to the canons of the church of York, *both regular and secular*.

¹ The church of Hutton Rudby never was appropriated to the Minster. In 1528 Cardinal Wolsey acquired from

Christopher, Lord Conyers, the advowson of Rudby church in Cleveland (*Yorkshire Fines, Tudor*, i, 53); and in the same year he had licence from the King to grant the advowson to Cardinal's College at Oxford, provided that a perpetual vicarage of one priest or more should be endowed in the church, and that a suitable sum should be distributed among the poor in the parish, according to the statutes in that behalf (Rymer's *Fœdera* (1728), xiv, 265). The ordination of the vicarage does not appear to have been preserved, but under the heading, "Institucio primeva vicarii de Rudby," record is made of the institution on August 13, 1529, of Sir William Mownnteford, priest, to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Rudby, "certo modo vacantem," on the presentation of the dean and canons of Thomas Wolsey's College in the University of Oxford (*Registrum Wolsey*, fo. 100*d*). On Wolsey's fall the dean, John Higdon, and the canons of the college of Thomas Wolsey, cardinal of York, surrendered on Jan. 15, 1531, the advowsons of Rudby and of the prebend of Wetwang in York Minster to Henry VIII, who, in September of the following year, granted them to King Henry the Eighth's College in Oxford, now called Christ Church (Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiv, 409, 445).

catibus et prebendis et supratendunt, vel tendere poterunt aut debebunt, nobis et dignitati nostre semper saluis, mittimus vobis corrigenda infra tempus in dicta compositione prefinitum.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, vicesimo quarto die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto, et nostre consecracionis anno tercio. Bishopthorpe.

COMMISSIO AD VISITANDUM ET PERFICIENDUM
INCHOATAM VISITACIONEM.

Aug. 19, 1534.

Edwardus, etc., dilectis in Cristo filiis, magistris Willelmo Clyff,¹ legum doctori nostroque vicario in spiritualibus generali, et Ricardo Langrigge,² sacre theologie professori, salutem, etc. Archbishop to Mr. Will. Clyff, LL.D., and Ric. Langrigge, S.T.P.

Quia nos, propter inspirata, non exigua, sed magna negocia impediti et occupati, visitacionis nostre per nos iam nuper inchoate executioni personaliter intendere non valemus, de vestris fidelitate et circumspecta industria plenius confidentes, ad visitandum igitur ecclesias, monasteria, prioratus aliaque loca ecclesiastica, secularia et regularia, ciuitatis et diocesis nostre Ebor., eorumque personas, in quibus visitacionis officium nobis de consuetudine seu jure competit, ac visitacionem alias per nos in quibuscumque locis inchoatam seu inceptam continuandum et perficiendum; necnon ad corrigendum, puniendum et reformandum crimina et excessus quecumque, in huiusmodi visitacione comperta et detecta, et in hiis que cause cognitionem requirunt cognoscendum, statuendum, diffiniendum et (94) exequendum, ceteraque omnia et singula faciendum, exercendum et expediendum, que in premissis vel circa ea necessaria fuerint seu oportuna, vobis, coniunctim et diuisim, vices nostras cum cuiuslibet coercicionis canonice potestate committimus per presentes. We, being too busy to look after the visitation we began, commit our office to you, to visit the churches, monasteries, priories, and other ecclesiastical places, whether secular or regular, and their parsons, and to correct crimes and excesses detected in the visitation.

Dat. sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, decimo nono die mensis Augusti, A.D. MDXXXIV, et nostre consecracionis tercio. Bishopthorpe

Aug. 25, 1534. Commission to Master John Stynchcome to visit the priory of St. Oswald near Gloucester³ and the jurisdiction of Churchdone.

¹ Prebendary of Fenton in York Minster, 1532-4; archdeacon of Cleveland, 1533-4; precentor of York Minster, 1534-8; and treasurer, 1538-47, when he resigned this office into the King's hands, and it became extinct; and dean of Chester, 1547-58, the year of his death. He had been archdeacon of London 1529-1533, and held prebends in St. Paul's from 1526 to his death.

² Rector of Wheldrake, archdeacon of Cleveland, 1534-1547, and prebendary of

South Muskham in Southwell Minster, 1538-1547, when he died.

³ The priory of St. Oswald's, Gloucester, with the abbey of Selby, was given to the church of York by William Rufus, as a consideration for releasing to the church of Lincoln all claims to Lincoln and Lindsey, and the manors (*mansiones*) of Stow and Loudham. This settlement between the two churches was confirmed by Pope Pascal II in 1106 (*Historians of York* (Rolls Series), iii, 21, 28).

July 31, 1534.

PREMUNICIO VISITACIONIS CAPELLE BEATE MARIE ET
SANCTORUM ANGELORUM EBORACENSIS.

The Archbishop
to the sacristan
and canons of
St. Sepulchre's
Chapel, York.

Edwardus, etc., dilectis nobis in Christo sacriste et canonicis capelle nostre Beate Marie et Sanctorum Angelorum iuxta ecclesiam nostram metropolitancam Eboracensem, salutem, etc.

Intending to visit
you on Aug. 19,
we command you
then to appear to
undergo our
visitation; the
holders of
prebends or
benefices in the
said chapel to
shew their letters
of orders and
their titles.

Quia intendimus per Dei gratiam decimo nono die mensis Augusti, proximo post datam presentium, in eadem nostra capella, ad vestrarum correctionem animarum, intueri, vobis mandamus, ac etiam vos tenore presentium peremptorie citamus quatinus vos, omnes et singuli, dictis die et loco, coram nobis, aut nostris in ea parte commissariis siue commissario, compareatis et compareant, visitationem nostram nostraque salubria monita, correctiones et iniungenda, cum debita et deuota reuerencia, suscepturi; litteras ordinum suorum, ac titulos quos habere pretendunt in prebendis et beneficiis que obtinent, et quilibet eorum obtinet in capella nostra predicta, exhibituri et ostensuri; vltteriusque facturi que vobis, vtinam proficiant, sicut pie cupimus, ad salutem; intimantes sacriste dicte capelle, quod ipsum a personali comparicione in hac prima nostra visitacione non intendimus vllo modo habere excusatum, propter iustas dicte capelle nostras vtilitates, de quibus eidem, fauente Altissimo, intendimus prouidere. Et nos, seu commissarios nostros huiusmodi, de omni eo quod feceritis in premissis, vnacum nominibus omnium canonicorum dicte nostre capelle, dictis die et loco, debite certificetis.

Inform the
sacristan we
do not mean to
excuse him from
being present at
this, our first
visitation.

Bishopthorpe.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, vltimo die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto, et nostre consecracionis anno tercio.

Nov. 16, 1534.

MANDATUM OFFICIALI EBORACENSI AD CITANDUM
CANONICOS ET PREBENDARIOS CAPELLE PREDICTE
AD COMPARENDUM IN VISITACIONE.

The Archbishop
to his Official.

Edwardus, etc., dilecto nobis in Christo officiali consistorii nostri Eboracensis, salutem, etc.

At our recent
visitation of
St. Sepulchre's
Chapel we
found certain
ordinances
necessary for its
welfare, which
we could not
make in
consequence of
the absence of
many canons,
etc.

Cum nos nuper visitationis nostre officium in capella nostra Beate Marie et Sanctorum Angelorum iuxta ecclesiam nostram metropolitancam Eboracensem sinceris affectibus actualiter exercentes, inter cetera quedam comperimus statum eiusdem capelle, ac canonicorum, prebendariorum et ministrorum eiusdem maxime concernentia, super quibus necessarium foret, ad Dei laudem et honorem, ac ipsius capelle firmitatem et incrementum non modicum, aliqua salubria ordinare, que tamen ad effectum et optatum finem perducere tunc nequiuimus propter absentium plurium canonicorum et prebendariorum dicte capelle, cum quibus super premissis mature et deliberate tractasse, et eis finem imposuisse intendebamus, (94d) et ob id omnes et singulos canonicos, et prebendarios, ac ceteros ministros ipsius capelle, ad diem et locum subscriptos, et ad effectum infrascriptum euocandos, et peremptorie citandos fore decreuimus. Quocirca vobis mandamus, firmiter iniungendo quatinus

We command
you to cite the
canons and

omnes et singulos dicte capelle canonicos et prebendarios ac ministros, qui de iure vel consuetudine sint in talibus euocandi, citetis seu citari faciatis peremptorie quod ipsi compareant et eorum quilibet compareat coram nobis, aut commissario nostro, in dicta capella, decimo tercio die mensis Maii proxime futuro, nobiscum super hiis, et ea contingentibus, et aliis statum ipsius capelle reformationem et quietem concernentibus tractaturi, et cum sana deliberacione consilium suum super premissis impensuri, vltcriusque facturi et recepturi quod premissorum qualitas et natura exigit et requirit; ipsis etiam tenore presentium intimantes, quod siue dictis die et loco comparere curauerint siue non, quod nos nichilominus ad vltcriora in ipsis negociis iuxta et secundum ipsorum negociorum qualitatem et naturam procedere intendimus, et procedemus, seu noster commissarius huiusmodi procedet, ipsorum absentia seu contumacia in aliquo non obstante. Et quid in premissis feceritis nos, aut nostrum commissarium huiusmodi, dictis die et loco, per litteras vestras patentes vnacum presentibus autenticis sigillatas certificetis.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, xvj^{to} die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxxiiij^{to}, et nostre consecracionis anno tercio. Bishopthorpe.

PREMUNICIO VISITACIONIS PRIORATUS DE CLEMENTHORPE.

July 31, 1534.

Edwardus, etc., dilectis nobis in Cristo priorisse¹ et conuentui domus siue prioratus de Clementhorpe iuxta Eboracum, salutem, etc. Archbishop to the Prioress and Convent of Clementhorpe, by York.

Quia intendimus per Dei gratiam die Sabboti (*sic*), vicesimo secundo die mensis Augusti prox. futuro, vos in capitulo dicti vestri prioratus ad vestrarum salutem animarum intueri ac visitacionis officium apud vos piis effectibus exercere; vobis tenore presentium iniungimus et mandamus, ac etiam vos peremptorie citamus quatinus vos, omnes et singule, dictis die et loco coram nobis aut nostris in hac parte commissariis siue commissario compareatis, et vestram votiuam presentiam exhibeatis, visitacionis nostre officium nostraque salubria monita, correctiones et iniungenda, debita et deuota reuerencia, subiture et recepture, ex quibus fructum producat Altissimus, qui vobis, sicut pie cupimus, proficeat (*sic*) ad salutem. Consorores insuper vestras nunc absentes, si que sint, que visitacionibus huiusmodi prioratus debeant et consueuerant interesse, faciatis premuniri quod dictis die et loco vna vobiscum intersint, facture et recepture secundum qualitatem premissorum quod iusticia suadebit. Et nos de omni eo quod feceritis in premissis, vnacum omnium consororum vestrarum, tam presentium quam absentium, nominibus, citra dictum diem Sabbati distincte et aperte certificetis.

Dat. sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, vltimo die mensis, etc. Bishopthorpe.

¹ Probably the last prioress, Isabel Warde, the date of whose election does not appear. She succeeded Margaret Franklayne, who was elected in 1516, on the death of Margaret Carre, whose

election was confirmed by the archbishop's vicar-general, Brian Higdon, LL.D., on Nov. 24 in the previous year (*Reg. Wolsey*, ff. 13, 20^d).

Similar letter to the prior of Helagh Park, for a visitation on August 28.

Oct. 19, 1534. Archbishop to the Prior and Convent of Helagh Park.

Whereas Will. Clyff, LL.D., our Vicar-General, lately visited your house, and found certain things needing correction, we, desiring to furnish a suitable remedy, have decreed:—

LITTERA CONSIMILIS AD VISITANDUM PRIORATUM DE HELAGH.

Item primo die mensis Augusti anno Domini predicto, consimilis littera erat directa priori¹ et conuentui de Helagh Parke pro visitacione ibidem habenda xxvii^o die eiusdem mensis Augusti.

Edwardus, etc, dilectis in Cristo filiis, priori et conuentui de Helagh Parke, nostre Eboracensis diocesis, salutem, etc.

Cum dilectus in Cristo filius, Willelmus Clyff, legum doctor, noster vicarius in spiritualibus generalis, et ad visitandum dictum vestrum monasterium commissarius noster, ad hoc specialiter deputatus auctoritate nostra ordinaria, dictam vestram domum nuper visitauerit, ac quedam ibidem reformanda et corrigenda inuenerit quibus nos paterno affectu remedium congruum adhibere cupientes, infrascriptas iniunctiones, ad vestrarum animarum salutem, ac religionis augmentum, et dicti vestri monasterii vtilitatem decreuimus.

Injunctions for Helagh Park.

The rule of St. Augustine to be strictly observed.

The cloister door to be closed after compline, and not opened till 6 in summer and 7 in winter.

The brethren to obey the Prior under penalty of excommunication.

No corrodies, pensions, or fees to be granted, or granges let, without our licence.

The Prior not to let lands or pastures, or cut wood.

No one to be admitted to the habit or dwell in the monastery without our licence.

INIUNCTIONES FACTE PRIORATUI DE HELAGH.²

Inprimis nos iniungimus priori et conuentui predictis in virtute sancte obediencie, quod ipsi omnes et singuli regulam Sancti Augustini, quam professi sunt, inuiolabiliter obseruent; et quod fratres, ipsam regulam temere violantes, secundum eandem regulam districte puniantur.

Item iniungimus priori dicte domus quod janue claustrum statim completorio finito claudantur et obserantur, et claues custodiantur per priorem dicte domus, vel alium discretum fratrem per eum deputandum, et ita clause seruentur vsque ad horam sextam diei proxime sequentis in estate, et horam septimam in hieme.

(95) Item iniungimus omnibus et singulis canonicis eiusdem domus, in virtute obediencie, et sub pena maioris excommunicationis et inhabilitatis ab omni officio et administratione gerenda in eadem domo, quod ipsi omnes et singuli obediant devote priori, et eius monita salubria et mandata licita reuerenter absque omni contradictione et murmure obseruent.

Item iniungimus priori dicte domus quod ipse nullo modo, etiam cum consensu conventus, corrodia, pensiones aut feoda deinceps concedat, aut grangia[s] sua[s] ad firmam dimittat, absque nostra aut successorum nostrorum speciali et expressa licentia, sub nostro aut eorum sigillo obtinenda. Prohibemus eundem priorem ne ipse terras aut pasturas ad firmam locet, seu nemora succidat, aut vendat, absque consensu totius aut maioris partis conventus.

Item injungimus prefato priori quod ipse nullo modo aliquem ad habitum professorum, vel aliquam aliam personam, cuiuscumque fuerit condicionis, ad inhabitandum infra precinctum dicti monasterii aliquo

¹ The last prior, Richard Roundel, who had been a canon here. His election was confirmed on March 19, 1520-1 (*Reg. Wolsey*, fo. 53).

² For the rules of the Austin canons see J. Willis Clark's *Customs of Augustinian Canons*.

pacto aut condicione admittat, absque nostra vel successorum nostrorum speciali licencia et consensu petitis et obtentis.

Item iniungimus priori dicte domus, quod ipse nullo modo admittat feminas ad consortium vel colloquium suum, nisi presentibus duobus fratribus et concanonicis suis, qui possint audire et videre quid dixerint aut fecerint. Et illud idem volumus per canonicos eiusdem domus obseruari, quod ipsi similiter nullam feminam ad colloquium vel consortium suum admittant, nisi presentibus duobus fratribus et concanonicis, qui possint de huiusmodi colloquio et consortio laudabile perhibere testimonium, alioquin tam ipsum priorem quam canonicos predictos, huiusmodi nostram iniunctionem et monicionem violantes, criminis incontinecie reos reputabimus et pro talibus deinceps reputamus per presentes, nisi sint parentes aut sorores, seu alie proxime consanguinee, in quibus nulla sinistra suspicio possit esse.

No women to be admitted to the company or conversation of the Prior, unless two canons be present, and the same rule to be observed with regard to the canons. Those breaking this rule to be held guilty of incontinence.

Item cum infirmatorium, ad consolacionem infirmorum fratrum in dicto monasterio antiquitus constructum, grauem minatur (*sic*) ruinam, priori eiusdem domus iniungimus et mandamus, vt prefatum infirmatorium ante festum [Sancti] Michaelis post datam presentium proxime futurum construat, seu saltem sufficienter reficiat seu reparet, sub pena excommunicationis.

The farmery, now falling in ruin, to be rebuilt or repaired before Michaelmas.

Quas iniunctiones omnes et singulas vobis, priori et conuentui, precipimus, et in virtute sancte obediencie mandamus, quatenus vos respectiue tangunt et concernunt, inuiolabiliter obsueruetis, vti debitam in hac parte penam effugere et evitare volueritis.

These injunctions to be strictly observed.

Dat. sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, decimo nono die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quarto et nostre consecracionis anno tercio.

Bishopthorpe.

LITERA PRO VISITACIONE DOMUS DE SYNNYNGTHWATE.¹

Aug. 3, 1534.

Item tercio die mensis Augusti, anno Domini prescripto, monicio erat directa priorisse et conuentui de Synnyngthwate pro visitacione in domo capitulari ibidem tenenda, primo die mensis Septembris, anno predicto.

Notice of visitation to the Prioress of Synningthwaite on September 1, 1534.

¹ Sinningthwaite, in the parish of Bilton, in the Ainsty, five miles north of Tadcaster, and three miles N.W. of Healaugh Priory. A new prioress was shortly to be appointed. Anne Goldesburgh, whose election was confirmed on May 26, 1529 (*Reg. Wolsey*, fo. 98d), resigned in 1534, receiving a pension of £10 a year. Her successor, Katherine Foster, the last prioress, was, at the desire of the convent, appointed by the archbishop. She was confirmed by Dr. Clyff, the archbishop's vicar-general, on Jan. 14, 1534-5, in the presence of George Palmes, LL.D., William Glossop, notary public, and Thomas Hatton, literate (*Reg. Lee*, fo. 10d.). The vows of obedience of both these prioresses are printed below, to give examples of the forms used before and

after the breach with Rome:—"In the name of God, Amen. I, dame Anne Goldesburgh, lawfully electe and confirmed prioresse of this place of Synnyngthwaite, of Cistercen order, within the diocese of Yorke, shalbe faithfull and obediende vnto the moste reuerende fader in God, Thomas, by the grace of God Cardinal of the title of Sancte Cicelie of the holy church of Rome, archebushope of Yorke, legate of the courte of Rome and also *de latere*, primate of England and chancelar of the same, and all his successors, archbushopes of Yorke, and all his and ther officers and ministres, in all lefull and lawfull commaundementes, so God me helpe, and thies holie euaungelestes by me corporaly towchid. In wittenes wherof I

Oct. 14, 1534.

INIUNCTIONES FACTE MONIALIBUS DE SYNNYNGTHWATE.

The Archbishop
to the Prioress
and Convent of
Sinningthwaite.

Edwarde, by the sufferaunce of God archbisshop of Yorke, primate of Englande, and metropolitane, to our beloued doughters in Christ, prioresse and covent of Synnyngthwate, of our sayde diocese, sendith greating and his blessing.

In as much as we of late, according to our office and duetie, have visited your monasterie aforesaide, where we fynde diuers thinges detected, worthie to be reformed and sett in better ordure, we, therefore tendering the welth of your sowles, profett of your monasterie, and increase of religion, haue made thies iniunctions, hereaftere by you and euery oon of you to be obserued and kept.

To obey the
Prioress, and
observe Saint
Benedict's rule.

First we inioyne and commaunde by thies presentes, that all and euery oon of the susters be obedient to the priorisse in all thinges lefull and honest, withouzt any grug or murmur, and obey her lawfull commaundementes, monicions and corrections reuerently, and also obserue povertie and chastitie, according to saint Bennett rule, which they haue professed, as they will avoede streyt punyshment due for the same.

The cloister door
to be locked
after compline,
and not opened
till 7 in winter
and 6 in summer.

Item we inyone and streatly commaunde the saide priorisse, that she prouide that the doores of the cloyster be surely locked euery nyght incontinent as compleyn is done, and that the same doores be not vnlocked in wynter season vnto vij of the cloke in the mornyng, and in sommer vnto vj of the cloke in the mornyng, and that the prioresse kepe the keys of the same doores herself, or committ the custody of them to such a discrete and religiouse suster, that no fawte nor negligence may be imputed to the saide prioresse, as she will avoyde the streat punyshment of the lawe in this behalf.

The dorter door
to be locked
at night, and the
key kept in safe
custody.

(95^d) Item we inioyne and commaunde that the prioresse there euery nyght prouide that the doore of the dortore be surely and fast lockyd, that none of the susters may gett ouzt vntill seruice tyme, ne yet any parsone gett in to the dortor to them, and that the key therof be in the custodie of the prioresse, or by her commaundement be committed to such a wise and discrete suster, that none offence nor none yll be committed by any negligence or by any oder color, as the said prioresse will avoyde the streat punyshment of the lawe.

No secular
women to lie
in the dorter.

Item we commaunde and inyone by thies presentes, that the prioresse shall suffer none secular women, what so euer they be, to lye in the

make here a crosse with my owne hand.”
“In the name of Godd, Amen. I, dame Katherine Foster, nune and priorisse electe and confirmed of this priorie of Synnyngthwate, shall be feithfull and obedient to the most reuerend father in God, lorde Edward, archebusshop of York, primate of Englande, and metropolitane, and to his successors lawfully entereng, in all thinges leyfull and honest. Also I shall not sell nor alienate the gooddes, yoielles or possessions of this house, nor to ferme lett the landes,

granges or tenementes of the same, aboue iij yeres, w^tout the consent of the said most reuerende father desired and obtayned, as God me help and thies holye evangelistes [by me here bodyly towched].” The words in brackets supplied from the profession of obedience of the prioress of Nunburneholme, which is in the same terms (*Reg. Lee*, fo. 27). “Here they have the arm of St. Margaret and the tunic of St. Bernard, believed to be good for women lying in” (*Letters and Papers (Hen. VIII.)*, x, 141).

dortor, and that she punysh the susteres, that be disobedient herin, according to the rule of saint Bennett.

Item we inioyne and commaunde by thies presentes, that from hensforth the prioresse shall diligently prouide, that no secular nor religious parsons have any resort or recuse at any tyme to her or to eny of her said susters by any occasion, onles it be their fathers or moders or other ther nere kynsefolkes, in whome no suspicion of any yll can be thought. In lyke maner we commaunde and inioyne the saide prioresse, vnder payne of priuation, that she admitt noo persone, secular nor religious, to her compeny suspectly, or be in familier communication with her in her chamber or any odre secret place.

No resort of secular or religious persons to be allowed, except of relatives.

Item we inioyne and commaunde all the susters and the nunys there, they kepe no secular women to serue them, or to doe any busynes for them, but yf sekenes or oder necessitie doe require, we inioyne and commaunde the prioresse to prouide, that the firmarresse, if ther be any, or or (*sic*) to appoynt oon of the susters, to ouer see that the seke susters wante no thing necessarie for them, which thing we commaunde the prioresse diligently to obserue and kepe, vnder the payne of the lawe.

No secular servants, except in case of sickness.

A farmeress to be appointed.

Item by thies presentes we commaunde and inioyne all and euery oon of the saide susters, that they kepe silence in the qwere, in the cloyster, frater and dortor, according to their rule, vnder the payne of cursyng, as they will avoyde punyshment dew therfore.

Silence to be kept.

Also we inioyne and commaunde by thies presentes, that all the susters eate and drinke both dynner and sooper in oon housse, at oon table, and not seuerally in their chambers, oonles it chaunce any of them to fall secke, then we will they be in the fermerie or in some odre place at the assignment of the prioresse. And in like maner we will and commaunde, that all the susters slepe in the dortor, vnder paynes and punyshmentes dew in this behalf.

The sisters to have meals together and sleep in the dortor.

Item we inioyne and commaunde by thies presentes the prioresse and covent, that she nor they graunt any corrodies, pensions or lyveres, nor lett to ferme any of their granges or demeanes, withoute expresse consent obteyned of vs or our successors, vnder ovr or their seall.

No corrodies, etc., to be granted without the Archbishop's licence.

Also we inioyne the saide prioresse that she lett not to ferme any londes or pastures, beyng not of their demeanes or granges, or sell any wodd, withoute the consent of the covent or the more parte therof.

Nor lands let or sold.

Item we commaunde and inioyne, that the said prioresse nor her couent shall admitt any parson to the professid habite of a nune, or a suster, or a conuerse, nor shall receve any secular or spirituall persons to suggiorne or dwell within the precinct of that monasterie, without speciall licence hadd and obteyned of vs or ovr successors, vnder ovr or their seall.

No new nuns to be admitted or boarders received without such licence.

No confessor
to be taken
without licence.

Item we commaunde and inioyne the said prioresse and covent, that she nor they admitt nor take any person, seculer or religiouse, to be hers or theirs gostly father, to here hers or the nunes confessions, w^tout speciall licence obteyned of vs or our successors vnder our seall.

No money to
be taken for
receiving a nun,
except it be
given for
devotion.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the saide prioresse, and euery oon of the said covent, that they make no graunt to eny persone to be admitted or receved a nune or a conuerse of that housse, for money or ordre pleasure or advauntage, by reason of a couenaunt or pacte made for the same purpose, for such admissions be dampnable and be plane simonye. Albe it we do not prohibite the prioresse to take anything, which is or shalbe offered or yeven by deuotion vnto the place, at such tyme as any shalbe admitted a suster, so that it be yeven freley, without pacte, couenaunt or bargeyn, made for that purpose.

The convent seal
to be kept
under 3 keys.

Also we inione and commaunde the said priorisse, that the couent seall of the housse be kept in a sure coffer vnder iij diuers lockes and so many keys at the lest, which keys we will shall remane in the custodie of the prioresse and two ordre of the wisest and most discrete (96) susters of that house, so that no writing be sealed without the consent of the covent, or the more part therof.

The Prioress
not to rebuke
the sisters for
things said at
the visitation.

Also we inioyne and commaunde, vnder payne of the great curse,¹ that the prioresse shal nott rebuke or worse intreate her susters for any thing sayed or doone in this our visitacion, or shall make any rehersall therof, but shall louingly and charitably intreate them.

And the sisters
not to murmur
at the Prioress
for the same.

And in like maner, vnder the same payne, we commaunde the nunnys, that none of them grug or murmur at the prioresse, nor any of their susters, for eny thing saide or done at this our visitacion, or make any rehersall therof to any susters rebuke.

Things done in
Chapter to be
kept secret.

And also we commaunde the priores and the susters, that they kepe secret all thinges done or that hereafter shalbe done in the chaptre, and that they shew not, nor make relacion therof to eny persone, ordre seculer or religios, vndre the payne aforesayde.

No nun to go out
without licence
from the
Prioress, which
is only to be
given for certain
reasons.

Item we commaunde and inioyne, vnder the payne of the more curse, all and euery oon of the nunnys of that housse, that none of them go fourth of the housse without licence obteyned of the prioresse. And also we commaund and inioyne the saide prioresse, in vertue of obedience, that she from hensforth licence none of her susters to go fourth of the housse, onles it be for the profitt of the house, or visite their fathers and modres, or ordre ther nere kynsfolkes, if the prioresse shall thinke it conuenient; and then the prioresse shal assigne sum sadd and discrete religious suster to go with her, and that she limitt them a tyme to returne, that they be not over long out of the monasterie.

Accounts to be
rendered at least
once a year.

Item we commaunde and inioyne the prioresse there that she yerely make accompt of all maner of gooddes of the housse commyng to her handes, at the lest oones a yere, in the presence of the hole covent, or

¹ The form of the Greater Cursing is printed in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia* (1882), iii, 309-330; Wordsworth's *Salis-*

bury Processions (1901), pp. 245-255; and the *York Manual* (Surtees Society, lxiii), p. 119.

the more part of theldest, most wysest and discrete of the same, that it may appere in whate state the housse standith in, and also that it may be knowen, whethur she be profitable to the housse or not.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the prioresse and all the nunnys there, vnder the payne of cursyng, that she, nor none of them, being not secke, nor absent oute of the housse of any iust cause, or otherwise lettid aboute busynes of the housse by commaundement of the prioresse, be absent from diuine seruice by any maner of occasion; wherin we charge the prioresse conscience that she her self kepe thies our iniunctions for her parte, and cause them to be obserued for her susters parte, and that the brekers herof be so punyshed, that the rest shalbe affaerde to do like offence.

The Prioress and nuns always to be present at diuine service.

Also we inioyne the saide prioresse, that she prouide that the nunnys of the saide housse haue sufficient meatt and drinke at conuenient hoors, that is to sey, that their dynner be redy at xj of the clock or sone after, and their sooper at v of the cloke or sone after.

Nuns to have sufficient meat and drink at proper hours.

Item because thies our iniunctions may be the better remembrede, and also the penalties for brekyng or violating of the same may be avoyded, we therfore commaunde the saide prioress, in vertue of obedience, that she cause thies our iniunctions to be redd at the lest ones a moneth in the chaptre housse, in the presence of her susters. All which iniunctions, commaundements or reformations we commaunde the prioresse and couent, for so moch as towcheth and concernith her and them, to obserue and kepe, vnder the payne of cursyng, and as they will avo[i]de odre paynes and punyshmentes dew for the same.

These injunctions to be read in the Chapter-house once a month.

These injunctions to be strictly observed.

Geuone at our manor of Thorpe besides Yorke, the xiiij day of Octobre, in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXXXIIJ, and of oure consecration the iij.

LITTERA PRO VISITACIONE DOMUS DE NUNAPLETON.

Aug. 1, 1534.

Item primo die mensis Augusti predicti, anno Domini prescripto, consimilis monicio erat directa priorisse¹ et conuentui de Nunapleton, pro visitacione eiusdem domus in eadem exercenda, die Sabboti (*sic*), xxix^o videlicet die eiusdem mensis Augusti.

Notice of a visitation of Nun Appleton on August 29.

INIUNCTIONES PRIORATUI DE NUNAPLETON.

Et consimiles iniunctiones iniunctionibus prescriptis erant edite et facte eisdem priorisse et conuentui de Nunapleton, vnacum istis iniunctionibus sequentibus eisdem adiectis.

Item we inioyne the sa[i]de prioresse, in vertue of obedience and payne of the great curse, that she cause good and hollsom breade, and good and hollsome ale, to be prepared and prouided for the covent, and that their be no difference betwene the breade and ale prepared for the

Wholesome bread and ale to be prepared for the nuns, the same as for the Prioress.

¹ Anne Langton succeeded as prioress in 1506, and no successor is mentioned until the Dissolution, when Eleanor

Normanville was prioress (*Letters and Papers (Hen. VIII)*, xv, 554).

prioress (96*d*), and the bredde and ale prouided for the covent, but that she and they eatt of oon breade, and drinke of oon drinke and of oon ale, so nother the prioress, nor yet any of the covent, have any occasion to send ouȝt of the monastery for any ale; which thinge we forbidde the prioress and covent to doe.

No secular persons to be in the hall at dinner or supper.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the saide prioress, that she suffer no secular persons to come in to the hall, when the susters be at dynner or supper, except such wemen as be accustomed and necessarie to serue them at the table.

Spoons to be provided for dinner and supper.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the prioress, that she prouide that so many spones be leyed on the covent table, both dynner and sooper, as ther shall be susters present.

Sick sisters to be attended to.

Item we inioyne and commaunde, that the sycke susters of that house, after the condicions and qualities of their diseases, be kepte and looked to, and that grosse meates, nott conuenient for sicke folkes, be chaunged in to lighter meates, during the tyme of their sicknes.

A laundress to be provided.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the said prioress, that she provide a lawndrice to wesh her susters clothes, according to the old laudable custome of that housse.

A fire to be in the hall from November 1 to Good Friday.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the prioress, that she prouide that the covent of that housse have a fire in the hall, from the feast of All Sainctes vnto Good Friday, according to the old laudable custome of that housse.

Sept. 1, 1534.

PREMUNICIO VISITACIONIS MONASTERII BEATE MARIE EBORACENSIS.

The Archbishop to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's, York.

Edwardus, permissione diuina Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, et metropolitanus, dilectis nobis in Cristo abbati et conuentui monasterii Beate Marie Eboracensis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

As we intend to visit you in your Chapter-house on September 7, we command you all to appear before us or our commissaries, to receive our commands.

Quia intendimus, per Dei gratiam, die Jouis, decimo septimo videlicet die instantis mensis Septembris, vos in capitulo dicti monasterii vestri, ad vestrarum correctionem animarum, intueri, ac visitacionis officium apud vos piis affectibus exercere, vobis tenore presentium iniungimus, et mandamus, ac eciam vos peremptorie citamus, quatinus vos, omnes et singuli, dictis die et loco, coram nobis, seu commissariis nostris, compareatis, et vestram votiuam presentiam exhibeatis, visitacionis nostre officium nostraque salubria monita, correctiones et iniungenda, debita et deuota reuerencia, subituri et recepturi, ex quibus fructum producat Altissimus, qui vobis, sicut pie cupimus, proficeat (*sic*) ad salutem. Confratres insuper vestros, nunc absentes, si qui sint, qui visitacionibus huiusmodi debeant vel consueuerant interesse, faciatis premuniri, quod dictis die et loco vna vobiscum intersint, facturi et recepturi secundum qualitatem premissorum quod iusticia suadebit. Et nos seu commissarios nostros de omni eo quod feceritis in premissis, vnacum omnium confratrum vestrorum, tam presentium quam absentium, nominibus citra dictum diem Jouis, distincte et aperte certificetis per litteras vestras patentes, harum seriem continentes.

Warn absent brethren to be present.

Inform us of what you do, and of the names of the brethren.

Dat. sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Thorpe juxta Eboracum, Bishophthorpe. primo die mensis Septembris, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto et nostre consecrationis anno tercio.

Item vicesimo nono die mensis Octobris, anno Domini predicto, consimilis monicio erat directa priori et conuentui de Wartrea (*sic*), pro visitacione in capitulo ibidem tenenda et exercenda, die Jouis, quinto die mensis Nouembris extunc proxime sequenti.

Oct. 29, 1534.

A similar notice to the Prior and Convent of Warter of a visitation on November 5.

INIUNCTIONES FACTE IN PRIORATU DE WARTREA.

Injunctions to Warter similar to those to Helagh Park, with these additions.

Et iniunctiones, consimiles iniunctionibus factis priori et conuentui de Helagh, erant facte priori¹ et conuentui de Wartrea, cum istis iniunctionibus sequentibus eisdem adiunctis.

Item iniungimus prefatis canonicis, vt in vno dormitorio dormiant et quiescant, singulis personis singulis lectis assignatis.

The canons to sleep in the dormer, each in his own bed.

Item iniungimus, vt in vno refectorio simul edant, neque per se cuilibet, set coniunctim omnibus victualia preparentur.

To eat together in the frater, on common food.

Item iniungimus quod canonici dicti monasterii non habeant zonas zericas vel auri vel argenti ornatum habentes, nec aliquo modo vtantur annulis ex auro vel argento confectis.

Not to use belts adorned with gold or silver, or gold or silver rings.

Item iniungimus dictis canonicis omnibus et singulis, quod ipsi aut eorum aliqui absque licencia prioris petita et obtenta septa domus non egrediantur.

Not to go outside the house without the Prior's leave.

Item priori predicti monasterii iniungimus, quod ipse nullatenus canonicis suis, absque certa causa et honesta, septa monasterii egrediendi licenciam aliquo pacto concedat.

The Prior not to give leave but for good reason

Item prefato priori iniungimus, quod nulli dictorum canonicorum, causa recreacionis aut visitandi parentes, licenciam concedat, nisi talis forte fuerit de quo nihil sinistrum possit aut debeat suspicari, qui etiam eiusdem domus collegam vbique (97) secum habeat. Et quotiens alicui licencia exeundi conceditur, certus dies eidem in quo redire debeat prefigatur.

Leave not to be given to visit relations or for pleasure, if it cause scandal. The canon to take a companion, and return at a set time.

Item vt omnis proprietas a canonicis dicte domus prorsus excludatur, priori dicte domus iniungimus [quod] super proprietariis bis in anno diligentem faciat inquisitionem, et quoscunque tales inuenerit, secundum canonicas sanctiones et regularia instituta corrigat et castiget, prout canonicam in hac parte effugere intendit vltionem.

To prevent private property, the Prior is to make inquiry twice a year, and punish the canons possessing it, according to the rule of the Order.

Item priori domus antedicte iniungimus, quod ipse saltem semel in anno coram conuentu, aut aliquibus de senioribus et prudentioribus, ad hoc a capitulo deputatis, de receptis et expensis omnibus ac de statu monasterii et administracione sua plenariam reddat racionem.

The Prior to render an account at least once a year.

Item priori dicte domus iniungimus, quod commune sigillum sub tribus diuersis ser[ur]is et totidem clauibus custodiatur, quarum clauium vnam per priorem, et reliquas duas per duos ex senioribus et prudentioribus dicte domus canonicos volumus custodiri.

The common seal to be kept under three locks.

¹ William Holme, a canon of Warter, was elected prior on the death of Thomas

Newsome. His election was confirmed on Dec. 4, 1526 (*Reg. Wolsey*, fo. 84d).

Dec. 10, 1534.
Similar injunctions to
Nunburnholme
Priory.

Item decimo die mensis Decembris, anno Domini predicto, iniunctiones, consimiles iniunctionibus factis priorisse et conuentui de Synnyngthwate, erant edite et iniuncte priorisse¹ et conuentui de Nuneburnham.

March 19, 1534-5.
Commission to
Mr. Will.
Strangways
to visit Hexham
Priory.

Item decimo nono die mensis Marcii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quarto, commissio erat directa magistro Willelmo Strangweys, decretorum doctori, ad visitandum monasterium siue prioratum de Hextildesham prioremque et conuentum eiusdem.

April 30, 1535.

Iniunctiones facte priori et conuentui de Hextildesham.

Edwardus permissione, etc. (See *The Priory of Hexham* (Surtees Society), Vol. I, p. cxxii.)

11, 1535.
Injunctions for
St. Mary's, York.

(98) INIUNCTIONES FACTE ABBATI ET CONUENTUI BEATE MARIE EBORACENSIS.

The Archbishop
to the Abbot and
Convent of St.
Mary's, York.

Edwardus, etc, dilectis filiis, abbati et conuentui monasterii Beate Marie Eboracensis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

Finding in our
recent visitation
things needing
correction, we
have made these
injunctions.

Cum nos, nuper visitacionis nostre officium apud vos in domo vestra capitulari piis affectibus actualiter exercentes, quedam ibidem reformanda et corrigenda inuenerimus, nos, paterno affectu remedium congruum adhibere cupientes, infrascriptas iniunctiones, ad animarum vestrarum salutem ac religionis augmentum dictique vestri monasterii vtilitatem, decreuimus per vos esse obseruandas.

To keep the rule
of St. Benedict.

In primis iniungimus vobis, abbati et conuentui predictis, quod ipsi omnes et singuli ordinem et regulam Sancti Benedicti, per vos expresse professam, inuiolabiliter obseruetis, et quod fratres ipsam regulam temere violantes secundum eandem districte puniantur.

We have heard
that you, Abbot
John, are too
friendly with
Elizabeth Robin-
son, a married
woman, of
Overton.

Et quia, fama publica referente, ad nostrum peruenit auditum quod, tu, Johannes,² abbas prefati monasterii, contra votum religionis tue et regule obseruanciam, conuersacionem nimis familiarem ac suspectam cum quadam Elizabeth (*sic*) Robynson, coniugata, de Overton, nostre Eboracensis diocesis, habuisti et adhuc habes; quia igitur ex eo quod seculo renunciasti, ac seruicio Cristi te perpetuo mancipasti, omni custodia te obseruare decet, vt portas sensuum obseres et claudas, ne vlla ex parte introitus pateat maligno spiritui, ex quo prauorum desideriorum ardore vel saltem legi (*sic*) cogitatione detur tibi occasio delinquendi; idcirco, in virtute sancte obediencie, tibi tenore presencium iniungimus et mandamus, quatinus tu ab omni consortio siue accessu ad dictam mulierem publice vel occulte deinceps prorsus abstineas, nisi in publico foro vel ecclesia, in quibus locis nulla poterit sinistra suspicio oriri; nec eam, vel quamlibet aliam suspectam, ad te accedere per-

We command
you to abstain
from all inter-
course with her,
except at market
or church.

¹ March 28, 1523. The election of Isabel Thweng, as prioress, confirmed (*Reg. Wolsey*, fo. 68*d*). On her resignation she was succeeded by Elizabeth Kilburn, whose election was confirmed on Dec. 22, 1534 (*Reg. Lee*, fo. 27).

² The name is clearly written, but there seems to be some error, as there is no abbot at this time called John. Edmund Whalley was elected abbot in 1521, and William Thornton or Dent, the last abbot, in 1530. He received a pension of 400 marks at the Dissolution (*Letters and Papers*, (*Hen. VIII*), xv, 552).

mittas, sub pena juris. Injungimus eciam tibi, abbati, quod in monasterio tuo semper resideas, nisi iusta causa impeditus te absentes, et quanto frequentius poteris sis cum fratribus in conuentu, vigilem curam et diligentem sollicitudinem de omnibus gerens, vt de officio tibi commissio dignam Deo possis reddere rationem.

Also always to reside in your monastery.

Et quia in monasterio vestro predicto inuenimus inter vos dispares habitus, videlicet quosdam worstado¹ et aliis preciosis vestibus, non sine religionis vestre graui scandalo, vtentes, alios vero vilem, quanquam honestum, ac religiosis viris magis ydoneum habitum habentes, quorum consuetudinem laudamus. Cum vos vnam et eandem regularem vitam professi sitis, et ob id vno et eodem habitu, omni disparitate reiecta, vt deceat, districte prohibemus ne quisquam monachorum dicti monasterii worstado aut aliis preciosis vestibus vtatur, sed omnes vtantur vestibus eiusdem coloris et vilis precii, vt ex vilis habitus vsu et exercitio totius totius (*sic*) pompe secularis monstretur contemptus, vt cum omnes sint pares, vno nomine fraternitatis ostendant se et in vestibus coequales.

We found some monks wearing worsted and other valuable garments, and others common stuff, though decent.

We forbid any monk to wear worsted or other precious stuff, but all to wear cheap stuff of the same colour.

Item tenore presentium iniungimus et mandamus, quatinus abbas prefati monasterii semel in anno, presente toto conuentu, vel aliquibus de senioribus et prudentioribus, ad hoc per conuentum siue capitulum eiusdem domus deputatis, de statu monasterii et administratione sua plenariam reddat rationem, sub pena iuris.

The Abbot to render accounts once a year.

Item iniungimus abbati predicto, ne ipse vltius vel post hec, infra clausum et precinctum monasterii sui antedicti, a fratribus quibuscumque eiusdem vel alio quocumque vinum vendi, seu ibidem tabernam vinariam perstare permittat, sub pena contemptus.

Wine not to be sold, or a wine-shop to stand within the Monastery.

Cum vnusquisque per decentiam habitus extrinseci morum intrinsecam honestatem demonstrat (*sic*), et etiam quia monachi omnem inordinatum seu exquisitum cultum et ornatum in vestibus interdictum esse novimus; idcirco tibi, Johanni, abbati, in virtute obedientie et sub pena contemptus, iniungimus et mandamus, quatinus tu nullo modo in capucio vel manicis, seu in vestitu tuo quocumque, intus vel exterius serico, quod vulgo villosum siue villutum dicitur, seu quocumque alio genere serici (*sic*) in quocumque vestitu tuo vtaris, nec calcaria deaurata deferre (*sic*), neque equorum sellas nec frenas cum quocumque apparatu serici aut deaurato vtaris, sub pena contemptus.

The Abbot not to use in his hood or sleeves silk, commonly called velvet, nor gilt spurs, saddles, or bridles.

Quas iniunctiones omnes et singulas vobis, prefatis abbati et conuentui, precipimus, et in virtute sancte obedientie mandamus, quatinus vos respectiue tangunt et concernunt, inuiolabiliter obseruetis, vti debitam in hac parte penam effugere et evitare volueritis.

Dat. in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, vndecimo die mensis ,² anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo quinto, et nostre consecrationis anno quarto.

Bishophthorpe.

¹ At the Visitation of Norwich Priory in 1514 it was found:—"Item quod utuntur le Frokkes de le worstede contra

ordinem religionis" (*Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich*, pp. 74, 78).

² The month crossed out and illegible, and nothing inserted in its place.

Sept. 5, 1535.
Injunctions for
St. Sepulchre's
Chapel, York.

The Archbishop
to the sacristan
canons and
prebendaries
of the same.

Whereas Mr.
Will. Clyff,
LL.D., in his
visitation, found
that the canons
shorten the
service, coming
late and leaving
early, still
claiming their
commons,

and some canons
do their duty
by substitutes,
contrary to the
will of Arch-
bishops Roger
and Sewall.

The sacrist and
canons have
submitted them-
selves to our
decrees.

We confirm
Roger and
Sewall's statutes,
and ordain,

that they
observe the
same.

And whereas
Sewall ordained,
that each canon,
present at
mattins,
mass, and
vespers, should
receive *1d.* a
time, besides the
corpus of their
prebends, but
the canons say
the *1d.* is earned

INIUNCTIONES FACTE CANONICIS CAPELLE BEATE MARIE ET SANCTORUM ANGELORUM EBORACENSIS.

Edwardus, etc., dilectis in Cristo filiis, sacriste et canonicis ac prebendariis capelle nostre Beate Marie et Sanctorum Angelorum, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

Cum nuper dilectus in Cristo filius, magister Willelmus Clyff, legum doctor, auctoritate nostra ordinaria dictam capellam nostram eiusque ministros visitauerit, atque ibidem invenerit quod tam canonici et prebendarii, quam ceteri ipsius capelle ministri, horas canonicas indeuote dicere et psallere, transcurrento et sincopando, tarde ad chorum conueniendo, atque ipsum absque rationabili causa ante finem officii exeundo non verentur, et nichilominus quotidianas contributiones vendicare non cessant. Aliqui vero dictorum canonicorum semper et continuo se absentant, per quosdam deputatos siue substitutos diuina in eadem capella celebrantes, (98*d*) ac corpus nichilominus prebendarum suarum vendicare presumentes; voluntates et fundaciones bone memorie Rogerii et Sewalli, predecessorum nostrorum et eiusdem capelle fundatorum, temere violantes. Et quia prefati sacrista, et canonici, ac prebendarii se correctionibus et reformationibus ac decretis, ordinationibus et iniunctionibus nostris quibuscumque, ac insuper omnium statutorum et ordinationum ipsius capelle, per predecessores nostros editorum, declaracionibus in omnibus et per omnia submiserunt.

Idcirco, nos, vestigiis predecessorum nostrorum inherentes, ac statuta, fundaciones et ordinationes,¹ tam Rogeri (*sic*) quam Sewalli, predecessorum nostrorum, confirmantes, supradictas transgressionis paterne sollicitudinis studio emendare, easque evellere, ac finem litibus et contentionibus inter eos ortis imponere cupientes, infrascriptas iniunctiones, ordinationes et declaraciones, tam per ipsum sacristam quam per vnumquemque canonicorum ipsius capelle obseruandas, esse decreuimus:—

In primis prefatis canonicis omnibus et singulis ac ceteris ipsius capelle ministris iniungimus quod fundaciones, ordinationes et statuta Rogerii et Sewalli, predecessorum nostrorum, per eos omnes et singulos inuolabiliter obseruentur, ac iuxta ordinationes eorundem diuina officia per eos et eorum quemlibet deuote ac scedulo (*sic*) et diligentur celebrentur.

Et, cum per bone memorie Sewallum, predecessorem nostrum, constitutum sit, quod vnusquisque canonicus eiusdem capelle in ciuitate Eboracensi circa ipsam capellam residens, qui singulis diebus seu noctibus matutinis interfuerit, vnum denarium, qui magne misse, alium, et vespers simili modo interfuerit, tercium denarium de bursa sacriste per manus suas vel procuratoris sui preter prebende corpus percipiet; prefati vero canonici² eandem ordinationem ad libitum suum interpretantes, existimant satis esse ad lucrandos dictos tres denarios, si vel in principio, medio vel fine

¹ Archbishop Roger's ordination is printed in *Historians of York* (Rolls Series), iii, 75.

² There was the same trouble in 1472 about the vicars choral in the Minster,

coming late and leaving early (*Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Society, xxxv), p. 250).

matutinarum, magne misse seu vesperarum, suam presenciam infra chorum dicte capelle exhibeant, et statim nulla aut admodum perua (*sic*) mora facta recedunt, ex quo retroactis temporibus magna inter prefatum sacristam et canonicos orta fuit et adhuc est contentio, canonicis denarios predictos modo quo prefertur vendicantibus, sacrista vero in contrarium affirmante se ad solucionem dictorum denariorum non teneri, nisi interessentibus diuinis officiis a principio vsque ad finem. Cum, igitur, iuri et rationi consonum sit quod qui de altari viuit, altari seruiat, et qui manducat laboret, Nos, huiusmodi dubium tollere et contentiones sedare cupientes, tenore presentium interpretamus et declaramus quod canonici et prebendarii dicte capelle prefatis denariis siue distributionibus gaudere volentes, in principio matutinarum, magne misse et vesperarum, in choro dicte capelle, debeant interesse, nec ante matutinas, missam et vespervas finitas, chorum exire possint nisi ex causa rationabili, ipsi sacriste seu eius procuratori intimanda, et per eum seu eius procuratorem approbanda; ita tamen quod canonicus, qui ex huiusmodi causa rationabili ecclesiam ante finitum officium exiuerit, illico ad chorum eiusdem capelle ad diuinum officium perimplendum redire teneatur, nisi vlla eum talis necessitas detineat vt nequaquam redire possit.

Verumtamen quia fortassis posset non immerito dubitari quando canonici dicte capelle censeri debeant interesse matutinarum principio, magne misse aut vesperarum; ad omnem igitur ambiguitatem in hac parte tollendam, tenore presentium declaramus, quod canonici non dicuntur interesse principio matutinarum, nisi ante psallmum (*sic*) *Venite exultemus*¹ finitum in choro dicte capelle affuerint, nec in principio magne misse adesse, nisi ante *Gloria in excelsis* finitum; et in principio vesperarum, nisi ante primum psalmum finitum in choro eiusdem capelle intersint. Vnde qui ad matutinale officium post psalmum *Venite exultemus* finitum ad chorum accesserit, denarium eo die amittet, et simili modo qui ad magnam missam post canticum *Gloria in excelsis* finitum accesserit, denarium eo die amittet; idem decernentes fore

if present at any time during service.

We say the canons must be present at the beginning of service, and not leave before the end, except for good cause, and then to return.

Mattins begin at the *Venite exultemus*, mass at the *Gloria in excelsis*, and vespers at the first Psalm. Canons not then present, or leaving before the end of the service, to lose their penny.

¹ In reply to a letter to the Rev. Canon Christopher Wordsworth, asking what time was allowed the canons, he writes as follows:—"The 'grace' given at mattins at St. Sepulchre's was not so much as my father and his Berkshire Churchwardens used to give when they said that all pews would be accounted as free *pro illa vice* if those to whom they were regularly appropriated were not in their places at *Venite*. For in the Latin service there was no long 'Dearly Beloved,' nor even Confession or Absolution at that early stage in the service. Mattins began with *Pater Ave* [the Roman Brev. adds *Credo*].

Alleluia (*or* Laus tibi, Domine, Rex eterne glorie) and variable, 'Invitatorium,' *e.g.* Ecce venit Rex, Occurramus obuiam Saluatori nostro, and then *Venite* with bits of the said invitatory interlaced between each set of three or four verses. So you see it would not give more than two minutes' law. At Evensong it would be even rather less, the opening being the same, except that in those days they thought it enough to have said 'O Lord, open Thou,' etc., once a day, and went at once from *Pater noster* and *Credo* to *Deus in adiutorium*, etc. (*or* *Laus tibi*), and then intoned the Antiphon to the first Psalm, about the length of one verse of a psalm on festivals, but on ordinary days only a phrase of it, such as 'Sede a dextris' or 'In mandatis,' reserving the remainder of the Antiphon till the first Psalm or set of Psalms had

Ÿ. Domine, labia mea aperies :
R. Et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam :
Ÿ. Deus, in adiutorium meum intende :
R. Domine, ad adiuuandum me festina.
Gloria Patri, etc.

obseruandum in eo qui ad vespervas post primum psalmum finitum ad chorum ipsius capelle venerit. Pari pena volentes puniri et simili dampno mulctari, qui ab inicio ad diuina in dicta capella celebranda venerint, sed ante finem a choro dicte capelle absque rationabili causa, vt prefertur, per sacristam vel eius procuratorem approbanda, recesserint, videlicet, vt pro singulis horis quibus absunt a choro, vel quibus secundum modum prescriptum ad chorum non accedunt, denarii interestibus debiti subtrahantur.

Controversy having arisen under Archbishop Roger's constitution, as to whether service in the choir of the chapel should be celebrated as in the Minster, we order services to commence at the same time as in the Minster; but canons, when in York, to be at the processions in the Minster.

Item, cum in constitutione Rogeri, predecessoris nostri, statutum sit, quod canonici et prebendarii dicte capelle ibi imperpetuum faciant mansionem et horis matutinis et diuinis iuxta constitutionem ecclesie Beati Petri semper deseruiant; ex quibus verbis inter dictos sacristam et canonicos orta est contentio, an diuinum obsequium infra chorum dicte capelle sit celebrandum eisdem horis et (99) temporibus, quibus diuinum officium in choro Sancti Petri maioris ecclesie celebratur, vel an in diuino officio celebrando idem dicendi et ceremoniarum modus in choro maioris ecclesie obseruetur in choro ipsius capelle sit imitandus; vel an verba predicta, videlicet, *iuxta constitutionem ecclesie Beati Petri*, referantur, tam ad tempus quam ad modum celebrandi diuinum officium. Huiusmodi igitur ambiguitatem tenore presentium declaramus, quod matutine, missa magna et vespere in choro dicte capelle incipiantur eisdem hora et tempore, quibus inchoantur in choro maioris ecclesie; hoc insuper adjicientes, quod canonici dicte capelle processionibus maioris ecclesie semper intersint, si infra ciuitatem Eboracensem eo tempore presentes fuerint.

By Archbishop Roger's constitution, canons

Item, cum per bone memorie Rogerum, predecessorem nostrum et dicte capelle fundatorem, inter alia constitutum sit, quod prebendarii et

been chanted through. And directly after such beginning (or initial singing) of the Anthem, the first Psalm began. At Mass, rather more time was allowed. Omitting the preparatory, more or less private, prayers of the priest, the service opened with the 'office,' *i.e.* an Antiphon ad Introitum, a variable Psalm, and Gloria Patri, followed by the same office, with Introit.

'Kyrie Eleyson.
Christe Eleyson.
Kyrie Eleyson. } This is repeated.

Pater noster and Ave.

Ÿ. Confitemini Domino quoniam bonus:
R. Quoniam in seculum misericordia eius.'

Confiteor and Misereatur (a general confession said right through by Priest, and then 'Misereatur,' etc., said for his benefit by clerk, who afterwards says 'Confiteor' in his turn, priest repeating 'Misereatur' and adding a general absolution. This part takes perhaps about as long as the (in itself longer) Anglican General Confession, which, at a later stage in service,

is said almost simultaneously by the two parties). Then, in the Sarum Use,

Ÿ. Adiutorium nostrum in nomine Domini;

R. Qui fecit celum et terram:

Ÿ. Sit nomen Domini benedictum:

R. Ex hoc nunc et vsque in seculum. Oremus.'

In the York Use the opening versicles were slightly more numerous, viz.:—

Ÿ. Deus tu conversus vivificabis nos.

R. Et plebs tua laetabitur in te.'

And five other verses with their proper responds (*Surtees Society*, lix, p. 166), followed, as in the Sarum Use, by 'Aufer a nobis, Domine, omnes iniquitates nostras vt ad sancta sanctorum mereamur puris mentibus introire. Per Christum Dominum nostrum.' Then I think the Introit was again repeated. Censing followed on festival occasions. And then Gloria in excelsis, which the Anglican Service reserves till the thanksgiving after Communion at the other end of the Liturgy."

canonici dicte capelle imperpetuum ibidem faciant mansionem, et iuxta constitutionem ecclesie Beati Petri, et horis matutinis et diuinis semper deseruiant; ac insuper idem predecessor noster statuit, quod nullus (*sic*) dictorum canonicorum extra ciuitatem moram facere liceat; si vero fecerit, et ad conuocationem archiepiscopi redire noluerit, liceat ipsi archiepiscopo alii eiusdem ordinis portionem possessionis eius assignare, qui assiduus secundum quod statutum est in dicta capella deseruire (*sic*). Hinc questio oritur, an consuetudo poterit dictorum canonicorum absentiam excusare, vt possint per substitutos diuina officia infra dictam capellam celebrare, et, sua absentia non obstante, liceat prefatis canonicis corpora suarum prebendarum recipere. Quam questionem diffinire non sine causa distulimus, donec maturiori deliberacione in hac parte vsi, de consilio iurisperitorum hanc questionem iuxta iuris exigenciam diffinire et terminare possimus.

bound to reside and be present at services. A question has arisen whether they can do their duty by substitutes and receive the corpus of their prebends. We defer our decision.

Nos insuper intelleximus quod predicte capelle nostre canonici et ministri, dum offerre Deo sacrificium laudis et in puritate conscientie ac animi deuocione horas canonicas psallere deberent, nimis festinanter cantando, dictiones et syllabas sincopando et omittendo, et interdum prophana intermiscendo colloquia, sacra officia celebrare, et eis interesse nimis indeuote et irreuerenter non formidant, in diuine majestatis offensam et Christi fidelium graue scandalum. Prefatis igitur canonicis ac aliis dicte capelle ministris tenore presentium iniungimus, ac sub pena contemptus mandamus, quatinus ipsi et eorum singuli horas canonicas ac aliud quodcumque diuinum officium deuote celebrent absque festinacione, psallendo sillabas et dictiones distincte et aperte, ita vt a circumstantibus plane et plene intelligi possint, legendo, pronunciando, cantando et psallendo. Si vero secus fecerint, et moniti a sacrista vel procuratore eius se non reformant, tunc volumus vt quotiens in hoc deliquisse compertum sit, singuli qui intersint singulis denariis per sacristam mulctentur, ad vsum fabrice capelle per ipsum sacristam vel procuratorem eius applicandis.

The canons in celebrating service slur over and omit words, and talk. We command them to celebrate devoutly, so as to be understood by the bystanders, on pain of losing their penny.

Quas iniunctiones, interpretationes et declarationes omnes et singulas, vobis, prefatis canonicis, prebendariis et ministris, precipimus, et in virtute sancte obedientie mandamus, quatinus [vos] respectiue tangunt et concernunt, inuolabiliter obseruetis, vti debitam in hac parte penam effugere et evitare volueritis.

You must observe these injunctions if you will escape punishment.

Dat. sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Thorpe iuxta Eboracum, quinto die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quinto, et nostre consecrationis anno quarto.

Bishopthorpe.

INIUNCTIONES FACTE IN PRIORATU DE ESHOLT.

Sept. 10, 1535.

Edwarde, by the sufferance of God archbusshop of Yorke, primate of England and metropolitane, to our beloued doughters in Christ, prioress¹ and covent of Esholt, of our dioces of York, sendith greating and his blyssyng.

The Archbishop to the Prioress and Convent of Esholt.

¹ Elizabeth Pudsey was confirmed as prioress in 1512. No other prioress is mentioned till the Dissolution, when Joan

Jenkinson held the office (*Letters and Papers, (Henry VIII), xv, 553*).

A visitation of
your house
having been
made by Dr.
Will. Clyff, our
Vicar-General,
we have made
these
injunctions:—

Where as of late our wel beloued in God, William Clyff, doctor of lawe, our vicar generall and our commissar' sufficientlie deputed, visited your priori aforesa[i]de, where he founde diuerse thinges detected, worthie to be reformed and sett in better order, we, therfore, tendering the welth of your sowles, profite of your monasterie, and increase of religion, haue made thies iniunctions, hereafre by you and euerie oon of you to be obserued and kepte:—

To be obedient
to the Prioress
and observe
St. Benedict's
rule.

First we inioyne and commaunde by thies presentes, that all and euerie oon of the susters of that house be obedient to the prioresse in all thinges leafull and honest, withoute any grug or murmur, and obey her lawful commaundementes, monicions and corrections reuerently, and obserue pouertie and chas[ti]tie according to Sanct Bennett rule, which they have professid, as they will avoyde streat punyshment due for the same.

Keys to be
provided for the
cloister doores,
which are to be
locked at com-
pline, and opened
at 7 in winter
and 6 in summer.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the prioresse there, that she provide sufficient lockes and keys to be sett vpon the cloyster doores, incontinent afre the recept of thies iniunctions; and that the same doores surely be lockid euerie nyght incontinent as complane is doone, and (99d) not be vnlocked in wynter season to vij of the clock in the mornyng, and in sommer vnto vj of the clock in the mornyng; and that the prioresse kepe the keyes of the same doores, or committ the custodie of them to such a discrete and religious suster, that no fault nor necligence may be imputed to the prioresse, as she will avoyde punyshment due for the same.

No alehouse.

Item we inioyne by thies presentes, that the prioresse suffer no ale house to be kept within the precinct of the gates of the saide monasterie.

A lock to be
provided for the
dorter door.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the prioresse, that, incontinent afre the recept hereof, she provide a sufficient locke with a key, to be set vpon the dortour doore, and the same to be locked euerie nyght vnto seruice tyme, and that the prioresse kepe the key therof, or by her commaundment summe odre discret religious suster, that no yll be committed by any necligence, as she will avoyde the punishment of the lawe.

No one to be
lodged in the
cloister.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the said prioresse, that she suffer not any maner parson, of what degre soeuer he be, seculer or religiose, to lie or to be loged within the cloyster, or in anie chamber oppenyng into the cloyster.

No sister to go
out except for
good cause and
with a
companion.

Item we inioyne and commaunde the said prioresse, that she suffer no suster of the housse to go owt of the precinct of the same, without a iust and reasonable cause, and then not to go alone, but she appoynte a discrete and wyse suster to go with her, and to be continually in her company, and to appoynte a tyme when they shall returne.

St. Benedict's
rule to be read
in the chapter-
house daily.

Item we inioine the prioresse, that she cause summe part of Sanct Bennett rule to be redd dayly in the chaptre housse, in the presence of all the susters, that they may the better remembre the same.

A waste place
to be walled off.

Item where there is on the back side of certen chambres, on the south side of the church, where the susters worke, an open way goyng

to the water side, and to the brige goyng over the water, without wall or doore, so that many ylles may be committed by reason hereof; wherfore in avoydyng such inconveniences that myght folow yf it shuld so remayne, by thies presentes we inioyne the prioresse, that she, incontinent withouzt delay, afre the recept herof, cause a strong and a hiegh wall to be made in the said voyde place.

Item where dame Joanne Hutton, nune professid there, contrarie to her profession and vowe made to all mighty God, to the great daunger of her sowle and yll example of odre religious parsons, hath lyved incontinentlie and vnchast, and hath broght forth a child of her bodie begotten. We, therefore, willinge to reforme the same horrible crime, commaunde and inyone (*sic*) the prioresse, in vertue of obedience, that she incontinent, afre the recept herof, cause the same dame Joanne to remayne in prisone, or in some secret chambre within the dortor, and that the susters, nor no secular parsons, speake with her without licence of the prioresse, and that she cause the same dame Joanne to kepe abstinence euerie weke, as folowith, that is to sey, euerie Wendisday and Friday to eat and drink only bread and ale, and absteine from all flesh, fysh, butter, egges, chese and milk, and odre days to eat as the covent fareth; and that the prioresse cause her to have euerie Friday such discipline in the chaptre housse in presence of all the susters, as ys accustomed to be hadd and done for like offences, according to ther rule; and we inione the prioresse, that she cause the same dame Joanne so to remayne in prisone, and kepe the diet aforesaide, the space of tow yeres, onlesse we release the same penaunce.

Joan Hutton, a nun, who has had a child, to remain in prison and be otherwise punished.

All which iniunctions, commaundementes and reformacions we inione and commaunde the prioresse and covent aforesaid, to obserue and kepe, vnder the paine of cursing and punishmentes of the law, due for the same.

These injunctions to be strictly kept.

Geuon at our maner of Thorpe besides York the xth day of Septembre, in the yere of our Lord God M fourhundreth thurty fyve, and of our consecracion the fourte.

Bishophthorpe.

DECRETUM MONASTERII DE BRIDELINGTON.

Aug. 31, 1534.

(*Reg. Greenfield*, ii., 121d.)

Willelmus, etc., dilectis filiis, priori et conuentui monasterii de Bridelington, salutem, gratiam et benediccionem.

The Archbishop to the Prior and Convent of Bridlington.

Ex iniuncta nobis sollicitudine pastorali, exhibere nos credimus obsequium, Deo gratum, cum vtilitati subditorum prospicimus pariter et saluti. Ad vestrum siquidem monasterium, die Sabbati proxima post festum Beati Johannis Beuerlacensis, anno gracie m^occc^oxiii^o, et pontificatus nostri nono, causa visitacionis excercende, personaliter accedentes, visitacione ipsa rite facta, prout nobis possibile fuerat ea vice, quedam, ad animarum vestrarum salutem, religionis augmentum, vestrique monasterii vtilitatem perpetuam, ordinanda fore decreuimus, et a vobis vestrisque successoribus futuris perpetuo temporibus obseruanda.

We visited your monastery on May 14, and found certain things to be decreed for the health of your souls.

We order that there be love among the brethren.

Imprimis iniungimus et eciam ordinamus quod vnitas caritatis et fraterna concordia, sine qua nullum est vite meritum apud Deum, inter vos et vestrum singulos summo opere foueatur; inuidie, rixe et contencionis aculeis penitus exulatis.

Service to be celebrated reverently, and spoken slowly and clearly. One verse not to be begun before the other is ended.

Item quod diuinum obsequium in ecclesia pro varietate temporum quantum honorifice fieri poterit et deuote, iuxta religionis obseruanciam celebretur. Seruicium insuper de Domina et pro mortuis, et si qua alia sine nota dicuntur, tractim, distincte et aperte dicantur, et ante finem versus ex parte vna non incipiat altera versum suum.

Silence to be kept.

Item silentium locis et temporibus debitis secundum regulam obseruetur.

Secrets of the Chapter not to be revealed.

Item nullus canonicus secreta capituli extraneis aut secularibus personis presumat decetero reuelare, quia omnes reuelatores secretorum capituli per statuta capitulorum suorum generalium maioris excomunicacionis sententia sunt ligati.

Seculars to be kept out.

Item seculares extranei a discursu frequenti et inordinato in claustro, infirmaria precipue, et aliis locis secretioribus, quantum commode et honeste fieri poterit, arceantur.

Only serious persons in the frater.

Item in refectorio, non nisi mature et honeste persone extranee comedere permittantur.

The sick to be treated in the farmery according to their illnesses.

Item infirmi secundum qualitates egritudinum debite procurentur, prout ipsius domus suppetunt facultates, grossis cibariis leuioribus suis infirmitatibus congruentibus, cum indiguerint, commutatis, iuxta infirmarii ordinacionem et eleccionem congruam infirmorum.

The canons to wear uniform attire,

Item omnes et singuli canonice in habitu sint omnino iuxta antiquam religionis obseruanciam vniformes, nec in habitu regulari interiori vel exteriori per quemcumque fiant alique nouitates.

which is to come from the vestry, no money being paid for it. Old clothes to be given back when new ones are received.

Item volumus, decernimus et eciam ordinamus, sub penis subscriptis, quod totus conuentus et omnes canonici domus, de communi vestiario, et indumentis conuenientibus et pro religione congruentibus, vniformiter vestiantur, nulla pecunia decetero pro huiusmodi indumentis tradita vel recepta; quibus nouis receptis vetera et vsitata restituantur, in elemosinam vel alios pios vsus, iuxta consideracionem presidentis et elemosinarii, conuertenda.

Alms to be given to the poor, and not to workmen.

Item elemosina per elemosinarium et seruientes suos fideliter colligatur, et diuine pietatis intuitu dumtaxat pauperibus erogetur, nec operariis vel nunciis aut aliis quibuscumque decetero, nisi tantum intuitu pietatis.

Prior always to be with the Convent, unless hindered by illness or business.

Item prior in ecclesia, refectorio et dormitorio iugiter sequatur conuentum, nisi in presencia hospitum notabilium, infirmitate, occupatione necessaria et vtili pro negociis monasterii, aut alia causa legitima fuerit impeditus.

Item prior in correccionibus excessuum medium discrecionis semper teneat inter necligenciam et feruorem, nec sit acceptor inuidus personarum.

Prior to be reasonable in his corrections.

Item prior, vel subprior, canonicos claustrales ad exeundem per patriam de facili non licenciet, nisi vrgentem necessitatem vel euidentem vtilitatem viderit iminere.

Leave to the canons to go out not to be easily granted.

Item prior in recreacionibus et solaciis canonicorum claustralium se habeat circumspecte, vt illis precipue vberiore gratiam faciat, quos secundum condiciones suas magis viderit indigere.

The Prior to be careful about the canons' recreations.

Item prior in consiliis, tractatibus, litterarum consignacionibus, et aliis arduis domus sue negociis, antiquiorum et discretiorum personarum sui conuentus vtatur consilio, nec sue prudencie innitatur.

The Prior to take Convent's advice in business.

Item prior nulli canonicorum sui conuentus licenciam concedat in obsequio seu familia personarum secularium commorandi, sine nostra vel successorum nostrorum licencia speciali.

No canon to be allowed to go in the service of seculars.

Item quia domum vestram variis debitis, pensionibus, liberacionibus vel corrodiis inuenimus grauiter oneratam, precipimus, et eciam ordinamus, quod tam prior quam omnes officiiati talem moderationem adhibeant in expensis, vt saltem paulatim valeant ab oneribus huiusmodi respirare.

The house being in debt, the Prior to be careful in spending.

Item quod omnis pecunia de bonis domus qualitercumque proueniens ad manus duorum bursariorum, per priorem et conuentum vel maiorem et sanio rem ipsius partem deputandorum, integraliter absque defalcacione aliqua perueniat, et per ipsos bursarios in necessitatibus domus priori, ceteris officiatis et aliis, prout expediens visum fuerit, liberetur, qui annis singulis coram priore et quatuor vel quinque discretioribus de conuentu de omnibus receptis, liberatis, et expensis rationem reddere teneantur.

All money to be paid to the bursars, who shall spend it for the needs of the house, and render account yearly.

Item celerarius cum senescallo, vel clerico suo, si non fuerit senescallus, ac eciam adiuncto, si expediens visum fuerit, canonico maturo et discreto, omni anno circa Pascha circueat omnia maneria siue loca, et faciat visum competentem de omnibus receptis et expensis, faciatque de bladis, stauro viuo et mortuo, et bonis quibuscumque, fidele inuentarium contra balliuos, seruientes et ministros in locis singulis, facta super hiis indentura. Et de omnibus administracionibus, officiis, balliuibus et custodiis, tam in monasterio quam extra, ante festum Omnium Sanctorum reddatur finale compotum coram priore et quatuor vel quinque senioribus et discretioribus de conuentu; ita vt, audito finali compoto, totus status domus ipsi conuentui plenius ostendatur.

The cellarer, with the steward, to go at Easter round the manors of the Priory, and make an inventory.

Accounts to be rendered from the different offices before All Saints'.

Item propter onera grauia debitorum, pensionum, corrodiorum et liberacionum, vt superius est expressum, firmiter inhibemus priori ceterisque singulis de conuentu, sub pena excommunicacionis maioris, ne decetero quemquam ad habitum canonicorum, vel eciam conuersorum, admittant, pensiones, corrodia, liberacionesve qualitercumque concedant, aut alienaciones possessionum et reddituum, temporales vel perpetuas, faciant, sine nostra vel successorum nostrorum licencia speciali.

As the house is in debt, no canon or conuersus to be admitted, no pensions granted, or property sold, without our leave.

No useless or immoral servants to be kept.

Item prior vel alius quilibet religiosus aut secularis nullum famulum, garcionem vel alterius condicionis hominem retineat, qui sit domui onerosus, superfluous vel inutilis, aut eciam super incontencie vicio vel alio crimine grauiter diffamatus.

These corrections to be strictly observed, and we to be informed of any infringement.

Hec itaque salubria monita, correcciones et iniuncta vobis omnibus et singulis, priori, scilicet, sub pena deposicionis ab officio prioratus, ceteris autem singulis de conuentu sub pena excommunicacionis, iniungimus firmiter obseruanda, preter penas alias per nos transgredientibus iuxta sua demerita infligendas. Quid si forte per quemcumque in aliquo contrarium, quod absit, fieri contigerit, id nobis infra mensem sub penis predictis per priorem vel subpriorem volumus et precipimus nunciari.

This decree to be read slowly and clearly in Chapter once a month.

Hoc autem nostrum decretum, ad Dei honorem et vestri monasterii vtilitatem, futuris perpetuo temporibus obseruandum, singulis mensibus saltem semel coram conuentu in vestro capitulo sub penis premissis tractim et distincte precipimus recitari.

Laneham (in Notts.).

Dat. apud Lanum, ij kalendas Septembris, anno gracie M^occc^{mo} xiiij^o, et pontificatus nostri anno nono.

July 20, 1321

PENANCE OF MAUDE OF TERRINGTON, A NUN OF KELDHOLME.

(*Reg. Melton*, fo. 236d.)

The Archbishop to the Prioress and Convent of Keldholme.

Penitencia Matildi de Tyuerington', moniali de Keldholme.

W., etc., dilectis filiabus, priorisse et conuentui de Keldholme, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem.

Among our pastoral duties, we deem that one worthy of praise, the calling of sinners to the right way.

Inter ceteras sollicitudines ad quas pastorale officium nos astringit, illam meritoriam reputamus qua errantes subditos, quorum cura nobis committitur, reuocare tenemur a deuio, et ad viam rectitudinis salubriter reducere peccatores, ne sanguis eorum de nostris manibus requiratur. Sane miserabilis deploracio contritaque instancia domine Matildis de Tyuerington', vestre commonialis, que, emisse professionis ac stabilitatis dudum inter vos promisse oblita, vestris habitu et ordine quos vouerat derelictis, diuersis vicibus conuolauit ad seculum, apostatando inibi per tempora diutina impudenter, vestreque religionis honestatem per deriuatos pruritus actusque sacrilegos lubrice carnis sue infamie nebulo (*sic*) maculasse se deflet lamentabiliter et compungit, sic nostra viscera commouerunt, vt, cum ipsa discipline iudicio regularis ac omni satisfaccioni secundum ordinem subicere se promittat humiliter pro commissis, nos, ipsius perdicioni cuius curam gerimus salubrius occurrentes, ei aperiamus sinum misericordie ne desperet. Dictam igitur commonialem vestram, iniuncta ei penitencia seculari pro suis reatibus atque culpis, ad vos et domum vestram, a qua exiit, remittimus absolutam; deuocionem vestram firmiter in Domino exhortantes quatinus, memores clemencie Redemptoris, qui misericordiam et non iudicium affectat, nec mortem peccatoris desiderat, set magis vt conuertatur et viuat,¹ dictam penitentem, que se vinculo professionis

The miserable condition and hearty repentance of Maude of Terrington, your sister, who relinquished her habit and went into the world, have so moved us, that, on her promising obedience to the rule, we, seeking her health, have sent her to you to undergo her penance,

beseeching you that, mindful of the Saviour's mercy, you receive her, if she come in an humble spirit and shew signs of contrition.

¹ See *St. Matthew* ix, 13, and *Ezekiel* xv, 23.

vestre religioni astringit, si in humilitatis spiritu, reclinato corpore more penitencium, pulset ad portam, misericordiam deuote postulans et implorans, si suum confiteatur reatum, si signa contricionis ac correccionis appareant in eadem, secuudum disciplinam vestri ordinis, filiali promptitudine admittatis.

Ad hanc penitenciam pacienter que subsequitur sustinendam, vt ipsa, videlicet Matild', que per vite sue deformitatem se reddiderit ab aliis collegis suis disparem temere et informem, se doleat in habitu ac ritibus aliis alteratam, merito et discretam, statuimus firmiter et mandamus, quod dicta penitens seorsum cameram habeat pro ergastulo carcerali, in qua post horas cotidianas perdictas in choro, quibus omnibus et singulis eam, tanquam de conuentu vltimam, volumus continue interesse, solitarie contemplacioni indulgeat, de suis reatibus gemebunda.

Clastrum nullatenus exeundo, Deum, creatorem suum, quem grauiter offendisse se lugeat, lacrimosis oracionibus deprecando, ac a confabulacione secularium, et a missione ac recepcione litterarum se penitus abstinendo; cui vsum nigri veli interdicimus ad tempus, pro nostro arbitrio moderandum. Volentes quod ipsa singulis quartis feriis pane et legumine, ac sextis pane et aqua, coad uixerit, sit contenta, et camisia pro vite sue residuo non vtatur, set per easdem ferias discalciata incedens coram conuentu circa clastrum, exclusis secularibus duas fustigaciones, et aliis diebus singulis in capitulo singulas disciplinas de manu recipiat presidentis; singulisque septimanis duo dicat psalteria preter commendacionem ac placebo et dirige pro defunctis; que eam dicere volumus in remissionem suorum peccaminum omni die. Priuatis consiliis ac colloquiis que fuerint in capitulo, aut tractatibus domus aliis non intersit, set coram conuentu in ingressu chori iaciat (*sic*) prouoluta, earum pedibus, si voluerint, conculcanda, vt per hec et alia penitencie et misericordie opera, que Deus secundum vestre regule obseruanciam ac per oracionumstrarum suffragia sibi sua fecunda gracia inspirabit, reconciliacionis gratiam, sicut pie cupimus, mereatur, ac alie metu ipsius penitencie ac rigoris huiusmodi de consimili se compescant.

Et certificetis nos oportune de die recepcionis presencium, et qualiter dicta Matild' pefatam penitenciam subiuerit, ac qualiter se habuerit in premissis, ac aliis que religionis vestre conueniunt honestati, per vestras litteras clausas, harum seriem continentes, sigillo vestro communi signatas; vt et nos, si eius proteruitas ac rebellio id exposcat, in dictam sentenciam retrudamus, ac, ipsius excrescente contumacia, ipsius penitudinem ad ipsius scandalum et ignominiam acerbius aggrauemus. Vale (*sic*).

Dat. apud Burton' prope Beuerlacum, xij kalendas Augusti, anno gracie millesimo ccc^{mo} vicesimo primo, et pontificatus nostri quarto.

PENANCE OF JOAN OF BROTHERTON, A NUN OF MOXBY
(*Ibid.*, fo. 237d.)

Penitencia domine Johanne de Brotherton', monialis de Molesey. Willelmus, etc., dilectis in Cristo filiabus, priorisse et conuentui de Molesey, nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam et benediccionem.

Her penance.

To have a cell apart, and after choir offices (during all which she stands in the lowest place) to be confined there, and practice penitential exercise; to receive no visits or callers;

to be fed on Wednesdays on bread and pulse; on Fridays on bread and water; to wear no shift all her days, and on Wednesdays and Fridays go barefoot round cloister and be flogged, and every day 'disciplined'; to say two psalters weekly, with services for the dead.

To take no part in Chapter, but to offer herself to be spurned by the nuns.

You are to report to us hereon.

The Archbishop to the Prioress and Convent of Moxby.

We have absolved and imposed the following penance on Joan of Brotherton, a nun of your house, who for the second time has gone into the world :—

She is to be readmitted after she has lain at the church door, asking for admission.

Besides the regular penance, she is to do this penance.

Not to go outside the monastery, except to the farmery.

To have no intercourse with seculars.

To receive or send no letters.

Not to wear a black veil.

To be last in the Convent.

To fast every Friday, and sit on the ground and receive a discipline.

To say a psalter every week in Lent, and once at other times.

She is to endure this penance for 7 years, unless she shews signs of contrition.

You are to treat her according to the rule of your Order, and, if necessary, compel her observe this penance.

York.

Quia Johannam de Brotherton', vestre domus commonialem, pro eo quod, iam secundo a monasterio suo recedens, euagabatur in seculo apostatando, ab huiusmodi suo reatu absoluimus, eidem penitentiam pro dicta apostasia infrascriptam non immerito iniungentes :—

Videlicet, quod ad vestrum monasterium rediens, iuxta obseruancias vestri ordinis et regule ac disciplinam regularem debitas et consuetas, readmittatur; ita tamen quod non extra ianuas, set in hostio ecclesie, tempore consueto, iaceat, admissionem suam, vt moris est, deuocius petitura, dictam penitentiam vna cum illa penitencia, que secundum ordinem vestrum sibi iniungenda fuerit in hoc casu, humiliter completura.

Et preter hec intra ecclesie, chori, claustrum, capituli, refectorii et dormitorii cepta (*sic*) se continens, illa nullatenus exeat, nisi forte oporteat ad infirmariam ipsam, ex causa necessaria, declinare.

Item ad eam pateat nullus secularium accessus, nec confabulatio aliqua cum eisdem.

Nulli litteras vel nuncium mittat vel recipiat a quocumque.

Velo eciam nigro non utatur.

Vltima sit omnium vbilibet in conuentu.

Singulis sextis feriis in pane et aqua ieiuniet, ad terram sedeat, et pro illis diebus ibidem escam suam humiliter assumat. Et eisdem sextis feriis a presidente vnam recipiat disciplinam.

Et singulis dictis feriis vnum psalterium dicat in Quadragesima, et qualibet ebdomada vnum psalterium. Extra Quadragesimam vero vnum dicat psalterium singulis septimanis.

Prescripta sibi imposuimus, per septennium sustinenda, et humiliter peragenda, nisi signa vere contricionis ac alia eiusdem merita animum nostrum mouerint ad ipsa mitiganda vel aliter moderanda.

Quocirca discrecioni vestre firmiter iniungendo mandamus, quatinus prefatam Johannam, quam ad vos mittimus absolutam, ad monasterium vestrum et regulam vestram in forma prescripta admittentes, ipsam¹ iuxta ordinis disciplinam tractetis, sub debito caritatis, et ad iniuncta nostra premissa debite peragenda efficaciter inducat, et, si oportuerit, iuxta regularem obseruanciam compellatis. Valeatis.

Dat. Eboraci ij idus Februarii, anno gracie millesimo ccc^{mo} vicesimo primo, et pontificatus nostri quinto.²

¹ *Ipsamque.*

² Note in the margin :—Memorandum quod dominus Walterus de Penbrige, stans cum domina regina, postea impregnauit eandem.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF CRAYKE.

BY CANON FOWLER, F.S.A.

WE do not know much about the early history of Crayke, but what we do know is very interesting. We are told by Symeon in his *History of the Church of Durham* (ch. ix) that in the year 685 it was arranged by Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria, and Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, that St. Cuthbert, who was consecrated to be Bishop of Lindisfarne on Easter Day in that year, at York, should receive as a possession the whole land in the city of York that extended from the wall of the church of St. Peter to the west gate and to the south gate of the then city wall. They gave him also the vill of Crayke, with a circuit of three miles around it, that he might have a resting place there on his way to or from York. There he appointed a residence for monks, but, because the land was not sufficient, they gave him also Luel (now Carlisle), with a circuit of fifteen miles, where he established a congregation of nuns under the queen, whom he consecrated to the religious life, and where he also founded schools for the improvement of Divine Service. The donation of Crayke is what mainly concerns us here, and I should like to repeat the account of it in the quaint words of the metrical *Life of St. Cuthbert*:—

“Also Crayke thai him gaue
With thre myle space aboute to haue,
That he moght there lig and lende, (dwell)
To Yorke or fra, when he suld wende,
Some says an abbay for monkys he dyght (established)
Thai made an abbot that Geue hight” (was named).

This abbot, however, was made long after, as we shall soon see.

There seems to be no doubt that there was an abbey, for in the 28th chapter of Symeon's *History of Durham* we are told that while the Haliwen folk, *i.e.* the “Holy man folk” or *Congregatio Cuthberti*, were wandering about with the dead body of the Saint in 882, 197 years after this place had been given to St. Cuthbert, they came to the monastery at Crayke, “built within a vill that had formerly been

the Saint's own property," and there abode four months, "as if it had been their own." I have not been able to refer to the original accounts while away from my books, but I can give you the paraphrase from the metrical Life:—

"With the cors thai come ilkane,
 To a toune calde Crayke.
 When that thai were comen thider,
 With Cuthbert cors all to gydir,
 To the mynster thai rayke,
 (that is, they wander, hence our word "rake," for a dissolute fellow
 who wanders about after no good)
 Thare was an abbot that hight Geue
 That with the body thai beleue (stay with)
 The abbot was wele payde (pleased; to "pay" is
 still to please in a particular way).
 In that mynster moneths foure
 Thai thaim rysted all at oure (thoroughly)
 And the cors thare laide."

We may be quite sure, then, that the carved Anglo-Saxon coffin, now to be seen in the Chapter Library at Durham, was here for four months 1,121 years ago.

During the interval between the original donation to St. Cuthbert and the sojourn of his dead body at Crayke, lived and died a hermit named Etha, of whom Symeon says, in his *History of the Kings*, under the year 767, "in the same year Etha the hermit died happily in Cric, which is a place ten miles distant from the city of York."

In the Durham *Liber Vitæ* (Surtees Soc., p. 56) it is stated that Thured earl had given into St. Cuthbert's Howe or place, two hides of land in Smitha tune (Smeaton), two in Creic, and two in Suth tune (Sutton).

In Domesday we find that in Creic there were to be taxed lands for six ploughs; there might be four ploughs there. Bishop Alwin (Egelwin?) held it as one manor. Bishop William (of St. Carilef) had then in his demesne one plough, and nine villeins with three ploughs. There was a church and priest, and a moderate quantity of wood pasture (for swine in autumn). The whole two lengæ in length, and the same in breadth. Value in King Edward's time 40s., at the time of the Survey 20s.

A note in the *Liber Vitæ*, p. 77, sets down the plough lands in Creic a little later in the 11th century as five.

Some notices of Crayke in medieval times will be found in Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*, pp. 135, 136.

I am not aware that the site of the ancient monastery can be identified; there was no monastic establishment here in medieval times.

It may be of interest to note that in old maps the vill of Crayke is represented as a small circular spot in Yorkshire, called "Part of Durham," and it continued to form part of the County of Durham until some time in the last century, when the outlying portions of the County Palatine were assigned to the counties in which they were locally situated.

It seems almost incredible, but it is the fact that Bishop Van Mildert procured an Act of Parliament enabling him to sell this most ancient possession of the See of Durham, in order to buy an estate adjoining his domain at Auckland (Gill, p. 137).



In Memoriam:

RICHARD HIND HEDGER HOLMES.

BY J. EYRE POPPLETON.

By the death of Mr. Richard H. H. Holmes, at Pontefract, on 23rd October, 1900, the county has lost an indefatigable and painstaking antiquary, and our Society a valued member of its Council. Always ready to help others, he was a constant contributor not only to our own *Journal*, but to *Notes and Queries*, and the columns of the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement* and *Yorkshire Weekly Post*. He must have spent an immensity of labour upon his contributions, as he never let a question rest until he or others had supplied all available information upon it. Mr. Holmes was born in South London on 24th November, 1826, and in his early life worked as a printer's reader in the office of, I believe, Messrs. Bradbury & Evans. As a reminiscence of his early days, he used to relate with pride that a good deal of Charles Dickens' MSS. passed through his hands whilst he was thus employed. Later on, however, Mr. Holmes was trained as a schoolmaster at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and had at one time an offer of a title to holy orders. For some years he worked in a school at Worcester, but in 1862 he purchased a printing and stationery business in Pontefract, and revived the *Pontefract Advertiser*, first as a monthly and afterwards as a weekly journal. Upon taking up his residence in Yorkshire, Mr. Holmes at once turned his attention to the history of his adopted county, and was an early member of our Society, afterwards serving on the Council for some years before his death. Whilst in Pontefract he wrote and printed many works upon the history of the town and district. He edited the Municipal Records of the town, and published *The Booke of Entries of the Pontefract Corporation*, with most valuable notes on local worthies and affairs. He also published *The Diary of Nathan Drake*, who was a gentleman volunteer in the

Castle during its last sieges. Mr. Holmes was scrupulously thorough in all his work, and his copious annotations to Dodsworth's *Osgoldcross* and the *Pontefract Chartulary* were the result of a vast amount of careful research at the Record Office, the British Museum Library, and elsewhere. A few years ago he retired from business, and thenceforwards devoted himself more than ever to his antiquarian work. The *Pontefract Chartulary* had originally been transcribed, annotated, and partly printed by Mr. Holmes, under the patronage of the late Mr. T. W. Tew, but after the death of the latter it was decided to print it in our Record Series. Mr. Holmes at once began a revision of his notes, and it was upon this work that he was engaged to within a few days of his death. Mr. Holmes was a Freemason, and a P.M. of St. Oswald Lodge, 910.

KIRKLEES CHARTERS.

IN the account of this Priory, printed in an earlier part of this volume (pp. 319-368), facsimiles are given of three charters, but no copies in print. To remedy this omission and to give readers an opportunity to become acquainted with medieval writing, extended copies of these three charters are now printed. Where there is any doubt as to the proper extension of a word it is printed in the abbreviated form as it occurs in the MS. The facsimiles of Nos. I and II face p. 320, and that of No. III occurs between pp. 322 and 323.

I.

UNDATED CHARTER OF EARL WARREN, CONFIRMING THE GIFT OF REYNER LE FLEMING TO THE NUNS OF KIRKLEES.

Nouerint Presentes et futuri Quod Ego Willelmus Comes Warennie Concessi et presentis Carte mee testimonio confirmaui donacionem quam Reinerus flandrensis filius Willelmi flandrensis dedit atque concessit Sancte Marie de Kirkeleia et Sanctimonialibus ibidem deo seruientibus. In terris. in aquis. in pascuis. in pratis. in siluis et in planis. in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. tenendam de eo et heredibus suis. prout Carta predicti Reineri exinde habita. testatur. Hiis Testibus. Osberto Giffard. Ankerio de freschenvill'. Willelmo de Albo Monasterio. Ricardo de Mednar'. Baldewino de Hersin. Thoma de Horbir' tunc temporis senescallo meo. Willelmo de Liuet. Jordano de Heton. Johanne de Pleiz Clerico. et Multis Aliis.

II.

UNDATED GRANT BY JOHN LE FLEMING OF A FEMALE SERF TO THE NUNS OF KIRKLEES.

Sciunt presentes et futuri Quod Ego Dominus Johannes flandrensis Dedi concessi et hac presenti Carta mea confirmaui et Inperpetuum quietam clamaui de me et heredibus meis Priorisse de Kirkeleys et sanctis monialibus ibidem deo seruientibus pro anima patris mei et pro animabus antecessorum meorum et pro tres solidis vj denariis argenti quod predictae michi dederunt premanibus. Aliciam filiam Willelmi Dounger¹ de Cliftona. et heredes sui cum tota sequela sua et catallis suis

¹ Perhaps Dontiger. Certainly not Mounger, as in vol. iv, p. 164.

mobiliis et Immobiliis presentiis et futuris sine retenemento Ita scilicet quietam clamaui quod nec Ego J. nec nullus heredum meorum clamium neque calumpniam versus predictam Aliciam vel heredes suos vel sequelam vel Catalla sua decetero possumus exigere nec vindicare. In huius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei inpressione roborau. Hiis testibus. Henrico filio Godewini de de (*sic*) Cliftona. Thoma de Grenegate. Ada fratre eius Johanne de Hareweldun. Thoma del Clif. Willelmo cade. et aliis.¹

III.

CONFIRMATION BY HENRY III OF DIVERS GIFTS TO
THE NUNS OF KIRKLEES, 1236.

H. dei gracia Rex Anglie. Dominus Hybernæ. Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanie. Comes Andegauie. Archiepiscopis. Episcopis. Abbatibus. Prioribus. Comitibus. Baronibus. Justiciariis. Vicecomitibus. Prepositis. Ministris. et Omnibus Balliuis et fidelibus suis. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse. et hac Carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Deo et Sancte Marie. et Monialibus de Kyrkeley Donationes subscriptas Videlicet ex dono Reyneri filii Willelmi Flandrensis Locum in quo predictæ moniales manent. scilicet Kyrkeley. et Hednesley. Ex dono Reyneri Flandrensis Culturam predictæ domus de Kyrkeley. Ex dono Ade filii Petri tres bouatas terre in Cullingwurthe. cum pertinentiis suis. et communam in Heredene. ad edificia sua restauranda. et ad ignem suum. et pasturam ad aueria sua in Cullingwurthe. et ad porcos suos in eadem villa nutritos. nutrimenta sine pannagio. Ex dono Roberti filii Gileberti de Barkeston' quoddam Toftum in villa de Barkeston' quod Henricus faber quondam tenuit. et Triginta acras terre arabilis. et. j. acram prati in territorio eiusdem ville. Ex dono Henrici Teutonici vnam marcatam annui redditus in molendino de Slathweyt. Ex dono Johannis filii Aumundi quasdam partes terre in Shelf. scilicet unam terram que uocatur Wetecroft. et aliam que uocatur Hallecroft. et Culturam² que uocatur Northcroft. et communem pasturam que ad prefatam villam pertinet ad quadringentas oues per magnum Centum cum tot agnis. et ad decem vaccas cum tot vitulis. et ad octo boues. et ad unum equum. Ex dono Agnetis de Flammeuilla Redditum trium solidorum in dimidia bouata terre. et quarta parte vnus bouate terre in Marton' in Burgsir'. Ex dono Reimundi de Medelay quatuor solidatas et tres denaratas redditus de vna bouata

¹ This grant has an oval seal in white wax, bearing a *fleur-de-lis* with the legend *S' Johannis le Flan* [remainder broken off]. The grant is endorsed *Manumissio Nativæ*, which is a mistake. There is a

Manumission in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, I, xix, note 30.

² "*Alteram*" in the copy on the Charter Roll.

terre quam Willelmus de Barnebu¹ tenuit de ipso Reimundo. Ex dono Roberti filii Gileberti dimidiam Eskeppam frumenti. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictæ moniales habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa predicta bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad predictas terras et tenementa pertinentibus sicut predictum est. et sicut carte predictorum donatorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis Testibus. W. Electo Valentinensi.² Petro de Malo Lacu. Hugone de Viuonia. Godefrido de Craucumba. Johanne filio Philippi. Galfrido Dispensatore. Henrico de Capella. et aliis. Dat. per manum Venerabilis patris. R. Cycestrensis Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Eboracum. xxij. die Septembris. Anno regni nostri, xx.

³Hec carta fuit H. tertii. Vide cronica Holynshead, fo. 649, ibidem patet cicesterensem episcopum fore tunc cancellarium anglie.

¹ William de Barnebu derived his name from Barnbow, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet. Barnebu occurs in the *Inq. post mortem* of Edmund de Lascy, which was taken in 1258 (*Yorkshire Inquisitions*, I, 63).

² William of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III, was

elected Bishop of Valence in 1239, but not consecrated, being succeeded by his brother, Boniface, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He had been consecrated Bishop of Liège in the previous year.

³ Note in a later hand, on the fold of the charter, near the cord of the seal.

Notes.

[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

LXXX.

PARISH COFFINS.

BY CANON FOWLER, F.S.A.

AN old coffin preserved in the tower of Easingwold Church attracted some attention at the meeting of the Society there on July 19th, 1901. It was supposed to be almost unique, and such coffins are undoubtedly extremely rare. But when the Society visited Howden on August 25th, 1885, we found there a similar coffin of oak in a somewhat dilapidated condition. It was of the usual coffin shape, but with the ends made for a coped lid. On it was the date 1664, and there were the letters R.Y. On one end was an iron ring. I cannot explain the initials, but it is certain that parish coffins were used for the burials of the poor. They would be employed for carrying the corpse to the church and to the grave, where it would be interred uncoffined. The direction in the Burial Service to cast earth on "the body," not on the coffin, has been thus accounted for, and it may be noted that in representations of medieval burials the uncoffined body is shewn, swathed in grave-clothes, by the side of the grave. When the use of special coffins for the burial of all persons of whatsoever condition became universal, the parish coffins would as a rule cease to be preserved, hence their present rarity. Old churchwardens' accounts afford very clear evidence of their former use. Thus, in the Leverton accounts (*Archæologia*, xli, 333-370) we find: "1524. Recevyd of Alyce the wyff of John Pychyll for the legacye of Thomas Hardye hyr son to y^e chyrche warke (etc.) iiijs. xd. Recevyd of y^e said Alyce Pychyll for a cheste y^t he was buryed in, xxd." This appears to mean that the fee for the use of the church coffin was 20d., not that the coffin cost only 20d. and that the man was actually buried in it. Again: "1537. To Thomas Carter for helpeing of the keystes in the churche for to bere (bear?) folk in ijd." In the vestry books of St. Oswald's, Durham (*Durham Parish Books*, Surtees Society, 169, 201), we find: "1614. Pd for mendinge the bell wheele and for makeinge the coffins for to bringe the dead corpes to the church in, ijs." "1666-7. For a church

coffin, 14s." This last was probably an article of superior quality. The mention of "the keystes," and of "the coffins," seems to imply, what is in itself most probable, that several coffins of different sizes were kept in churches to suit all bodies, whether of children or of adults. These would be kept one inside another so as to form what was called "a nest of coffins," concerning which there is a curious story in Peacock's *Church Furniture*, 186, note, carrying the use of the term to about the beginning of the 19th century. Hearne says that burial without coffins was common about 1664, except in the case of persons of rank (*Reliq. Hearnianæ*, ii, 534). In *The Return from Parnassus*, a play of about 1600, a country fellow gives minute directions to "good man Sexton" concerning the burial of his "good ould father," that he may be "brought to his grave honestlie." He is to have "a faire coverlet over him, and lie in a good flaxen sheete," but there is no mention of a coffin. (Quoted in *Durham Parish Books*, 169, note.)

LXXXI.

GRAVE COVER AT DURHAM.

By an omission no mention was made in the account of Ingleby Arncliffe of an early grave cover, which was sent to Durham at the same time as the Hog-back described previously (p. 139). The following is the description of it, given by the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham, in "*A Catalogue of the Sculptured and Inscribed Stones in the Cathedral Library, Durham*," p. 127:—

"GRAVE COVER. Parts of it are broken off; 2 feet 3 inches long, 9 inches high, 10 inches wide. There is the appearance of a table moulding on the top of the ridge, but the whole is so much worn away as to make it doubtful. On one side of the ridge, which projects about an inch, is a long stemmed cross placed horizontally, and beyond it, in a sunk circle, is a star of six rays, or a flower with six petals; the remaining part of the ridge is broken off.¹ Beneath the ridge is a longitudinal band within a narrow roll moulding, which contains sixteen pointed oval raised figures, continuous and touching each other. If there was ever any pattern on the ridge on the opposite side, it is now worn away. Beneath the ridge the surface is covered with parallel incised lines inclining from left to right. This grave cover is of a quite novel style of ornamentation, and suggests a workman foreign to the central manufactory, which produced the other Arncliffe grave cover, and the various crosses and grave covers from Brompton by Northallerton."

¹ The cross and star, or flower, which do not come out very clearly in the illus-

tration, are on the right side of the grave cover, near the top.



GRAVE COVER FROM INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE; NOW AT DURHAM

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 ATHRON, Mrs., Avenue Road, Doncaster.
 AUSTIN, S. P., Bilton House, Harrogate.
 † AYRTON, WILLIAM, 9, Cook Street, Liverpool.
- † BAILDON, W. PALEY, F.S.A., 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 BANKS, WILLIAM, Hemingbro' Hall, Howden, East Yorkshire.
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 † BARKWORTH, ARTHUR BROMLEY WILSON, Kirkella House, Kirkella, Hull.
 † BARRACLOUGH, THOS., 54, Marlborough Mansions, Finchley Road, London, N.W.
- Barran, Sir John, Bart.**, Chapel Allerton Hall, Leeds.
 BARRATT, PERCIVAL, Bond Street, Wakefield.
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- † CASTLE, SEPTIMUS, 12, Devonshire Place, Claughton, Birkenhead.
- † **Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A.**, Church Street, Dewsbury.

- Chadwick, Thomas Lang, M.A.**, Ashfield House, Dewsbury.
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- Chadwyck-Healey, C. E. H., K.C.**, 10, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
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- COOPER, LEONARD, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
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- DAWSON, HENRY A., Benvenuto, Portarlinton Road, Bournemouth.
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- DYSON, REGINALD, Salendine Nook, Huddersfield.
- † **DYSON, Captain**, Sunny Bank, Bridlington Quay.
-
- Eastwood, John A.**, 49, Princes Street, Manchester.
- † **ECKERSLEY, J. C.**, Carlton Manor, Yeadon, near Leeds.
- Eddison, John Edwin, M.D.**, 6, Park Square, Leeds.
- † **ELAND, JOHN**, 12, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
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- EMBLETON, HENRY C., Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
- † **Empson, C. W.**, 11, Palace Court, London, W.
- † **Eshelby, Henry D., F.S.A.**, 80, Shrewsbury Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead.
- * **EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE**, 5, Middle New Street, London, E.C.
-
- FAIRBANK, F. R., M.D., F.S.A., Westcote, Dorking, Surrey.
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- † **FALLOW, T. M., F.S.A.**, Coatham House, Coatham, near Redcar.
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- † FEDERER, CHAS. A., 8, Hallfield Road, Bradford.
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 FLETCHER, A. H. J., Crow Trees House, Rastrick, Brighouse.
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 † GILL, FREDERICK, 38, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.
 † GLEADOW, FREDERICK, 38, Ladbroke Grove, London, W.
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- * HAIGH, CHARLES, 1, Elm Court, Temple, E.C.
 HAIGH, JOHN, 6, York Place, Huddersfield.
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Harland, Henry Seaton, F.S.A., 8, Arundel Terrace, Brighton.
- † HARPLEY, R. W., 19, Sidney Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.
 HARTLEY, BERNARD, Park View, Pontefract.
- † HARVEY, WILLIAM MARSH, 58, Queen's Gate Terrace, Kensington, S.W.
 HASTINGS, JOHN H., 5, Highfield Place, Manningham, Bradford.
Haverfield, F. J., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
- † **Hawkesbury, The Right Hon. Lord, F.S.A.**, Kirkham Abbey, Yorks.
Hawking, John, Ellenthorpe Hall, Helperby, York.
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 HOBKIRK, CHAS. C. P., 9, Parish Ghyll Road, Ilkley.
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Hudson, H. A., 1, Clifton Terrace, York.
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- LOXLEY, ARTHUR, City Chambers, Wakefield (Auditor).
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- LUPTON, CHARLES, The Harehills, Leeds.

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MACKIE, Miss E. G., St. John's, Wakefield.

Mammatt, John E., 1, Albion Place, Leeds.

MARRIOTT, A. SUTCLIFFE, Manor Lawn, Oxford Road, Dewsbury.

† **Marshall, G. W., LL.D., F.S.A.**, Sarnesfield Court, Weobly, R.S.O.

* MARTIN, CHARLES TRICE, F.S.A., Public Record Office, London, E.C.

- MASON, CHARLES LETCH, The Hollies, Cliff Road, Leeds.
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Mellor, J. H., Lydgate View, New Mill, Huddersfield.
 MELROSE, JAMES, Clifton Croft, York.
 † MENNELL, PHILIP, 8, Addison Road, Kensington, London, W.
 METCALFE, J. H., Wood Close, Pateley Bridge.
 * METCALFE, WALTER C., 10, Lupus Street, St. George's Square, S.W.
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 NORTON, THOMAS, Bagden Hall, Huddersfield.
 NORWOOD, WILLIAM, Snow Hill View, Wakefield.
 NUSSEY, G. L., Ardenlea, Ilkley.
 NUSSEY, Miss M. L., Potternewton Hall, Leeds.
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 PARK, JOHN, Appleton Wiske, Northallerton.
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Parker, The Rev. J. Dunne, LL.D., Bennington Lodge, Stevenage, Herts.

PARKINSON, The Rev. THOMAS, North Otterington Vicarage, Northallerton.

* PATCHETT, ALFRED, 37, York Road, Birkdale, Southport.

PEACH, ROBERT, Solicitor, 28, James Street, Harrogate.

† PEACOCK, JAMES, 47, West Sunnyside, Sunderland.

PEACOCK, MATTHEW H., M.A., B. Mus., *Hon. Treasurer*, Grammar School House, Wakefield.

Pearson, The Rev. W. J., Ardwick Lodge, Beverley Road, Hull.

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